THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 237

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2 and 4.

Judge McLellan Resigns; U. S. Oil Exports Granted; Britain to Draft Millions

The World's Day—September 4, 1941

New England: McLellan Submits Resignation

Judge Hugh D. McLellan, of the Federal District Court in Boston, has submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt, it was learned today. [Page 2.]

A new draft call for 3,585 men from New England for induction from Oct. 8 to 17 was issued by Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, commander of the First Corps Area. [Page 2.]

Selective Service Officials, whether paid or not, including local boards, are barred from political activity by the Hatch Act, Massachusetts Selective Service headquarters were informed by a ruling from Washington. [Page 2.]

Gov. Robert A. Hurley told the Connecticut State Federation of Labor in convention at Bridgeport that Americans were too "complacent" about the war and should increase present defense efforts many times. [Page 4.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall disclosed that "huge quantities" of fresh fruits and vegetables are being shipped daily from Massachusetts farms to "peoples abroad." [Page 4.]

Washington: Foreign Countries Get U. S. Oil

The State Department announced that export of commercial grades of oil and gasoline had been granted to Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and French North African colonies—but not to Japan—since new regulations on petroleum exports went into effect Aug. 2.

The Senate approved, 43 to 23, a proposal to broaden the tax base and raise about $303,000,000 in new revenue by lowering existing income exemptions from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons and from $800 to 750 for single persons.

Acting Petroleum Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies named an eight-member committee to make a special study of the fuel oil situation in the East Coast area. [Page 9.]

Francis Biddle, former Solicitor General, was unanimously approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee as Attorney General.

Plans were drawn up at the White House, with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as hostess, for a $14,000,000 program to teach Americanism on a mass scale to more than 1,000,000 aliens who have applied for citizenship.

The Office of Production Management prepared to give priority assistance to facilitate the acquisition of materials for the development of a strategic network of highways approved by the War Department.

Ralph Budd, Defense Transportation Commissioner, in testimony before special Senate committee investigating threatened gasoline and oil shortages, supported statements made yesterday by J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, that 20,000 or more now idle railroad tank cars would eliminate any eastern seaboard petroleum shortages.

In Europe: Millions of Britons to Be Called

New war strategy decisions by Britain were seen in the disclosure in the London Daily Herald that new sweeping military service plans would result in the calling up of millions more men.

Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, left London for New York aboard a Pan American clipper plane for Lisbon.

A civil administration for the former Baltic republic of Latvia was set up by the Germans, it was disclosed in Berlin.

In the Orient: Japanese Press Accuses U. S.

A campaign of belligerency was continued by the Japanese press, which warned its readers in one periodical that Britain and the United States were seeking world domination, threatening Japan by military and economic pressure.

All American residents around Foochow, Chinese port which was yesterday evacuated by the Japanese, were reported safe.

Air pilots from the United States numbering about 175 were reported by Domei, Japanese news agency, to have passed through Batavia en route to Rangoon and Chungking.

In Africa: Italians in Ethiopia Defy British

Isolated Italian garrisons in Ethiopia have rejected British demands for surrender and pledged themselves to fight "to the last piece of bread," Italian reports said.

Air and Sea: Berlin Claims 537,200 Tons Sunk

British shipping losses during the month of August were set by Berlin at 537,200 tons.

Two years of air raids on Germany have, according to German figures, resulted in 3,853 civilian fatalities and 9,455 persons injured.

In France: Nazi Officer Shot on Paris Street

German police taking over from French police, began a man hunt for an assailant who shot a German non-commissioned officer on a Paris street.

Anti-Soviet volunteer's legion, a Paris group of Frenchmen opposed to Communism, re-formed its organization along political lines. [Page 7.]

Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy France, disclosed that he would make a quick week-end trip to Spain for conference with Myron C. Taylor, who is returning to Rome as President Roosevelt's personal emissary to the Vatican.

In Russia: Red Counterattacks Delay Nazis

Russian counterattacks were reported to have held up the German advance in the central sector around Smolensk and Gomel. [Page 1.]

German advance was also reported blocked in the north around Leningrad and in the south around the Black Sea, although neither Russian nor German headquarters gave any definite information.

British sources declared that German losses in the war with Russia were believed to total so far 1,750,000 and Russian losses from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000.

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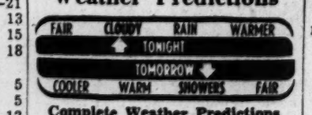


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Jobless Rolls Drop 300,000 in August

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 4

The Work Projects Administration reported that the number of unemployed declined 300,000 in August and that 50,500,000 persons of the potential labor force of 55,800,000 were at work last month.

Since August, 1940, the WPA reported, the number of unemployed has decreased by 3,600,000.

Small Plants Seek Vermont Defense Jobs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—About 75 small manufacturing establishments in Vermont, chiefly metal and woodworking plants, are forming a statewide co-operative through which they hope to obtain defense contracts.

In the opinion of defense officials and Senator George O. Aiken (R) of Vermont, this procedure may solve the problem of small industries confronted with a shortage of raw materials due to priorities for larger ones and the lack of defense contracts for the smaller.

Senator Aiken said small businesses in other Northeastern states threatened with having to close down unless some means is developed for them to obtain Government orders might adopt the program being worked out in Vermont.

This program calls for establishment of a nonprofit co-operative which would bid for Government contracts and then farm out the business to its members, small firms.

As described by Senator Aiken and Paul B. Valle, engineer for the Rural Electrification Administration and consultant at the Office of Production Management, the plan would allow the co-operative to act as a prime contractor.

"If 75 or 80 small firms get together," Senator Aiken explained, "they can organize an agency to represent them all and provide engineering services as well as to obtain orders for them.

"If members of the co-operative are unable to fill certain parts of the contracted work, the co-operative could farm it out to non-members," he added in an interview.

Many small concerns, he continued, were unable to get prime contracts because they lacked the financial rating required by the War Department.

But through the co-operative, local banks and the Federal Reserve System, Senator Aiken and Mr. Valle said, such companies could obtain financial backing or "performance bonds" making them eligible for Army and Navy contracts.

A plan similar to this already has been successfully worked out among 40 to 50 small business concerns in the Shenandoah Valley section of Virginia, Mr. Valle said.

"Separately, these small firms cannot compete with larger corporations for defense orders," Senator Aiken declared, "but collectively they could."

"This proposal may be a pattern for the entire country," the Vermont Senator asserted, remarking that keeping small business going was one of the most important problems confronting the Nation.

Hurley's Name Brought Into Coakley Trial

Executive Council secretary says former Governor authorized haste in Patriarca pardon.

It was Charles F. Hurley, former Governor of Massachusetts, who authorized the haste which surrounded the granting of the pardon petition of Raymond L. S. Patriarca, William L. Reed, Executive Secretary of the Governor's Council testified today in the impeachment proceedings against Councilor Daniel H. Coakley.

The Patriarca pardon, which was one of 12 approved by the Council on Dec. 21, 1938, was the only one to be sent to the Secretary of State for completion on that same day. Mr. Reed testified yesterday that it was most unusual for a pardon to be granted and the petitioner released from prison on the same day—as was the procedure in the case of Patriarca.

Mr. Reed's testimony was the high point in the morning session of the trial, as the Senators themselves for the first time took over cross-examination of the witness, sending written questions to the dais of the presiding officer at the conclusion of Mr. Coakley's and Mr. Bushnell's examination of the witness.

Whose Suggestion

From Senator Charles W. Olson (R) of Ashland, came the pointed question, "The Patriarca pardon being the last voted on that day, was it the suggestion of someone that the pardon be taken at once to the Secretary of State's office?"

The witness replied, "Yes."

"Who made that request?" was the next query.

"His Excellency, the then Governor." The Governor in office at that time was Charles F. Hurley.

Another dramatic highlight resulted from the questioning by Senator Joseph Harrington on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's conversation with the Executive Secretary regarding the Council records of June 7, 1939, part of which the Governor dictated to Mr. Reed.

This brought an immediate response from the witness that he preferred "not to discuss His Excellency if I can avoid it."

Bushnell Insists

Mr. Bushnell immediately jumped to his feet to insist that the witness be compelled to answer the question. Senator Angier L. Goodwin, presiding officer, ruled that he would give the witness time to consider the question, meanwhile asking him two more questions concerning records of the Council.

After putting these two questions to the witness, Mr. Goodwin announced that he had decided to compel the witness to answer questions from the Senate regarding the conversation of Governor Saltonstall with the Executive Secretary about the Council records at issue.

William H. Lewis, defense counsel, suggested at this point that the Senate take its usual morning recess to consider the question of whether the witness should be compelled to answer. This brought from Mr. Bushnell the assertion that "it seems to me

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Fullest U. S. War Support Called for by Churchill; Russians Pierce Nazi Lines

Red Army's counterattacks aimed at easing Germans' pressure in the Ukraine.

By the Associated Press

Thursday, Sept. 4

Counter-attacking Russians under Marshal Semyon Timoshenko are thrusting deep into Nazi positions at several points along the central sector of the Eastern Front, according to Soviet sources. Though no place names are mentioned, the scene of these operations is presumably near Gomel and they are directed towards relieving the pressure in the Ukraine, along the lower Dnieper, where Marshal Budenny's forces are also launching small counter-attacks.

Elsewhere battles raged on the approaches to the three beleaguered cities of Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa, the newest Nazi attack being directed against Kiev, the Ukrainian Capital, where the Russians claim successful resistance on the approaches to the city.

Nazis-Finns Checked

German - Finnish nut-cracker operations against Leningrad, have been checked according to the Russians but the Finnish High Command reported recapture of the entire territory on the Karelian Isthmus which Finland lost to Russia in the 1939-40 war and other dispatches from Helsingfors claim the Finns are now within 40 miles of a junction with German forces advancing from the South.

In the Odessa area the Soviets claimed an easing of the pressure on the surrounded city. The Red Navy, taking advantage of its command of the Black Sea, attempted to aid the defenders by landing troops behind the German-Rumanian siege lines. According to German sources these efforts failed.

While rather meager news emanated from unofficial sources the Russian and German High Commands matched each other today in secretiveness.

Brief Communiques

Said the Hitler headquarters: "Operations in the East continue successfully."

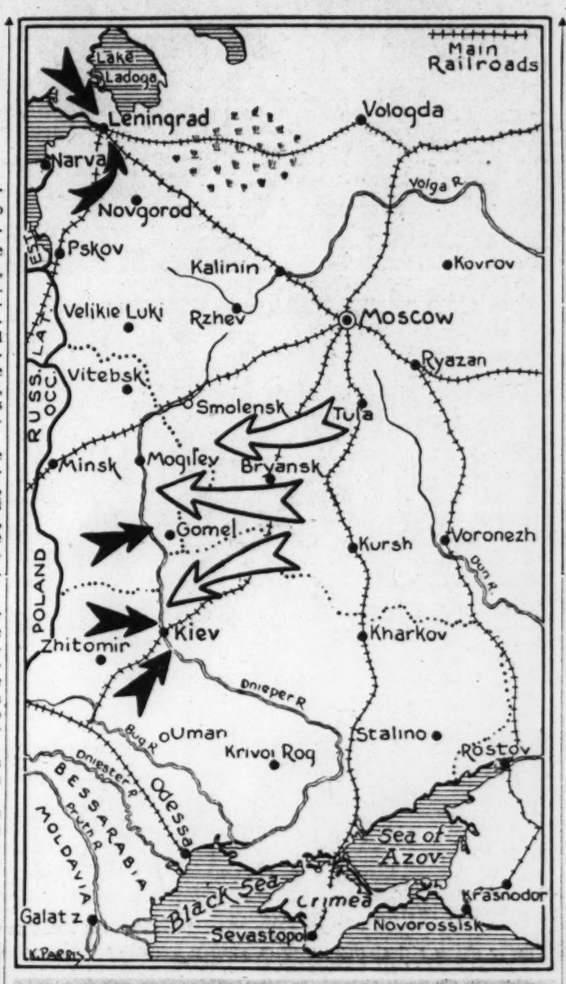
Said the Red Army:

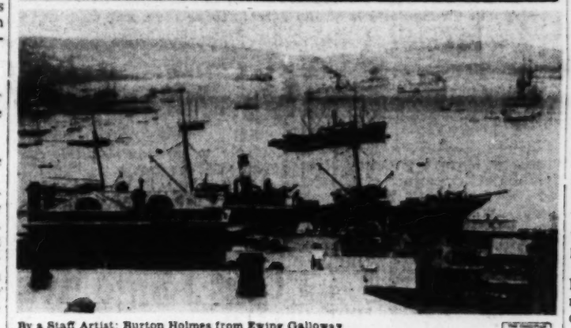
"Fighting continued along the entire front during the night."

The language of the communiques, except for the fact that they frequently are silent on developments of utmost importance, might be taken to indicate that a Russian-German deadlock had been reached, that the vast battleline had been stabilized for the present at least."

Both sides reported heavy air activity, especially in the Leningrad sector, where large scale aerial combats have taken place as the Luftwaffe and Red Air Fleet struggle for a mastery which may decide the fate of Russia's second largest city. The Russians report successful raids on enemy airdromes.

Berlin reports heavy Luftwaffe activity between the lower Dnieper and the Crimean Peninsula, hampering the Russian effort to strengthen their lines along the east bank of the Dnieper River.





By a Staff Artist; Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

Russian Battle Areas and Siberian Port

White arrows on map show main points at which Russian forces are counterattacking invading Nazis. Black arrows indicate main points at which Germans are exerting pressure. The lower picture shows Vladivostok harbor, Pacific terminal of Russian Trans-Siberian Railway, and possible key point in next phase of war.

Mackenzie King voices similar plea in London; Empire chiefs see free men menaced.

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain and Premier W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada both called today in diplomatic but strong terms for full United States backing in the struggle against Nazi Germany.

Addressing a Lord Mayor's luncheon, Mr. Churchill declared that "no lasting or permanent solution of the difficulties with which we are now confronted—with which the whole world is confronted—no diversion of that sad fate by which the whole world is menaced, can be achieved without the full co-operation in every field of all nations which as yet lie outside the range of the conqueror's power."

Mr. Churchill linked his statement with that of Mr. King, who had preceded him and who, after recalling President Roosevelt's pledge to defend Canada, stated:

"Your declaration, Mr. Prime Minister, that in the Far East Britain would stand at the side of the United States is a sure sign of the deepening interdependence of the free world.

"A similar declaration on the part of the United States as respects Nazi Germany would, I believe, serve to shorten this perilous conflict. Such a declaration would be full of meaning for the German people. At the same time it would constitute a realistic recognition that Britain is the one obstacle in the way of a Nazi attack upon the New World."

Canada Grateful to U. S.

Before he made the reference to Mr. Churchill's Far Eastern pledge and called for a similar U. S. declaration concerning Germany, Prime Minister King said it was the best of news when the United States took a share in keeping open the "northern bridge" across the Atlantic to Britain, and added:

"We in Canada were greatly heartened when three years ago the President, after referring to the Dominion of Canada as part of the sisterhood of the British Empire, declared the people of the United States would not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil were threatened by any other empire.

"In the name of our Government, I reciprocated at once by recognizing Canada's responsibility to do what lay within her power to prevent attacks through our territory upon the United States. These declarations were the starting point of our agreement for joint defense.

"Today, fortunately, we are witnessing the birth of still wider arrangements for defense between the British Empire and the United States."

Following Mr. King as a speaker, Mr. Churchill lauded Canada as "the linchpin of the English-speaking world."

Churchill Lauds Canadians

Mr. Churchill continued: "I am grateful to Mr. King today for having put in terms perhaps more pointed than I as a British Minister would that overpowering sense which we have with him that the struggle is dire and that all free men must stand together in one line if humanity is to be spared a deepening, darkening and widening tragedy which can lead only, as Mr. King has said, to something in the nature of immediate world chaos."

In general applauding and echoing Mr. King's assertions, Prime Minister Churchill praised Canadian troops in Britain, saying while they had not yet had a chance to come to close quarters with the enemy, they stood "at the very point where they would be the first to be hurled into a counter-stroke against an invader."

[Some booing mingled with the cheers when Mr. King addressed Canadian troops in Britain Aug. 23, and it was suggested thtat the men were discontented because they had not seen action.]

Concluding, Mr. Churchill declared:

"Canada, with those relations of friendly and affectionate intimacy with the United States on the one hand and with her unswerving fidelity tot he British Commonwealth and the motherland on the other, is the link which joins together these two great branches of the hnuman family, a link which, spanning the oceans, brings the continents into their true relations and will prevent in future generations a division rope between the proud and happy nations of Europe and the great countries which have come into existence in the New World."

Drum Corps Removes Bars to Trip

By a Staff Photographer

Collectors of What-Have-You Work to Beat the Band

Enterprising members of Yankee Division Post (American Legion) Drum and Bugle Corps are scouring Boston for scrap that will help pay their way to the National Legion convention in Milwaukee, Wis. Prize winners locally, the boys are confident they will stand a good chance in the drum and bugle competition—if they can get to the convention. They are collecting old newspapers, magazines, scrap metal, rags and rubber—anything on which they can raise money. Above, left to right, are Vincent McNeil, Lawrence Riley, John O'Neill and Paul Riley. [Legion boys collect junk: Page 4.]

Poles Get Lend-Lease Arms To Aid Fight Against Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—President Roosevelt took another step today to broaden America's aid to the defending Allies by authorizing the first transfer of lend-lease armaments to the refugee Polish Government.

Under the President's latest order, machine guns, submachine guns, rifles, artillery equipment, trucks, and other war supplies will be sent immediately to Polish troops now training in Canada for action overseas.

In addition to the tangible value of these material resources in strengthening resistance to the Axis is the fact that Mr. Roosevelt's action is designed to give moral impetus to the courageous stand which the repressed peoples in all the Nazi-occupied countries are taking against the invaders.

This is the first lend-lease aid to Poland and appears to be the first lend-lease goods supplied by the United States to any of the temporarily conquered countries.

Poles' Efforts Lauded

In announcing his decision, the President praised the unyielding efforts of the Poles and declared that the "gallant resistance of the forces of the Government of Poland is 'vital to the defense of the United States."

This action, Mr. Roosevelt said, "demonstrates our intention to give material support to the fighting determination of the Polish people to establish once again the independence of which they were so inhumanly deprived."

The President stressed the importance of this new assistance to Poland as a continuing expression of "the policy of the United States to extend aid to all who resist aggression."

Coincident with the White House decision to expand its defense aid in still another direction, the State Department announced that it has just been informed that the first American tanker carrying aviation gasoline to Russia has arrived safely in the Soviet Pacific port of Vladivostok.

Thus it develops that at least in this single, concrete instance the Japanese have failed to give effect to their warning to the United States that shipments of war supplies to Russia must not cross Japanese waters.

Foreign Policy Clarified

The President's swift completion of the military mission to Moscow and the imminent arrival—on invitation from Washington—of a party of Soviet air technicians in the United States clarifies the Government's foreign policy in three significant directions.

First, this impending two-way consultation on Soviet war needs is widely accepted here as a flat and final reply to Japanese objections to the shipment of American defense goods to Vladivostok.

In a word, Tokyo has hinted in delicate ways that shipments across the Pacific ought to stop. The United States, however, is increasing shipments across the Pacific. Without the formality of a direct reply to Japan's "hints," this step is construed as a definitive answer, as ample evidence that Tokyo's protests will be ignored.

Second, the high-ranking character of the personnel of the mission and inclusion of officials who are known personally to stand for all-out aid to the nations fighting Nazi aggression, constitute a new assurance to China that the United States intends to share in no appeasement tactics with the Axis' Far Eastern partner, that if Japan wants to assure itself of American

Continued on Page 22, Column 1

New Draft Call to Take 3,585 More Young Men From the Six New England States

800 Freshmen Welcomed at Northeastern

Northeastern University today welcomed approximately 800 entering freshmen as the first of Greater Boston's colleges launched its 45th academic year.

Filing into new and impressive Richards Hall, the frosh signed traditional colored cards, heard about the caps they must wear, the grass upon which they must not walk, and the traditions they will be taught to revere in their five years as undergraduates.

Dr. Carl S. Ell, University President, will tender them an official welcome Saturday, and first classes will begin Monday morning.

Upperclassmen are expected Monday to number some 1,000. For them, the school year begins that afternoon.

Following Northeastern some two weeks later, Boston University will register its underclassmen Sept. 15-17, and Harvard the 19th to 22nd. Entrance examinations for B. U. freshmen, however, were held yesterday, officially beginning the University's 73rd academic year.

Cahill Warns Of 'Sixth Column'

YARMOUTH, N. S., Sept. 4 (AP)—Danger of a "sixth column" in North America is greater than that of the "fifth column," Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill of Massachusetts declared yesterday before the union of Nova Scotia municipalities.

The "sixth column," he said, consisted of citizens who would resent begin called enemies of the State yet who devote no time to working for their country, who violate the rights of public office if they "bother" to enter political life and who become embittered if they are removed from office by the electorate.

"We're going to lick Hitler," he said, but he warned the war would not be won if the weaknesses of democracy were not corrected.

A great weakness in the United States, he said, was inability to determine the difference between liberty and license. "People cannot participate in our advantages and then take the platform with a message in favor of another form of government to replace ours; that must not be," he added.

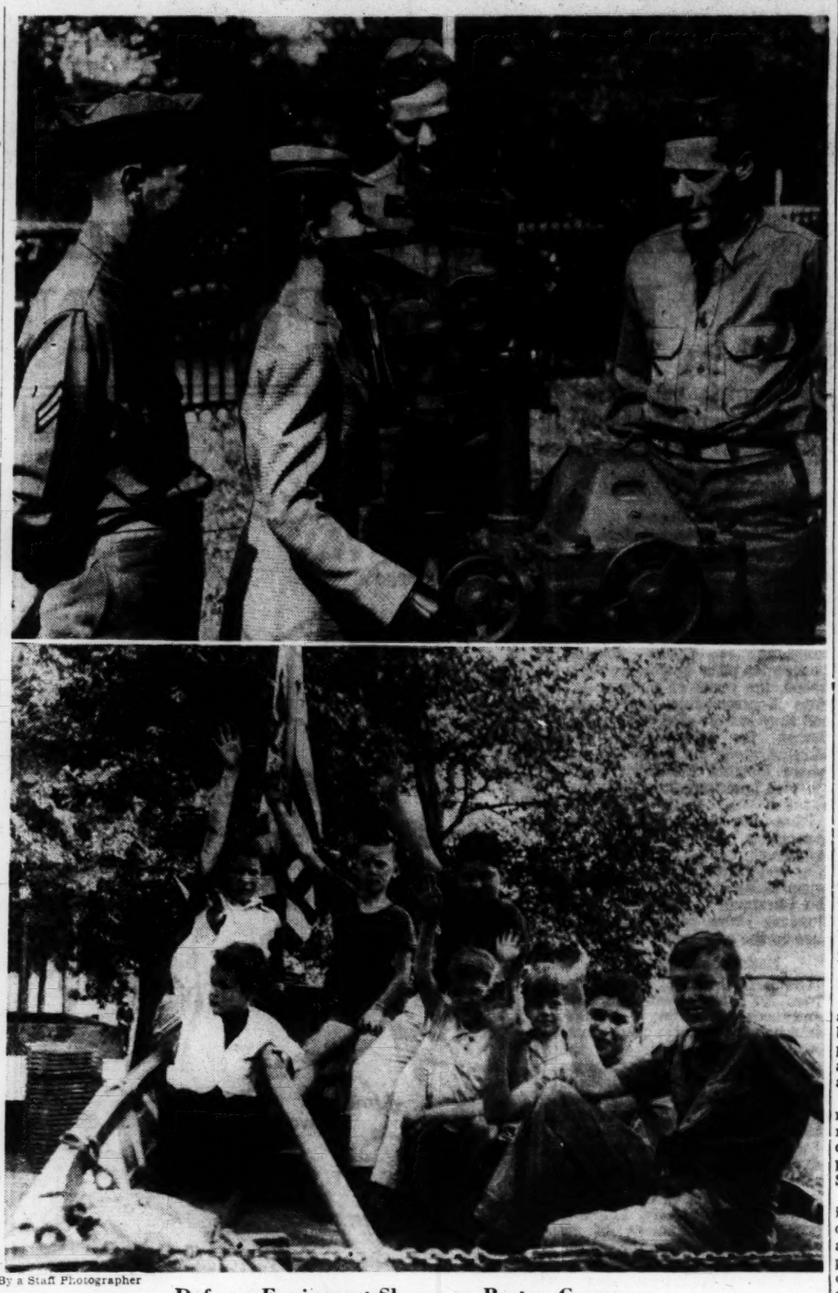
Auction Planned For Relief Funds

The British War Relief Society and the Chinese Relief Fund will benefit from an auction to be held at "The Sanctuary," summer home of the Comtesse Alaine de Pierrefeu in Hancock, N. H., on Saturday, September 6.

Joseph Lindon Smith, New England artist, will be auctioneer. Exciting treasures, retrieved from attics, closets and jewel chests on neighboring estates will go to the highest bidder, and it is predicted that many will walk off with rare bargains.

The Comtesse de Pierrefeu is donating two Egyptian necklaces of porphyry and gold of the Ptolemaic period, a clock, a pair of gilt candelabra, also some antique French furniture.

Mrs. Henry D. Tudor of Larch Street, Cambridge is a member of the auction committee, as is Mrs. Frederick S. Converse, and Mrs. Kenneth L. Isaacs, niece of the Comtesse.



By a Staff Photographer

Defense Equipment Shown on Boston Common

Upper shows girl glancing through aircraft spotting device and lower is a group of youths in a Coast Guard emergency boat. These displays are in connection with the opening of "Treasury House" on the Common at Charles and Boylston Streets to promote sale of defense bonds.

Tobin Leads the Opening of Treasury House

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston today led an official parade in connection with the opening of "Treasury House" on the Boston Common at the corner of Charles and Boylston Streets for the promotion and sale of Treasury defense bonds. Daniel J. Doherty, State Administrator of the defense savings campaign, directed the dedicatory ceremonies.

A preview of "Treasury House" was given yesterday afternoon before a group of Government officials and members of the armed forces.

"Treasury House," a glass-enclosed structure, resembles a modern filling station somewhat, and in fact was erected by an oil company under the direction of William Raphael.

The Treasury bond promotion booth will be open for four weeks, at least, days and nights. A staff of six defense bonds salesgirls, dressed similarly to air line stewardesses, appeared at the preview.

Defense equipment is on hand to give prospective bond purchasers an idea of what their money is buying.

These exhibits include anti-aircraft searchlights and spotting apparatus, Navy equipment, including torpedoes and depth bombs, emergency radio equipment, Coast Guard emergency equipment, and recruiting stations of the armed services, including a trailer-mounted station.

U. S. Judge McLellan Resigning To Reenter Practice of Law

Federal District Judge Hugh D. McLellan has submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt effective Oct. 1, it was learned today.

Judge McLellan, reached at his Belfast, Maine, home, where he is at present vacationing, refused to comment on the action, but it was understood he intends to reenter private law practice. At the present, he said, he is far more interested in "keeping down his golf score" than in thinking about the practice."

Judge McLellan presided at the widely publicized trial of Judge J. Warren Davis of the Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals this year. Judge Davis was charged with accepting boney from William Fox, one-time multi-millionaire movie producer, in connection with bankruptcy proceedings.

Judge McLellan is a native of Belfast, Maine, was graduated from Colby College in 1895, and gained his LL.B. from Columbia University Law School in 1902. After further legal education at Colby and Bowdoin Colleges, he entered the law practice as a referee in bankruptcy.

He was lecturer at Boston University and Harvard Law Schools from 1929 to 1938, and became a member of the Board of Visitors of the Columbia Law School in 1936.

He was noted in Boston for prolific work in tort, patent, and tax cases.

Resignation of Judge McLellan and the expectcd retirement of Judge Elisha H. Brewster, senior justice of the District Court, may change the Federal District bench in Massachusetts so far as its attitude toward the New Deal is concerned.

Judge Brewster reaches retirement age this fall.

The Court in Massachusetts was recently expanded to four members, establishing a balance of two judges appointed by Republican Presidents and two by President Roosevelt.

PREPARE THEM NOW FOR WINTER

They've stored up boundless energy during the long, carefree vacation weeks spent off sun-drenched beaches and mountain camps or just lazing around home. They have had an abundance of sunshine and fresh air and now it's back to school for them.

They'll be employing their energy along different lines, demanding plenty of rest every night and plenty of good wholesome food, especially the best and cheapest of all—Milk.

Noble's Milk provides an important element of nourishment which vigorous young appetites demand—protected, too, by a name and reputation that have the confidence of careful mothers everywhere. Start today—call SOMerset 1100.

NOBLE'S MILK

NOBLE'S Red Seal Milk

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Gentlemen: I should like to see a copy of Noble's Cookbook.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

General Wilby Issues Order For Selectees

Local Defense News

A new group of selectees will be taken from New England homes, factories, and offices during the period from Oct. 8 to 17 under a draft call, issued today, for 3,585 more men.

The call, issued by Brig. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, commander of the First Corps Area, requisitioned 3,564 white and 21 colored youths from the six New England states.

The number from each State who will be drafted for a period of military training follows:

Massachusetts, 1,370 whites and 5 colored; Connecticut, 1,198 whites and 14 colored; Rhode Island, 436 whites and 2 colored; Maine, 269 whites; New Hampshire, 181 whites, and Vermont, 110 whites.

Politics Ruled Out—Members of local draft boards and other officials of the Selective Service System—whether paid or not—can take "no active part in political management and political campaigns" because they come within meaning of the Hatch Act, according to a legal ruling from National Selective Service headquarters.

With municipal campaigns looming in many cities of New England and elsewhere, and many Selective Service officials prominent in civic and political life of their communities, the ruling is expected to assume importance in many individual cases.

All paid employees of the Selective Service System and all officials appointed by Presidential action are affected, the legal opinion finds. Persons appointed by the Governor of a State, however, are not considered officers of the United States and are therefore not affected.

Barred from "political activity" are members of local boards and boards of appeal, government appeal agents, examining physicians, and paid employees even if they are on paid or unpaid furlough.

Exempt from the Hatch Act are members of advisory boards for registrants and members of medical advisory boards, who are appointed by the Governors of the States.

"Political activity" as prohibited in the Hatch Act includes holding office or committee membership in a political party or club, attending political conventions are delegates or alternate, distributing buttons or campaign literature, serving at party headquarters or as watchers at the polls, soliciting funds for political purposes or being a political candidate.

Draft Board Conference—Chairman and clerks of Selective Service local boards in Connecticut convened in an all-day conference at Veterans' Home, Rocky Hill, Conn., today upon summoning by Col. Ernest L. Averill, State Director. Various problems which have arisen in past months were scheduled for discussion.

Jobs for Selectees—Local selective service boards and State employment agencies throughout New England are developing plans for placing returning soldiers in jobs in accordance with the Selective Service Act.

In Maine, Brig. Gen. James Hanson, head of the State Selective Service program, met with Francis McDonald, veterans' placement representative, Jesse Taylor, Commissioner of Labor, and John Green, representing the Maine Employment Service. Labor agencies are to handle the task of getting jobs for those who were unemployed before they entered the Army, and selective service headquarters will take care of finding jobs for those who were employed but do not now have jobs waiting for them.

In Connecticut, Col. Ernest L. Averill, State Director, announced that local draft boards and the Connecticut Employment offices throughout the State will be the focal points of the job program.

The War Department is cooperating with the Selective Service System by gathering occupational and educational data about the soldiers, together with information about their military careers, for use of local agencies, Director Averill stated.

Last Call—A last call for men and women volunteers for the Boston region's information service to handle reports from air raid observation posts during coming big-scale air raid tests has been issued by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Among 800 volunteers still needed are 150 plotters, 33 supervisors, 33 evaluators (preferably with previous military experience), and 15 automatic printer operators.

The call is limited to American citizens. Those interested should get in touch with the headquarters of the Committee at 18 Tremont Street.

The air raid test in the Boston area will be part of the Army Air Force Combat Command's tests of the air defense of the entire Eastern Seaboard, scheduled for intervals from Oct. 9 to Oct. 25.

The exercises will provide tests of pursuit and interceptor aviation defenses against "hostile" aircraft, anti-aircraft artillery, searchlight batteries, and the air raid warning service.

The aircraft warning service, dependent chiefly upon civilian observers, is to be on duty along the Atlantic Coast for a deptn of 125 to 150 miles, with instructions to report the number, type and direction of the "attacking" aircraft.

Army Ordnance School to Play Big Part in Fort Devens Blitz

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—As the Army's new 13-ton tanks thunder out in special demonstrations during New England's war games at Fort Devens, they carry their own service men with them.

To keep those tanks a-rolling is the job of hundreds of Army mechanics now being trained for the mobile maintenance units at the Army Ordnance School. Eighty-seven soldier-students from 36 different States entered the 13-week training program last week, the fourth group to be assigned to this branch of the military service.

Five of the new class are former members of National Guard outfits, 44 are Selectees, 37 came from regular Army units and the remaining student is a member of the Army Reserves. The class has been formed with extreme care by Ordnance officials and a brief resume of the pre-service occupations of the students will show why they have made rapid progress in the Springfield training shops.

In the new class are a number of college-trained soldiers in addition to a larger percentage of high school graduates. One man completed the pre-medical course at the Fresno State Teachers College in California before entering the Army. Another cadet was a public school teacher, having been graduated from Boston University's College of Liberal Arts.

Other Schools Represented

Mt. Berry College in Alabama, La Crosse State Teachers College in Wisconsin, Shippersburg State Teachers College in Pennsylvania, New River State College in West Virginia, University of Florida and Marchead State Teachers College in Kentucky are other institutions of higher education with men on the current student lists in Springfield.

To this number must be added the names of several vocational high schools where a number of the men acquired some mechanical ability before being called to the colors. Truck drivers, garage workers, machinists—and even an able seaman, round out the personnel of the Ordnance School student body.

The course is naturally limited in scope It is designed to meet the demands that might be made on a light maintenance unit during maneuvers or battle action when a vital piece of ordnance might become stalled for lack of a relatively small bit of mechanism.

Since the exigencies of battle action might involve lack of both small tools and raw materials for repairing, the men are taught how to make their own simple turning tools—forging, hardening and tempering. They also learn something of the properties of metal and are trained to turn out a bolt or nut from a scrap of steel picked up on the scene of action. The men then are instructed in the methods of making drawings from which a mechanic in a base shop behind the lines might produce any needed item in equipment.

Course of Comprehensive One

The training program in Springfield starts with shop mathematics. Shop drawing and planning come next. Then follows the lathe shop where the men are taught how to cut and shape metal, to sharpen and grind tools and how to make replacements for the lathe itself. This is followed by a period in the bench shop where is finished the work started on the lathe. Thus the men learn to use needle files and other bench tools together with some forge work.

Classes in mathematics, planning, metal and bench work are held daily in the Trade School Annex. There are four machine shops operating daily in the Technical High School where the soldier-students master standard machine tools. Throughout their stay in the Western Massachusetts community, the men reside in the Y. M. C. A. dormitories, where First Lieut. William L. Rossie of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., also has his office as commander of the Ordnance School.

The Springfield Ordnance School is made possible by a special contract between the Massachusetts Department of Education, Springfield school officials and the Army. The vocational school provides the instructors, equipment and material for the training of these soldier machinists. Ordnance officials are profound in their praise of the service afforded by the Springfield and Massachusetts educators and make particular mention of the co-operation given by Dr. Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education; Robert O. Small, Director of the Massachusetts Division of Vocational Education; Supt. of Schools John E. Granrud, and George A. Burridge, principal of the Springfield Trade School. Charles G. Coombs, a teacher of machine shop practice in Springfield for over 15 years, is in direct charge of the instruction, being ably assisted by six experienced shop teachers.

Army Groups Near Devens Await Clash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS IN THE FIELD, Sept. 4—Drawing the battle lines for the Sixth Army Corps war games north of Fort Devens, patrol parties of the "invading" Red troops and the "defending" Blue troops today were scouting the area west of the Nashua River to find suitable positions for advance outposts to be occupied tonight. The battle begins tomorrow morning.

Aside from these patrolling activities, today was a day of comparative rest for the 40,000 men engaged in the games. The 26th Division—except the 101st infantry regiment — and other troops marked Red in the previous two problems of the war games, today had reversed their colors and changed positions with the former Blue troops, and were in bivouac area between Townsend and Rocky Pond. The transfer of former Red troops to the Blue side and color and of former Blue troops to the Red side and color took place last night with large convoys shuttling back and forth on the narrow highways to accomplish the exchange. The new Red troops, formerly in the role of Blue defenders on the west but now the forces in the east, today were bivouacked in the area bounded by Dunstable, Groton, Paper Mill Village and East Pepperell.

When the sham battle begins tomorrow, the outposts of the Blue troops are expected to extend from Townsend to a point north of Nashua on the Merrimack River.

The Red troops will be on the East bank of the Nashua River. The two forces will contact each other in the intervening area tomorrow.

The problem, which is an enveloping armored attack and defense, is to be completed tomorrow. Which side will attack and which will defnd was not disclosed today.

Contrary to previous announcement, actual tanks will not be used in this maneuver, as the 22 light tanks on hand at Fort Devens are being used in a special training program. Trucks, properly placarded to simulate tanks, will be used.

The fourth and last maneuver of the games is to begin next Monday after the men return from week-end leaves. It will last through Wednesday.

Former Gov. Hurley's Name Is Brought Into Coakley Trial

Continued from Page 1

the question should be answered before recess," followed by several cries of "so do I" from Senators.

The question was then re-read to Mr. Reed.

"I don't remember," he said.

In response to the two questions put by Mr. Goodwin, which he answered then, the witness testified that it was the usual practice at times for the Governor, or members of the Council to dictate a part of the minutes and request their insertion in the records.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham asked, "Was the substance of your conversation with the Governor regarding the form of the June 7 record such as to bear on the guilt or innocence of the respondent (Coakley) under the articles of impeachment?"

Mr. Reed said, "Not to my knowledge."

Reports Introduced

During the morning session, the two reports of the special pardons commission which led to the impeachment trial and Francis E Ryan's complete testimony before the commission, were introduced into the record as evidence at the joint request of Mr. Coakley and Attorney General Bushnell.

A temporary halt was called in presentation of the Patriarca case when Mr. Ryan returned for questioning, concluding evidence in the Frank W. Potter pardon case. This is one of the three cases on which the impeachment charges are based.

Mr. Ryan re-stated, under cross-examination by defense counsel, that he paid $1,000 to Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., the Councilor's son, and kept the remainder of the $1,500 he received for the Potter pardon.

The witness reiterated he had "no memory" of having introduced Walter L. Potter, the pardoned lifer's father, to Councilor Coakley, despite the elder Potter's contrary testimony.

Read Into Trial

Mr. Bushnell read into the trial records part of the Ryan testimony before the special commission concerning his disclosure to Councillor Coakley that he had paid $1,000 to young Coakley.

He told the Commission that on that accosion "young Dan sat in a corner like a whipped boy. This was the first intimation that I was the 'fall guy'." At that time Mr. Ryan said the senior Coakley flew into a rage and called him "a liar."

Under cross-examination Mr. Ryan testified that Councilor Coakley was "surprised and astonished" when the witness told him late in 1939 that he had given $1,000 to the young Coakley.

Responding to a question by Samuel Hoar, Commission counsel, Mr. Ryan said as far as he knew "the only thing Daniel H. Coakley Jr., did was talk to his father" about the Potter case.

Mr. Ryan also told the Commission that he had talked with Councilor Coakley at the State House about the Potter case, and that the Councilor had said he would work for the pardon. The witness also said that although he knew many councilors he talked only to Councilor Coakley about the case becausc "Coakley was the only member of the Council they needed to have on their side to win the Potter pardon."

Army Sirens Stir Conscience of Thief

By the Associated Press

Nashua, N. H., Sept. 4

The sixth army corps maneuvers are accomplishing things not scheduled in the strategic problems. For instance:

Part of the "Red" Army—one of the two forces in the maneuvers —passed through Nashua today, led by motorcycles with screaming sirens.

A woman with a conscience—and a shopping bag filled with articles stolen from a department store—heard the sirens, thought police were coming and returned to the store.

She had placed most of the stolen articles back on the counters before the store manager noticed her.

The bag still contained about $5 worth of merchandise, and when the woman agreed to pay for it she was allowed to go.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Leen Resigns His Office

Henry M. Leen resigned today as Assistant United States Attorney at Boston to devote himself to the private practice of law. He had been associated with the Federal prosecutor's office for six years.

The announcement was made by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, who said he had accepted Mr. Leen's resignation "with reluctance." Mr. Leen had successfully prosecuted the Martin Hays, James J. Egan, and Charles McGlue income tax cases for the Government.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff will discuss "French Rooms." Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Band concert by the Commonwealth Work Projects Administration Band. Conducting the midday concert will be William Barrington-Sargent. At the Parkman bandstand, Boston Common, at 12 noon.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 18.

Radio Timetable: Page 5.

Otto of Austria Drives 60 M.P.H., Loses License

Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Motor Vehicle Registrar, announced today that he was suspending the driving license of Archduke Otto of Austria for driving 60 miles an hour, according to the Associated Press.

Mr. Goodwin added: "There was no necessity for the Archduke to drive at that rate of speed, because Hitler hasn't got over here yet and there was no reason to suspect that the paperhanger was chasing him."

Mr. Goodwin recently instituted a slow-down campaign to conserve gasoline for war purposes. He declared: "When Highway Inspector Charles F. Sullivan asked who he was, the Archduke replied: 'Otto of Austria.' The Inspector, to keep upon current affairs, said he didn't think there was any more Austria, but 'Otto of Austria' was the way the Archduke insisted he be listed, and showed his driving license and registration as proof."

He was stopped on the Concord Turnpike in Arlington, Mass., Aug. 25. He now resides in Royalston, Mass.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER ◆ TONIGHT

TOMORROW ◆ COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon, followed by showers late tonight and Friday, with occasional breaks in clouds Friday afternoon; warmer tonight, and warm and humid Friday; gentle southeast winds, shifting to southwest and becoming fresh Friday morning, occasionally strong on the coast in the afternoon.

Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight and Friday, warmer tonight.

Vermont: Cloudy with showers tonight and Friday morning and intermittent sunshine Friday afternoon, warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy with showers tonight and Friday with clouds breaking Friday afternoon, warmer tonight, warm and humid on Friday; gentle southeast winds shifting to southwest and becoming fresh to occasionally strong Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	79	Minneapolis	60	80
Bermuda	..	..	New Orleans	77	92
Chicago	75	87	New York	70	79
Denver	57	90	Norfolk	75	80
Helena	..	..	Philadelphia	70	78
Kansas City	78	92	St. Louis	75	85
Los Angeles	62	78	San Francisco	58	78
Miami	83	94	Washington	73	76

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 4, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:18 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Friday, 11:46 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:44 p. m.

Costa Rica Stands High Among World Democracies

"South of the Rio Grande"
Twenty-seventh in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica—I came to Costa Rica by plane, landing at a beautiful air field. It was exuberantly green, and resembled a perfectly kept lawn before some mansion in Detroit, or Dallas, Texas, or a Boston suburb. The building itself was new, artistic, and imposing.

A two-wheeled oxcart occupied a place of honor on a special lawn beside it. It was exactly the same kind of vehicle as is used by Costa Rican peasants. That cart is the first native thing the visitor sees on arriving. The majestic silver planes actually spread their vast wings over the little oxcart as they alight on the greensward. After they coast down the field and then hop back to the port, half birds-half autos, they come to a rest beside this clumsy farm wagon.

That is a bizarre juxtaposition, but not an inappropriate one. It is symbolic of the Costa Rican spirit and Costa Rican ways. It embodies Costa Rican democracy. The people here actually are like that. The President may ride in a streetcar next to a washerwoman. He may walk down the street with a peasant. A day laborer is welcome in his parlor. This Nation of 658,129 members practices self-government and is moved by self-respect. It deserves a place in the esteem of the world beside Norway, Denmark, and Switzerland.

Characteristically, the little oxcart beside the elegant airport building is also elegant. It is brightly painted and gaily decorated. It is not an improvisation, consisting of crude pieces of material carelessly thrown together. On the contrary, it is a thing of pride. It is as a family shield. Its owner liked to have his neighbors see it. It is a holiday cart. Though for everyday work, it wears Sunday clothes.

That is typical of Costa Rica. This Nation goes the second mile, its measure is not ouly full but running over. It provides a margin for every aspect of life. It doesn't merely want a living, but color, joy, music, and fragrance in living. It has a feather in its hat, a bow in its hair, a buckle on its sandals, a flower painted on its cart. That is the margin which produces culture, courtesy, beauty, and sympathy. It is both the source and fruit of self-respect.

When possessed by a whole Nation, that extra part of living is the foundation of democracy. It paints both oxcarts and airports, huts, and mansions. The same kind of flowers glow in cabins as in palaces. Even the peón wears shoes. Here culture is not the 400 making laws and trying to say clever things; culture is a whole nation respecting itself, going the second mile, painting its carts, and feeling free.

It finds expression in every phase of activity and in all social relations. The press is free, bold, responsible, and rather honorable. Politics is very largely devoid of coercion. Barely a dozen countries in the world have less partisan brutality. There is a high standard of education, most relations are neighborly and reveal good will. The people expect good, not evil, from one another; usually give good, not evil, to one another.

For instance, without any formality, you may walk right into Parliament and watch the deputies run the Nation. At least I did. It was quiet, dull, and efficient. There is practically no army. The police force is excellent, but unobtrusive. The markets are clean, free from confusion, well ventilated. The railroad station is clean, painted, with a few polished brass railings. The busses are comfortable—they don't hit tall men on the head, or jab fat men in the ribs. The poor area in town differs from the riche area far less than in most United States cities. Most of the people seem sincerely pious; very few are bigoted. Though spirited, the Costa Ricans don't go to extremes, like some of their Latin-American neighbors.

Illiteracy Declines

Illiteracy, they assert, has decreased from 70 per cent in 1892 to 6 per cent now. Some of the finest buildings in the country are school. Twice as much is spent yearly on education as on the police and army. It is said there are six times more teachers than soldiers. Here, as in Guatemala and other Central-American countries, the schools bear the names of other Latin-American states. The Escuela República Argentina is an especially beautiful one. Already for 53 years there have been high schools for girls, The University maintains high standards.

Democracy is not at all a formal thing. It is in the hearts and hands and pocketbooks of the people. They feel equal and act as though they were equal. They prize that above almost all other things. They bring this sentiment to expression in their salaries, their houses, their administrative hierarchy. The people at the top do not vote themselves huge salaries or great privileges. A mayor of an American city may get a far larger salary than the President of Costa Rica. Very glaring indeed is the contrast between top salaries here and the income King Alexander of Yugoslavia or King Zog of Albania or the Negus of Ethiopia took from their peoples.

This country is a sensational contrast to Naziism. Here is order, cleanliness, efficiency, education, observance of laws as in Germany, but almost no external coercion. The people are self-disciplined. They impose order on themselves and after that on each other. They are volunteers in loyalty.

Public opinion here is astoundingly strong. It is largely unofficial but imperiously sovereign. Honor—not the artificial, courtly, dueling kind, but the fundamental honor that means self-respect and the feeling of playing the game—is a very potent force. Here you don't have to impeach a ruler. You merely have to disapprove of him. Few Costa Ricans are brazen enough to face, day by day, the scorn and condemnation of their neighbors. All shields of cynicism seem too frail for Costa Rica.

True Democracy

Why this little Nation has built up such a society, I do not know. Many writers explain it on racial grounds, but their reasoning seems inadequate to me. Even if it were true that the Costa Ricans are largely of European origin, that wouldn't explain democracy.

But one circumstance is of great importance, namely, that Costa Rica (rich coast) turned out not to be rich at all. There was no wealth to be plundered, so the invaders settled and tilled the soil. The colonists became dirt farmers, owning their own places. They lived and worked somewhat as our own New Englanders, Middle Westerners, Far Westerners, and southern mountaineers. Also as the Swiss and Norwegians. All these people have created something new in the world, namely, self-government and real freedom. Democracy is the exclusive creation of people who worked. In its beginning, of people who worked for themselves with their own tools. Costa Rica is a brilliant example of this.

It goes without saying that Costa Rica has defects. It has an unpleasant color problem, and Negroes are subject to very irksome restrictions. It has turned the State into a liquor manufacturer and saloon keeper, thus making profits from human weakness. It has a limited road system. Wages are very low. And in spirt of admirable democratic progress, one still finds peóns—also some feudal snobbishness.

These defects, however, are small, compared with the achievements. Every American north of the Rio Grande may feel proud that these American brothers of his south of the Rio Grande have gone so far toward realizing the high democratic ideals which we cherish.

Spiritually, we and the Costa Ricans are in the same family; their star and our stars shine in the same firmament.

Bananas Go to Market

Roberts

Scene at San José, Costa Rica

Where the two-wheeled oxcart still is the principal vehicle for transporting freight and other heavy merchandise.

Palm-Up Salute Surprises Sergeant

WITH SECOND ARMY IN ARKANSAS, Sept. 4 (AP) — When Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, Second Army Commander, walked up to a group of soldiers at work on pontoon bridges they came to attention smartly.

One man with no identifying insignia gave the palm-up British salute.

An excited sergeant walked over, asked: "Are you a soldier?"

"Yes," was the meek answer.

"Well that's not the way we salute in Uncle Sam's Army," the sergeant declared authoritatively.

"I'm not in the American Army," came the reply. "I'm Major Morris of the 17th Battalion Royal Engineers. I'm a British observer."

Farmer Won't Move; Ford to the Rescue

DETROIT, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company has agreed to move a quarter of a mile a house and barn blocking construction of an airport runway at its huge bomber factory near Ypsilanti and which an aged couple refused to desert.

The 84-acre farm of Dempster Norwood, was bought by the Ford Company, but the aged farmer, regretting the sale later, refused to move off the land.

Eviction proceedings brought by the company ended in the decision to move the buildings which the Norwoods have owned for half a century.

Leases: Buying a Used Car And Other Personal Property

"A Stitch in Time"
Twenty-seventh in a Series of 30 Articles

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

Leases. A lease of real estate is essentially the purchase of the property for the period of the lease. The fact that you are paying for the lease in installments does not mean that you are paying rent in the month-to-month sense. Rather is the transaction comparable to the actual purchase of full ownership on the installment plan. The fact that future installments are not yet payable does not relieve you from owing every one of them.

And if you fail to meet a given installment, the lease likely provides that the owner can declare all the remaining installments due and sue you for them.

The lease may provide that you cannot sublease the property without the owner's consent, so you must either be prepared to occupy the leased property throughout the life of the lease, or you must obtain the owner's consent in advance. Otherwise you take the chance that he may not consent.

Read all the terms of the lease, especially those which establish the responsibility for repairs, major or minor. This is a frequent subject of dispute between lessor and lessee, and the terms should be made plain and mutually satisfactory before the lease is signed.

Rental of a Home. The ordinary rental contract—for it is a contract, even without a writing—can be terminated by either landlord or tenant only on written notice to the other at least one rental payment period before the date of termination. If you are the renter and wish to move, give your landlord this written notice when paying him the rent. If you pay by the month on the first of the month, your written notice on May 1 will terminate your rental on May 31. But if you don't notify him until May 2, you must pay rent to June 30. If you pay every week, a week's notice from rent day is sufficient; if by the quarter, a quarter's notice on the first day of the quarter.

The landlord must give written notice on rent day, or he cannot take possession of the property until a full rental period from the following payment date.

The tenant is liable for ordinary care in keeping up the premises and must pay for any damage due to carelessness. The landlord is bound to keep the premises in good repair. However, the tenant cannot take things into his own hands and deduct repair charges from his rental payment, unless—and local laws vary on this point—the repairs are necesssary to make the property habitable.

Buying Personal Property. When purchasing an item of personal property which has more than nominal value on the one hand, and a distinct individuality, on the other hand, you should secure a bill of sale, just as you take a deed to a piece of land. Such items include pianos, automobiles, paintings, antique pieces of furniture, oriental rugs, and large electrical or gas appliances—refrigerators, ranges, radios, sewing machines, etc.

A receipt may be sufficient, if it carefully describes the article sold and bears the names of both seller and buyer. A bill of sale for an automobile will include the type of car (coupe, touring sedan, sports roadster, etc.), year of manufacture, color, serial number, and the serial number of the engine. Pianos, radios, refrigerators, and many other articles of general manufacture also carry serial numbers, which identify the particular article from all others of the same model.

It is particularly important to secure a bill of sale when buying something second hand. And if the seller is a stranger, you might ask him to show you the bill of sale he received when purchasing, or some other evidence of ownership. To protect yourself from loss at the hands of a stranger, especially if you are buying articles totaling considerable value, have your attorney look up the records of chattel mortgages just to be sure that the articles have not been mortgaged to secure a personal loan. If they have been, and the mortgage recorded, you will find yourself having to pay off the loan before you own the articles purchased.

Buying a Used Car. When buying a used car, it is especially necessary to deal either with the original owner whom you know or can find out about, or with a car dealer known to be reliable. If you are well acquainted with the owner and know that he has taken excellent care of the car throughout its life and can rely on his word that it has been in no wreck, that is one of the best policies of insurance against disappointment in the car's performance. If you are negotiating with a dealer of established integrity, be sure that he has given the car a thorough examination and either a servicing behind which he will give you a guarantee against development of trouble within 30 or 90 days, or else a careful report on the condition of the car and his reasons for not guaranteeing it.

In the absence of satisfactory guarantees by responsible sellers, or perhaps in addition to them, it is expedient to have a skilled automotive mechanic of good repute give the car a careful inspection on your behalf. Engage one who has no remote interest in the sale. The few dollars you may pay him for this examination are cheap insurance against the thousand and one defects that may develop.

Careless driving, infrequent lubrication and oil changes, "burning up the road" at high speeds—these may have caused wear and tear which will cost you soon 10 or 20 times the price of professional inspection. Worse, they may cause a serious accident. The car may have been in a wreck and had its frame twisted, its motor block cracked, its tire casings bruised or cracked, or may have suffered any other of a dozen kinds of fundamental damage, which may have rendered the car almost worthless and perhaps dangerous to drive. Yet the clever superficial repairs and good painting may have made it impossible for anyone but an expert to discover the inherent condition of the car and its various parts.

"Before you invest, investigate!"

Army Morale Drop Laid to 'Interference'

WITH THIRD ARMY IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Personnel Officer of the First National Guard Division said today Army morale was very good, but declared it would be better if it weren't for "lace panty interference."

Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Bootz of the staff of the 45th Division said he considered the 170 men absent without leave from the Division was low since there are about 22,500 troops in the unit.

"The morale buster was the hesitating and vacillating attitude of Congress during consideration of the Act extending the training period of Federalized and conscripted soldiers," Colonel Bootz declared. "Now the men have found out what was wanted and they're taking their lot as they go."

The Regular Army officer said much of the interference came from outside organizations and groups that sought to dictate Army welfare policies instead of letting them evolve naturally.

All men of the Third Army resumed simulated battle after a six-day lull in preliminaries to war games with the Third Army opposing the Second, Sept. 15 to 29.

Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, chief of the Third Army, will command the Fifth and Eighth Corps and Maj Gen. Jay L. Benedict of Florida will command the Fourth. General Krueger also will direct the entire problem and will hold out the Second Armored Division to throw onto either side as the tactical situation demands.

General Krueger criticized shortcomings in his Third Army's communications system and staff work after a two-day war on paper, but he expressed belief the Louisiana maneuvers were well worth their $25,000,000 cost.

The General, in a critique of the hostilities in which only headquarters organizations participated against a simulated enemy, disclosed a "terrible condition of communications and some very grave faults in staff work, particularly in Army headquarters."

But General Kruger added that even if the six-weeks Louisiana war games—to be climaxed when the half-million men of the Second and Third Armies meet in the last two weeks of September—were called off now "their cost has been fully justified."

Cavalry Laughs

WITH THE SECOND ARMY ON THE ARKANSAS - LOUISIANA BORDER, Sept. 4 (AP)—The muddy swamps of Arkansas and Louisiana, cavalrymen declared, are providing a tailor-made opportunity to prove that the horse still has an important role in modern warfare despite drastic mechanization.

The First Cavalry Division from Fort Bliss, Texas, with the Third Army in Louisiana, and the Second Cavalry Division from Fort Riley, Kan., operating with Second Army, are the major outfits with horses.

With great jubilance, members of both divisions pointed to powerful motor vehicles roadbound because of continuous rains in both States while the mounted troops operated at great advantage.

Maj. Gen. John Milikin, commander of the Second Division, and a veteran in the cavalry since his graduation from West Point, is among the foremost exponents of using horse troops where motor vehicles cannot operate.

To prove his point, General Milikin has operated all this week in the Ouachita River bottoms of South Arkansas, sending his 6,000 horses through the jungle-like expanse of one of the South's most difficult-to-travel swamps.

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A special solvent that acts almost instantly to remove grease and oil spots. Cleans kid gloves, woolens, upholstery, rugs, clothing. Non-explosive. This is only one of more than 400 laboratory-tested food, household and toilet items that bear the famous Golden Rule label.
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RICHMAN BROTHERS ANNOUNCE NO CHANGE IN PRICE IN FALL 1941 CLOTHES

For many years, Richman Brothers Standard Quality Clothes have been $22.50. That price still stands. And so does the standard of quality that made these clothes famous.

During the past two years we've presented a line of Super Quality Clothes at $27.50. That price, too, remains unchanged. Due to increased demand, however, we've greatly enlarged the selection and improved the quality.

Whichever you prefer . . . the Standard Quality Line at $22.50, or the Super Quality Line at $27.50 . . . this is certain: Richman Brothers Clothes are your defense against high prices.

Student Suits are still $16.95; and extra trousers are the same old price, $3.95.

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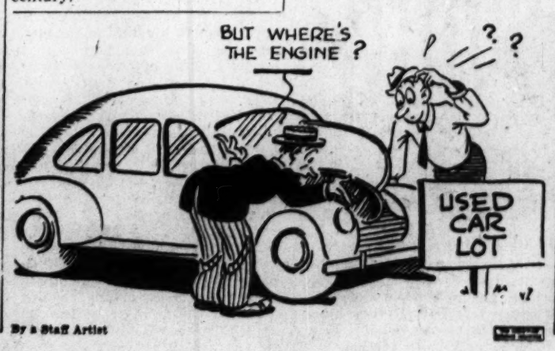
Sales Representatives Everywhere. For Nearest Representative Address Our Factory Offices at Cleveland, Ohio



By a Staff Artist

Connecticut Governor Asks State's 'Labor' Be First in Toil for Defeat of Hitler

Hurley Sees Near 'Miracle' Of Output Way

BRIDGEPORT Conn., Sept. 4 (AP) —Gov. Robert A. Hurley, calling upon Connecticut labor to be first "in toil and in sacrifice," said today that Germany would not be defeated until America performed "almost an overnight miracle" of production.

In an address prepared for the State Federation of Labor convention, which was told yesterday by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, that the Nation's military and naval construction programs were either on time or ahead of schedule because his organization had kept its "plighted word," Governor Hurley declared:

"We haven't even started to do a fraction of the job we must do.

"He (Hitler) will not be defeated until America performs almost an overnight miracle of transforming the greatest peacetime industrial system into a gigantic war industry which will out-produce, in every single department, the combined productive abilities of the Axis powers and the conquered nations."

Protesting that he did not "relish the role of a sombre prophet," the Governor said there had been "too much optimism, and declared.

"I could be optimistic and say 'the Russians have upset Hitler's timetable' or 'the RAF has more planes now than at the beginning of the war' or even that 'an anti-Nazi revolution has already begun in France.'

"In order to make sure that America will be safe, we should admit the blackest possibilities and prepare to meet them. . . . Instead of optimism we must have realism; instead of being a Nation of self-complacent, supine people, we must become a Nation galvanized into such productive activity that will give the power of victory to those who are fighting aggression everywhere."

Mr. Green, cheered as he addressed the convention, declared that the American Federation of Labor fulfilled its pledge to cooperate with the defense program and give "service of the highest order" so that military and naval construction schedules might be maintained or bettered.

He told delegates that he had been "authorized to make this statement" by Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson and Secretary of Navy Frank Knox.

"Each of them," he said, "certified these facts to me that I have related to you just now. . . . and that is a great compliment to labor in the United States."

Telling the delegates that the Federation would follow President Roosevelt's leadership and would "stand for America until the end," Mr. Green said:

"I want to declare to this convention now that the American Federation of Labor has discharged its obligations fully, has kept its promises, has served the Nation as it agreed to serve it, and that every obligation and every promise the American Federation of Labor made to the Government, to the people of the United States has been religiously kept."

The present status of the military and naval construction programs, said Mr. Green, speaking in one of the Nation's leading small arms and munition centers, "ought to be an answer to those who have been condemning labor . . . alleging that we were holding up the defense program because of strikes."

A Movie Actress Gets a Few Hints on Saving Gas

The gasoline industry which had this picture of film actress Joan Leslie taken reports the station attendant as saying something like this: "Miss Leslie, in order to minimize gasoline consumption, and provide for most efficient operation of your vehicle, you should make certain the ignition system, and particularly the spark plugs, are kept in good shape."

NLRB to Give a Hearing On Arlington Mills Dispute

A threatened shortage of uniform cloth for the army, credited to the long strike at Arlington Mills of Lawrence, Mass., has now brought the National Labor Relations Board into the case.

The NLRB has set a hearing for tomorrow at Lawrence. As a result of the hearing the Board will either order an election among the employees or else dismiss the several petitions for an election.

The tie-up has been prolonged by competition between the unions of the two rival factions of the labor movement. Neither the A. F. of L. nor the C. I. O. would agree to an election on terms satisfactory to the other.

In the usual course, it will take at least three weeks or longer from the date of a hearing for the holding of an election.

William S. Gordon, an attorney in the Boston office of the NLRB, will serve as trial examiner at tomorrow's hearing.

Production at Arlington has been increasing with the return of more workers. Today the company reported 5,000 employees of a total of between 6,500 and 6,800 back at work. For a time the force got down to 600.

Company officials expressed themselves as optimistic over the prospects of being "back to normal" next Monday. They said workers in the streets were becoming impatient with prolonged idleness, and were beginning to ask why they could not go back to work pending the election.

When the hearing tomorrow sets a date three weeks away, they predicted, the men will insist upon returning to their national defense jobs. They have been led to believe, the company charged, that something decisive would take place tomorrow.

Some bottlenecks continued, making it impossible to supply work at all points outside of those particularly tied up by the strike.

The spinning, weaving and finishing departments were said to be operating, but in the strategic wool combing department, the washhouse, where the strike started Aug. 8, is running only one shift instead of three. The stoppage in this department, where raw wool is turned out, affects many outside mills working on defense, because three fifths of this production is for other plants.

Boston Woman from Athens Finds Greek Heads Unbowed

"Greece is starving but firm in its loyalty to the principles for which it fought. I have lived for over nine months with these valiant people whose heads are still held high and whose spirits are undaunted though their country is 'occupied.' The question is how long this passive resistance can continue."

So says Dr. Minnie B. Mills, American educator, President of Pierce College for Girls, Athens, Greece, who has just reached Boston from the Near East where she has worked under the American Board of Foreign Missions for 43 years.

Three of the Pierce College buildings were used by the Greeks during the Greek-Italian war as hospitals and a few weeks after their entrance into Athens the German military took over the buildings.

Dr. Mills remained in Athens until Aug. 4 when she flew to Rome and went from there to Lisbon by train, via Geneva and other points. From Lisbon she sailed to America reaching New York Sept. 2 on the Excambion.

Shell Oil Company Pipe Line Opened

First trial oil shipments are today flowing through the latest in New England's pipe lines—a 24½ mile, 6-inch pipe running between Sherborn and West Boylston, Mass.

The line, which will be dedicated by the Shell Oil Company Sept. 20, is expected to pump from 400 to 600 barrels of oil an hour. It has been completed a month ahead of schedule, company officials point out.

The Sherborn terminal of the new pipe line taps the company's present Fall River-Waltham line and then runs 24½ miles to West Boylston, on the outskirts of Worcester.

Officials expressed the opinion that it would assist materially in the delivery of both gasoline and fuel oils to central Massachusetts and said that, ultimately, a large tank-truck fleet would be based at West Boylston. The line, they explained, can be employed for pumping both gasoline and fuel oils.

State Auditors For Defense Bonds

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H., Sept. 4 (AP)—Full support of the national defense program by encouraging purchase by State governments of defense bonds was pledged by representatives of 42 States attending the 26th annual convention of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers.

Deputy Comptroller Francis J. Burns of New York also advocated the encouragement of additional expenditures for training and vocational education of employees in defense industries.

"It is the quickest method of relieving the shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labor which now exists," he said. "This is certainly one of the main problems of the defense program and must be faced immediately."

State Auditor Forrest Smith of Missouri advocated adoption of a sales tax by every State and also urged State governments to "cut out luxuries by abolishing boards and bureaus and consolidating the work under fewer departments."

Mass. Farms Supply Much Defense Food

Massachusetts farmers are today co-operating in an intensive State-aided agricultural program designed to insure adequate supplies of food for Bay State residents and for peoples abroad, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced in an article written for the Massachusetts Milk Control Board Bulletin.

"Military necessities prevent publication of many details," he added, "but it can be said that huge quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables are being shipped daily from New England ports. Large amounts of these are grown in Massachusetts."

Furthermore, he said, "the food products of our farms and fields are being rushed in huge quantities to feed our men in training."

Governor Saltonstall also pointed out that at present "milk valued at $1,000,000 is being consumed during the year by armed forces stationed in Massachusetts."

Outlining the part Bay State agriculture is playing in national defense, the Governor said "the agricultural products of this Commonwealth are peculiarly adapted to wartime nourishment. We produce great volumes of dairy and poultry products, as well as fruits and vegetables."

The Chief Executive added that the State is "exerting every effort to improve its normal aids to farmers" to maintain and increase production as Massachusetts agriculture's contribution to national defense.

Efforts are being made to prevent a serious shortage of farm labor, 5,000 high school boys having been listed for such work as picking apples.

At the same time Governor Saltonstall disclosed that "the turkey crop in Massachusetts now brings the astonishing figure of about $1,000,000 a year. It is somewhat surprising to most people to know that Massachusetts raises many thousands more turkeys annually than any other New England State."

N. E. Beauticians And Barber Shops Collect $36,905,000

Barbers and beauticians collected more than $36,905,000 from customers in more than 15,000 New England barber shops, beauty parlors and a combination of both, in 1939, according to Edmond F. Bemis, Boston commercial statistical analyst today.

Data gathered from a study of census information also showed that 738 photographic studios in New England did a business totaling $4,248,000 the same year.

Further study of the figures, said Mr. Bemis, discloses that barber shops and photographic studios are less numerous than in 1935, but beauty parlors gained sharply in number. Barber shops decreased from 9,437 in 1935, to 9,243 in 1939; photographic studios from 762 to 738, but beauty parlors increased from 4,492 to 5,577.

Bleachers Out

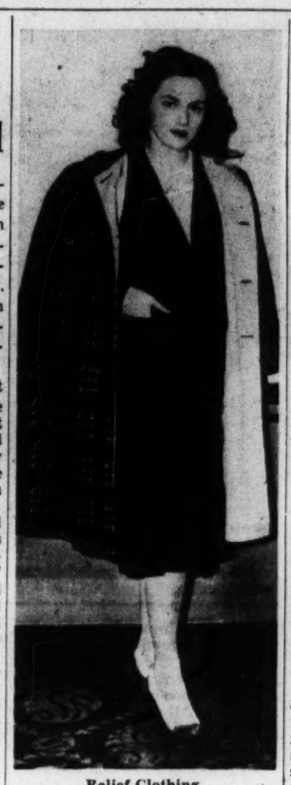
PEABODY, Mass., Sept. 4 (AP) —A night shift at the Danvers Bleachery failed to report for work last night as a labor union's representative announced the plant's 1,200 employees had declared a "holiday" for themselves.

"This isn't a strike," said Dan Gallagher, manager of the Peabody local of the Textile Workers Union of America (C. I. O.), "but the night shift tonight and the day shift tomorrow will take a 'holiday' while we negotiate with the management for increased wages."

Mr. Gallagher said the employees would ask a 15 per cent raise in pay and a union shop. The present average wage at the bleachery is $23 a week, so that the increase would amount to about $3.35, he asserted.

Tickets in the Shape of Letter 'V'

Red, white and blue tickets, cut out on the form of the letter V, are now used by the Boston & Maine Railroad for the special fare excursions for service men from Fort Devens to Boston. Corporal Rex Hopkins of the 18th Anti-tank Company at Fort Devens buys one of the novelty tickets, which were adopted by the rail line as a contribution toward popularization of the V for Victory symbol.



Relief Clothing

This is not a well-dressed college girl going to Wellesley classes, but a Boston model—Jane Monroe—showing a warm, smart suit and top-coat, typical of the clothes being sent to bombed-out working girls in England by the British War Relief Society. Each week, shipments of knitting, clothing and bed linen, averaging 90 cases, weighing about 200 pounds each and valued at about $10,000, are sent by the Greater Boston Committee.

Attendance At Defense 'Clinic' Urged

Declaring that the National Defense Clinic to be held Sept. 22-24 in New York City will play an important role in the Office of Production Management" new policy of pressing vigorously to spread defense production through subcontracting, Albert M. Creighton, New England Co-ordinator of the Defense Contract Service and Priorities, today urged the 16,500 manufacturers of New England to take advantage of this opportunity and register at once for the clinic.

He pointed out that this clinic, planned by OPM, and to be held at Grand Central Palace, New York City, in conjunction with the National Defense Exposition would be the first to be organized on a national basis and that representatives of large primary contractors from all over the United States would be there.

"The smaller manufacturers of New England especially," said Mr. Creighton, "will find in this New York National Clinic an opportunity to meet some of the Nation's most important contractors. This may well result in a further spread of defense work to New England, in line with the new OPM policies designed to promote the wider use of subcontracting.

"The sweeping revision in Army and Navy purchasing policies under the new program should not only help to head off possible unemployment resulting from the impact of priorities and undue concentration of defense orders, but should step up the tempo of production by bringing more plants into action.

"These new regulations by OPM with respect to subcontracting are so important that we have had these printed in pamphlet form and are making them available to New England State Development and Defense Councils and to manufacturers."

Brookline Group To Study Issues

A special five-man committee has been appointed in Brookline to study the highly controversial issues that a chief administrative officer and purchasing agent be added to the roster of Brookline's official family, as well as the creation of public works and finance departments.

The complete proposal discussed at length at many Town meetings has received neither the approval nor rejection of the local legislature. Theodore C. Baker was named chairman of the new committee by Erland F. Fish, Town Moderator.

The four proposals were embraced in recommendations by the Public Administration Service in a much-discussed report on its survey on the organization and operation of the town government, but subsequently rejected by the Selectmen in reporting to the Town Meeting on various reforms advocated by that agency. They were later endorsed by the Brookline Taxpayers' Association, regarded as father of the study, which petitioned the local legislature to adopt the plan after the municipal board refused to act.

Prospect of Milk Price Rise Gains Ground in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 4 — The price of milk, chief index of agricultural prosperity in Connecticut, may go up again this fall. State Milk Administrator Donald O. Hammerberg, now writing his first milk marketing order under a new Connecticut milk control law, has heard unanimous testimony from producer organizations calling for an increase in the price.

Grade B milk, delivered to city homes, now costs 15 cents a quart. Producers want their prices raised to a point which would make the city price at least one cent higher. In the early days of the hearing no consumer appeared. No protest was heard from any quarter against a higher price.

To observers of Connecticut's milk marketing wrangles of the past eight years, the hearings conducted by Administrator Hammerberg have been notable for their lack of fireworks. There has been none of the name-calling and confusion with which the milk industry customarily has discussed its differences of opinion.

Witnesses appeared to testify for or against a proposed order written by the administrator's staff, raising the prices paid farmers for milk delivered in the largest cities, setting a somewhat lower rate for milk sold in small cities and suburban towns, and a still lower price for milk that reaches the consumer in the rural areas.

Dealers complained that Mr. Hammerberg's plan of cutting up the State into three areas, on the basis of population, did not correspond to the actualities of milk delivery. Milk from the same plant, they said, goes to homes in all three areas.

But when the administrator asked if anyone present wished to speak for the consumer, there was no response.

Cider Production

The cider one buys in Connecticut this fall will be supervised, in manufacture, by the State. A new law requires inspection of cider mills by the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Cost of Living

The cost of living, with milk as an important item, continues to receive headlines in Connecticut newspapers. In Hartford the newly organized Fair Rent Committee heard complaints from 19 persons alleging unjustified increases in rent. The committee, which has no power except persuasion, threw out one complaint on the ground that the increase was fair, and made recommendations for reductions in a number of other cases. The recommendations will go to the landlords and the tenants, and the resulting action, if any, will be made a matter of record, open to the public.

One landlord told the committee that he knew who had complained against him and he would settle the matter by throwing them all out of their apartments. A landlady, irked by a complaint against her, said that if there were any more protests she would raise her rents again.

Gasoline filling station operators read in the paper that Price Administrator Leon Henderson had decided 18.4 cents a gallon was a fair price for regular gasoline in Hartford, and declared they could not make a living at that rate. Gasoline is selling at some pumps for 18.5 cents now. Other distributors have increased the price to 19.5.

Sunday Work

Whether defense industries can operate on Sunday without running afoul of Connecticut's ancient "blue laws" is a question that has been distressing the Labor Commissioner, the Attorney General, and some of the manufacturers.

The law permits Sunday work if it is a matter of "necessity or mercy." When defense demands began to be felt a year ago, or more, some of the manufacturers asked State Labor Commissioner Cornelius J. Danaher about the law. He issued permits certifying that the work they were doing was "necessary" and therefore legal on the Sabbath.

Now Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti, after extended study, has concluded that the commissioner has no authority to make such rulings. Mr. Danaher, reluctantly and with some public sputtering, has rescinded 40 permits. Manufacturers will have to make up their own minds whether their work is a matter of "necessity or mercy." Any local prosecutor who disagrees can bring them into court.

Commissioner Danaher declared he was for doing defense work "on Sunday or any other day."

"The more I think of it," the Commissioner said indignantly, "the less I think of it." He doubted if any prosecutor would "have the temerity" to issue a warrant under the Sunday law.

Legion Boys Collect Junk For Junket to Milwaukee

Any rags? Any bottles?

No, it isn't the junk man this time. It's young Lawrence Riley and his pals—members of the Yankee Division Junior Drum and Bugle Corps.

It isn't a college education that the boys are working for either—not now. It's money to finance the 40 members of their Drum and Bugle Corps on a trip to the national Convention of the American Legion at Milwaukee, Wis.

"You see," explained Lawrence earnestly, "we'd like to enter the drum and bugle corps competition there. We've already won lots of prizes around here—first at Manchester, and at Keene, N. H., in June, second prize at Barre, Vt., in July, and second price at the Legion State Convention in Fall River last month."

The Massachusetts Drum and Bugle Corps didn't enter the national competition when the Legion met here last year. "It wouldn't have been right," the boys say. "Massachusetts was the hostess State, and it wouldn't have been courteous for us to take any prizes."

It takes a lot of money, though —about $2,000, they figure—to get 40 boys and girls out to Milwaukee and back. But far be it from enterprising lads like "Larry" and his pals to sit back and shake their heads, and say it can't be done.

Encouraged by Edward H. Burke, Commander of Y. D. Post No. 290, they borrowed a truck from the Company B, Y. D. Junk Shop, and went out collecting old newspapers, magazines, scrap metal, rags, rubber—anything with re-sale value.

Sometimes the boys can make as much as $15 to $17 a day. It helps, too, to sell the material at the regular market price. "The Junk Shop gives us top price for the stuff without taking a profit themselves, so that we can have every penny for that trip," Lawrence related with a grateful smile.

People have been very nice to them, the boys report. But that's not surprising. They're real boys. They're not off on a lark, cutting up and making a noisy demonstration as they go along.

They're everything that young America should be—polite, earnest, wholesome-appearing youngsters, with a real incentive for their efforts. It means a lot to them to enter that competition at Milwaukee.

Shyly, they may place in your hand a self-addressed one-cent postcard that they have had printed. There's a place for your name and address, a list of the things they will collect, with a place beside them for a check mark against the specific materials to be picked up. The card is self-addressed to the Yankee Division, Junior Squadron, Salvage Depot, 670 Harrison Avenue, Boston.

The time is drawing near, too. September 15 to 18, the convention is to be held.

"Yes, we've got to get going—and fast," chorus "Larry" and Vincent and Paul and John, as they step on the starter, and the truck breezes off with an enterprising roar. [Picture: Page 1.]

New Studebaker Models for 1942 Go on Exhibition

Studebaker distributors throughout New England met at Copley-Plaza Hotel today and saw the 1942 automobiles for the first time. The first new models are surprisingly decorative and smarter than a national defense program was expected to permit.

The distributors heard from factory officials that Studebaker used-car sales for the year ending July 31 were the highest in the history of the company, showing a 20 per cent increase over 1940. During the first seven months of 1941, it was learned, dealers sold 180,496 used cars compared with 149,677 for the corresponding period a year ago.

Predictions were made that the early 1942 cars will be almost as radically changed both in outside appearance and engineering development as in normal times. What will happen after the first few months of production is not predictable, being dependent upon world conditions.

Imports of Wool Continue to Rise

Imports of wool at Boston are still running far ahead of the corresponding period last year figures of the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service disclosed today.

Last week's imports totalled 6,768,600 against 1,519,759 pounds a year ago. For the first two months of the Federal fiscal year, which began July 1, Boston wool imports totalled 78,170,000 pounds, contrasted with 17,300,203 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago.

SEPTEMBER'S
Sealtest
FLAVOR SENSATION

BUTTERSCOTCH ROYALE ICE CREAM
THE Sealtest FLAVOR-OF-THE-MONTH
—IN THE NEW Sealtest PINT PACKAGE

Because it was so tremendously popular when first introduced—we're bringing Butterscotch Royale Ice Cream back again for September. Made with our creamy Vanilla Ice Cream—it has streams of honey-golden, old-fashioned butterscotch all through it. Try this glorious flavor today—in bulk, or in the red, white and gray Sealtest Pint Package.

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Mayoralty Fight Marks Time In N. Y. Until After Primaries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—End of summer finds the New York City mayoralty campaign in which Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia is bidding for a third term still in the hands of party strategy-makers, with both Republicans and Democratic organization leaders concentrating on arrangements leading up to the Sept. 16 primaries. Neither camp will bring its heavy artillery into play until after that run-off 14 days hence.

Meanwhile, this week will see both Republican and Democratic campaign headquarters established. The latter, in behalf of the city-wide ticket headed by William O'Dwyer, Kings County Prosecutor, will again be in the Chanin Building, in East Forty-Second Street, with the campaign manager yet to be announced. Mr. O'Dwyer is unopposed in the Democratic Primary.

In the Republican camp, the campaign committee standard for Mayor La Guardia will be formally raised at Hotel Roosevelt Headquarters tomorrow, with William M. Chadbourne again in charge, as in the Mayor's successful election drives of 1933 and 1937.

Have Taken Slogan

Organized at the instance of the regular city Republican committees who have indorsed the La Guardia Slate, the Committee will function under the slogan "To Continue Good Government in New York." Mr. Chadbourne's aides are Frederick M. Warburg, banker, as Treasurer, and John A. Wells, President of the New York Young Republican Club, Secretary.

Mayor La Guardia is opposed for the Republican nomination by John R. Davies, one-time head of the National Republican Club, and pending the outcome of Republican court action now on to invalidate the Davies' designating petitions, the Chadbourne campaign unit will have the name of Republican Primary Committee for the renomination of La Guardia, (Joseph D.) McGoldrick and (Newbold) Morris. The two latter, Comptroller and Council President, respectively, are unopposed for renomination.

If Mr. Davies rides through to the primaries and, as is expected, the Mayor wins the Republican nomination, the Chadbourne headquarters will continue as regular city-wide Republican offices for the November election.

In accord with his announced intention of having no formal headquarters or campaign manager, leaving all organization procedure to his supporting groups, Mayor La Guardia will not attend the opening of the Republican unit tomorrow.

What Election? Mayor Asks

He stressed his campaign attitude at a building dedication here yesterday, when a reporter remarked at his refusal to make a speech even with an election in a few weeks.

"What election?" barked the Mayor in assumed surprise. "You must be kidding me."

The Mayor also took occasion this week to squelch reports that he would resign his post as National Director of Civilian Defense, which weekly takes him away from City Hall to Washington and other cities, under necessity of having more time for city affairs and the forthcoming campaign.

"As I said when I took the Civilian Defense office," the Mayor said, "the effort and extra labor comes out of me and not out of the city. So far, everything is normal and I shall continue to function."

Mr. Chadbourne announced his third-term campaign chairmanship for the Mayor with an appeal to Republicans to uphold the Party tradition of supporting good government in the coming primary.

Only They, He Says, Can Win

"Tammany, thrown out of power eight years ago, now desperate and famished, is making a supreme effort to seize control of the City Government," he said. "The Republicans will meet this assault by renominating La Guardia, McGoldrick and Morris, as they alone can win against Tammany in November."

As his status in the Republican Primary remained in litigation, Mr. Davies, whose opposition to the avidly New Deal, ardently interventionist Mayor has stirred a tempest in the Party, continued to center his attack on the Mayor's "radical" tendencies. One statement charging that the Mayor "poisons our schools at the primary foundation of knowledge" by appointing to the Board of Education "men and women who favor anti-religious and immoral doctrines," had repudiation today by Charles H. Tuttle, member of the Board of Higher Education.

Stating that he personally knew all the Mayor's appointees to this body, Mr. Tuttle declared that "not one of them favors any anti-religious or immoral doctrine and each one of them is a sincere, high-minded and reverent citizen."

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m. Service at 9:45 a. m. Eastern Standard Time.
Evening. Chimes radiocast 6 p. m. Service 6:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 5:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Mondays to Fridays, 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m) 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 2:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Third Sunday, 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lecture

Tuesday, Sept. 30, 7:45 p. m., E. S. T. Auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m).

Note—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 5

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program For Friday, Sept. 5

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

WARREN
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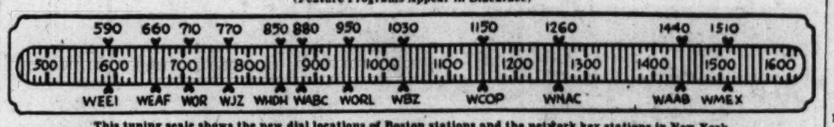
If not available, write for name of nearest store to Arlingcrest Naphthalated Wool Service, 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ARLINGTON MILLS
Lawrence, Mass.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox - New	Sports and music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	York Yankees baseball	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sports and music
3:45	Advent's in Science	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Boston Red Sox - New	Sports and music
4:00	Scattergood Baines	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	York Yankees baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"In Your Defense"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Consolaire
4:45	Tennis Tournament.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Yankees baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Sifting the News	News; Music: Weather	News Service; Quiz Spot	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Army Program	"Who's News"
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Russian Cathedral Choir
7:45	dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	"This Is Judy Jones,"	Frank Morgan; Baby	Wythe Williams	"Castles in the Air";
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	comedy sketch	Snoots; orchestra	"Sky Over Britain"	music
8:30	American Cruise;	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	The Aldrich Family;	J. B. Priestley	Civilian Defense Program
8:45	music; Elmer Davis	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	dramatic sketch	Army Maneuvers, Devens	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
9:00	Major Bowes	Grant Park Concert	Music Hall: Connie Bos-	"For Your Information"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Major Bowes	Grant Park Concert	well, Don Ameche, Jerry	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes	News Here and Abroad	Lester, Music Maids,	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Major Bowes	Ted Steele's Orchestra	guests, orchestra	"Sinfonietta"	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Toronto Philharmonic	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Parade of the News	Five Star News
10:15	Professor Quiz:	Promenade Concert	Barrymore, guest	Parade of the News	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	questions; answers.	Ahead of the Headlines.	'Good Neighbors': drama	"The Great Gunns":	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Dramas by Olmstead	and music	comedy	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music"; Michael	Want	Sir Cedric Hardwicke	Sir Cedric Hardwicke	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Loring's Orchestra	Music You Want	Ozzie Caswell's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"Day's End"; news

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News	Musical Clock	
7:30	Musical Moments	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	Headline News	
7:45	News; Weather	News; Weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange
8:45	Revue	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliott, songs	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	'Listen Ladies' with	Julia Blake, sketch	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Joan Adams	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	Choir Loft: organ	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	Moment Musicale	Up"; orchestra
10:00	K. Norris, drama	Helen Hiett, News	"Bess Johnson"	'New England Cupboard'	Homespun Harmonies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	News; Hum and Strum	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Musical Program	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	Prescott Presents	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Treat Time	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	B. S. Bercovici, news	String Orchestra
11:15	"Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Don Artiste"	Letter-Quest
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Big Sister," sk.	Betty Randall	"Musical Roundup"	U. S. Dept. of Agriculture	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Walter Blaufuss'	"Musical Roundup"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Homesteaders; Speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Woman in White	R. E. Neale; Rural News.	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Giverne Campbell	"Vivienne Della
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	David Ballentine, tenor
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"I'll Find My Way"	"Sing Song Time"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Fantasy in Melody	"The Mystery Man"	Telegraphic report, Cin-	Jean Harper, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	cinnati-Pittsburgh base-	Concert Orchestra
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	ball game	News Service
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Telegraphic report, Cin-	Sports and Music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	cinnati-Pittsburgh game	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Carvel Craig's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45	Del Castillo, organ	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Muse and Music	Sports and Music
4:00	Scattergood Baines	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Gypsy Caravan	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	National Singles	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Tennis Tourna-	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	ment	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Down Memory Lane	Comic Page Club
5:00	Mary Marlin	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Adventures Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	Wings on Watch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Comments	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Hollywoodmen Quartet	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Richard Salinger
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Talk; "Radio Magic"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Job Hunter's, guests	Abner H. Ferguson	Bob Chester's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
7:45	"Let's Waltz"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
8:00	"Claudia & David"	Ramin & Bauer, pianists	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Double or Nothing"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15	sketch	Jose Bethencourt's Orch.	Graham; orchestra	Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30	Mrs. Franklin D.	"Death Valley Days";	"Information Please?"	Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense
8:45	Roosevelt	dramatic sketch	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Fort Devens Radio Party	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Vox Pop	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Vox Pop	Mann; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Hollywood Pre-	News Here and Abroad	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Elisabeth Rethberg, Al-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	miere: drama	Ted Steele's Novachords	House"; variety	fred Wallenstein's Or.	cal Album"
10:00	"Penthouse Party,"	Pan American Un. Con-	"Wings of Destiny"	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Ilka Chase, m. c.	cert; U. S. Marine Band	dramatic sketch	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Burl Ives, songs	First Piano Quartet	'Listen America'; drama	"Quiz Bowl"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Story Dram. by Olmstead	'Listen America'; drama	"Quiz Bowl"	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; Pen Man	Local news; Weather	A. Mann, from London	Dance Digest
11:30	Music; Dolly	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Dawn's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

East's 'Gas' Shortage Disputed

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3 (AP)—Independent gasoline dealers from all along the Atlantic seaboard, meeting to discuss questions arising from the current shortage, were urged today to ask President Roosevelt to direct Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes to set up a retail oil divison to handle their problems.

"I'm tired of seeing all these Government officials regarding the retail dealer as unimportant, as 'greaseballs,'" declared H. A. Innis Brown, editor of the magazine Gasoline Retailer.

Mr. Brown said Government officials should "consider the plight of the retail dealer," who is being restricted as to the amount of gasoline he may sell.

That there is any gasoline shortage on the eastern seaboard was disputed today by Benjamin L. Jacoby, President of the Associated Gasoline Retailers of Philadelphia and vicinity, who declared "somebody is just pulling the wool over the eyes of officials in Washington."

Mr. Jacoby said his organization had obtained information showing there is no shortage. He said he could not at this time disclose the information.

In advance of the regional meeting of retailers, a program of objectives was drawn up by the delegates, one part calling for "complete and accurate factual information concerning the claimed gasoline shortage."

"We demand," the statement continues, "that the Government explore and use every alternative which could be used to bring gasoline to the eastern seaboard by means other than tankers."

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code (for Advanced Students and Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies.

(15.13mc or 11.73mc)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; News; Music; Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Dolly Dawn's Orchestra; Viennese Ensemble.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; closing stocks; WBOS Sport Page; Clark Dennis.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Bauer & Ramin. Intermezzo.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; U. S. Marine Band.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; Ricardo's Rhapsodies.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Two Men and a Girl, Good Neighbors.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Irish Concert Hour, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—News Analysis, Kevin O'Carroll, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English; Orchestral Music; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Gordon MacDonald, M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.5 meg., 25.5 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English, JUL4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLO4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Starlight," Stanley Holloway, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music; Commemoration of the birth centenary of Antonin Dvorak. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newareel, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Chamberlain and Reddick To Teach at Columbia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—John R. Chamberlain, author and editor, and Dr. DeWitt Reddick, associate professor of journalism at the University of Texas, have been appointed visiting associate professors in the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, Dean Carl W. Ackerman announced today.

During the next academic year, Mr. Chamberlain will conduct a course in editorial writing and news summary and Professor Reddick will teach feature writing during the winter session.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 257 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
New Bedford—First Thursdays, 9:15 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week of Sept. 1 to 6, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence — Saturday, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

CUT OIL COSTS WITH SINCLAIR OPALINE

Sinclair Opaline Motor Oil lasts longer because it is freed of wax and petroleum jelly—non-lubricating substances that thin out and evaporate at high engine heat. That saves you money because you don't have to add oil so often between drains. Try Opaline and prove its economy yourself.

Four Indicted On Espionage Ring Charges

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Three men and a girl were indicted today on charges of conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act, as the Government moved to break up what Federal agents described as an international ring of spies operating here and in Spain, Portugal, and Germany.

The Government charged that the defendants, all in custody, had gathered and transmitted to colleagues in Europe information on the movements and disposition of American forces together with pictures and sketches of strategic points along the eastern seaboard.

Named in the indictment as ringleader was Kurt Frederick Ludwig, who was born in Ohio of German parents. He was educated in Germany from childhood, made several trips to the United States, and in 1934 was arrested in Austria on a charge of photographing bridges. The charge was later dismissed and Mr. Ludwig was released.

Working under Mr. Ludwig, according to the indictment, were:

Miss Lucy Boehmler, of Maspeth, Queens, New York City, who was born in Stuttgart, Germany, and came to New York with her mother and sister in 1929:

Hans Pagel, of Brooklyn, a brewer, who was born in Wunstorf, Germany, and came here in 1931.

Frederick Edword Schlosser, who was born in New York and lived in Brooklyn.

The indictment, returned a few hours after 16 other persons went on trial in Brooklyn Federal Court on espionage charges, said that Pagel and Schlosser were active members of the German-American Youth Movement, which later became a part of the German American Bund. The Ridgewood, Brooklyn, branch to which they were attached was among the most active units in drills and camping activities.

United States Attorney Mathias Correa said that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, in arresting Ludwig, discovered that he had a shortwave radio in his car.

The indictment charged that in an effort to baffle the F. B. I. the defendants maintained a large variety of aliases and gave a number of fictitious addresses.

Some of the communications with "persons unknown to the grand jury" in Spain, Portugal and Germany were in code, the indictment charged.

It said further that the alleged ring carefully culled from trade magazines, military publications and the daily newspapers information on American troop movements and disposition and sent it along to the European agents.

Ludwig, the indictment charged, had traveled the eastern seaboard making sketches and taking pictures for Germany, which country, according to the indictment, paid him for his work. He entered the United States most recently in 1940.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 & 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 & 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13 or 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Mrs. R. Defines Her Proposal For the Conscription of Girls

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt offers a further explanation and defense of her widely discussed suggestion that it might be of value to conscript girls between the ages of 18 and 24 for a year of training and service.

Writing in the current Liberty Magazine, Mrs. Roosevelt said "There seems to be a slight misunderstanding" and declared that she never suggested that all women be conscripted, nor that girls be placed under military discipline in camps as are boys.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she believed the girls of the country might be divided into these three groups:

"The first, or the extremely privileged group, which have all the education and training that it desires and may or may not be going to use it either to earn a living or to volunteer in some active form of service.

"The second group, which may have both education and a fairly comfortable home, but which of necessity must prepare for future economic independence and must plan their training with the thought of earning a living in the future.

"The third group of girls, who, through economic difficulties or geographical location, are lacking in educational opportunities and are apt to grow up facing a dearth of jobs or dead-end jobs because they cannot fit themselves for any skilled work.

"It is obvious that for this last group a year of training, paid for by the Government on the same basis as the draftees in the Army are paid, would be helpful."

Mrs. Roosevelt said that for the first group, as for the second, there was comparatively little advantage to be obtained from the angle of better training.

"It is however," she adds, "an opportunity to develop a sense of responsibility for democratic citizenship through the willing gift of a year in some useful capacity in the community, which I think is an experience of great value in a democracy.

"We have had it abundantly proved to us that many of us accept the benefits of democracy without feeling very much the weight of responsibility of what is owed to that form of government by every individual citizen.

"For the third group of girls this last consideration is equally important, and for all these groups it would provide a period of self-discipline which they might not obtain in any other way.

"All of these groups would greatly benefit by the opportunity to make wider contacts on a footing of equality and to discover that most of us are made of the same clay and are likeable or not, dependable or not, because of traits of character and not because of background, or privilege, or educational opportunity.

"This experience has been found valuable for boys for many years. Why should it not be equally valuable for girls?"

Governor Calls Session With Nary a 'Whereas'

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 4 (AP)—Gov. Coke Stevenson startled Texas yesterday with a proclamation calling a special legislative session.

The document contained no whereases.

It was just too hard to work 'em in, explained the Governor.

THE HISTORIC CHARM OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.

from $2.00 Daily
from $9.00 Weekly

SUITES AVAILABLE

Roof Garden, Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 Minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I.R.T. to Clark Street.

NEW 600 ROOM HOTEL
The PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT AT HICKS STREET
BROOKLYN, N.Y. MAin 4-5500

KAMP KILL KARE

'Dear Folks:

Vacations are grand and so is Swan. Swan Soap has me quite beguiled, because it is so pure and mild. (Poetry! ha! ha!) Swan suds twice as fast as old-time floaties. Tell you more about Swan when George and I go on the air for Swan October 7th!

Gracie Allen

7 ways to save MEAT SHRINKAGE

Timely Tips for Thrifty Cooks

DEFENSE SAVINGS IN YOUR KITCHEN

Glenwood, cooperating with the National Defense Program, brings you these suggestions for saving food and fuel when cooking meats.

★ Roast at 300° F. or lower.
★ "Well done" shrinks more than "rare."
★ Leave bone in.
★ Large cuts shrink less per pound than small.
★ Use meat thermometer.
★ Stewing is maximum meat economy.
★ Study your meat charts — be a wise buyer, fat shrinks more than lean.

Do your bit. Put your savings into U. S. Defense Stamps and Bonds!

This Combination range has everything — easy, economical, dependable cooking, also efficient kitchen heating with either coal, oil or gas. One of Glenwood's most popular models — and rightly so!

Glenwood Ranges
GAS - OIL - COAL and COMBINATION
Make Cooking Easy

U. S. Gift Clothes Included In British Ration Rules

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 4—Equality of sacrifice, which is the basis of the Government rationing policy, is carried even into the realm of war relief gifts and comforts from America, according to the latest regulation of the Trade Board.

Men, women and children who have lost clothes through raids are now forbidden to obtain new garments, even as gifts from the United States, without surrendering an appropriate number of ration coupons.

This is in order to insure that no one obtains preferential treatment in matters of dress. Presents from America are sent to voluntary organizations in Great Britain, such as the Womens Voluntary Services, churches and the Red Cross. These organizations, says the Trade Board, are now to be required to collect coupons for every article of clothing they distribute. They are to be permitted to use these coupons to replenish their own stocks by purchases made in England, but if they do not need them for this purpose they must send theem to the Government collecting center, where they will be immediately destroyed.

Extra Coupons Available

In order that this scheme may work without hardship, however, the people whose clothes have been destroyed by bombs are to be furnished with extra clothes coupons. The number whereto each bombed person is entitled is to be settled by the assistance board which will arrive at the assessment after considering the amount of wardrobe the individual has left undamaged.

This is only one aspect of the whole wartime clothes problem in Britain. The public is now beginning to accustom itself to the enforced habit of thinking of the clothing problem in terms of coupons rather than money, according to a clothes rationing survey carried out in Bolton, Worcester and parts of London by an investigaitng body known as Mass Observation. A large majority of the population, says this report, favor rationing clothes, thinking that it promotes Nationwide equality of treatment.

What criticism there is of the scheme comes chiefly from women who have felt in many cases that growing children may not be able to get all the clothes they require.

There are few signs yet that clothes rationing will bring about revolutionary changes, but it does seem likely that Englishmen will lose their reputation of being the best-dressed men in the world in order that their wives and daughters may avoid becoming known as the worst-dressed women. Men are shown by the survey to be giving up coupons to their female relatives, and men's shops are feeling the pinch as a result of this. The problem that is principally worrying women, according to the survey, is stockings. For each pair of stockings two coupons out of a total annual allowance of sixty-six are required. Many women are following the lead given in a new London musical show where chorus girls now appear with bare legs.

Trousers for Women

In London there is a slight increase, says the survey, in the number of women wearing trousers, but this practice hasn't spread yet to the country generally. Men are giving up wearing evening dress and other special clothes, but both sexes apparently continue to buy shoes with great persistence. The general public is not scheming out the best use that can be made of coupons on what may be called a 12-months' plan, according to the Mass Observation report.

This is in sharp contrast to steps taken by the professions, whose activities are closely affected by clothes rationing.

The stage and screen have both set up organizations that present their claims for special consideration effectively to the Trade Board.

Up to now, declares the Theatrical Managers Association, little difficulty has been experienced in getting as many coupons as are really needed for new entertainment productions. As far as straight plays are concerned, what problems there are concern women, for men provide their own clothes and have made their 66 coupons a year cover both their professional and private requirements.

Men to Get Shabbier?

Extra coupons, however, are issued for women and it is expected that as the war goes on the men's stage garments will get shabbier and shabbier in comparison with the splendor of women's clothes.

One of the earliest productions to need special licensing for clothes is a straight play, "Quiet Week End," a domestic comedy with 12 characters. This needed 450 coupons. Musical shows make much greater demands, "The Ambassador's Revue" asking for 3,500. The cinema world hasn't yet made its final arrangements in regard to clothes rationing, but is confident that British film production won't be greatly impeded by it.

Aye, It's a Sad Day, Kilts Go Feminine

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 4

Mon, it's a sad day for the Highlands—kilts hae gone feminine.

London women are buying kilts and converting them into dresses, skirts, and coats, says a department store official.

He blames clothes rationing. A kilt has at least 7 yards of cloth and ranks as a pair of trousers. One can be obtained for eight coupons, but the same material requires 4½ coupons a yard.

Will Russia Be Hitler's 'Waterloo'?

Germans expected Soviet resistance to collapse quickly as a result of internal dissension.

Why the internal collapse of Russia that Hitler had so confidently expected when he invaded the country nearly three months ago has not taken place; why the Ukraine which has always had aspirations to independence and has suffered much at Stalin's hands has not turned against the Dictator in his extremity; why the Russian colossus with its supposed feet of clay is still standing upright and apparently frustrating all Hitler's plans are questions answered by a leading authority on Russian affairs in two articles, of which this is the first.

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since Hitler ordered his blitz-armies to march against Warsaw, the Allies have been praying that he would make just one fatal mistake which would bring about a second "Miracle of the Marne." At each successive campaign, the Allies again hopefully shouted: "This time it is sure to happen," only to admit a few weeks later that their desire had been woefully frustrated.

That Hitler's Russian campaign may indeed turn out to be this hoped for mistake, followed by a "Russian Miracle" has this in its favor: After six weeks of fearful German pounding the colossus with clay feet is still standing upright, the Soviet "house of cards" remains erect and, moreover, the Ukraine has not revolted against the Russian Bolsheviks nor have there been any pogroms. Somewhere along the line it appears that Alfred Rosenberg's predictions have gone awry.

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg is Hitler's specialist on Russia. Born in Riga, at the times of the Czars, he was an instructor at the military college of Jaroslavl near Moscow during the first World War and has a first-hand knowledge of Russian affairs. As conquest of Russia has always been one of Hitler's pet ideas, it is not astonishing therefore that he chose Dr. Rosenberg as head of the Foreign Policy Bureau of his party.

Factual Information

More than 10 years ago Dr. Rosenberg became persuaded that Soviet Russia could not withstand a major war. His conviction was founded upon a raft of factual information gathered both from within and from without the Soviet Union.

He firmly believed that the internal situation in Russia was so strained that the impact of German propaganda, combined with technical superiority of Luftwaffe and Panzer columns would swiftly blow the whole Soviet Union into smithereens. This opinion was substantiated by published and non-published revelations of former Soviet leaders, officers and diplomats such as Leon Trotsky, W. G. Krivitsky, Alexander Barmine, Fyodor Raskolnikoff, by data supplied by Russian parties in exile which still had contacts at home, and by his own espionage services.

Nobody has ever explained how Hitler reaches his decisions and we shall probably never know all the reasons which at this particular moment induced him to share Dr. Rosenberg's views.

Hitler is no rationalist. He relies more upon intuition than upon arguments. His political objectives were clear. He wanted to consolidate the subjugated countries of Europe by giving them a common enemy: Bolshevism, and to cause a political diversion in England and America.

By re-raising the banner of an Anti-Bolshevik crusade he sought to rally around him conservative forces of the entire world, his old allies among the big industrialists in Continental Europe and an influential faction within the Roman Church.

It is not impossible that this objective—partially at least—would have been achieved, had the vast invertebrated Soviet edifice fallen into chaos as Dr. Rosenberg and many political experts in Berlin and even in America had predicted.

This was Hitler's fatal mistake. It was shared by influential and generally well informed circles in almost all capitals of the world.

So gloomy was the outlook during the first days of the Russian campaign that Soviet Ambassador to London Ivan Maisky could only assure the British Government that Soviet resistance would continue even if the Red Army was hurled back towards Asia.

It is highly significant that the leading diplomatic spokesman of the Soviets abroad himself intimated that there was such a possibility.

At the opening of nostilities the German Propaganda Office in Berlin sent out many photographs showing smiling Russian peasants returning to their villages under German protection. The Soviet Union west of Moscow was swamped with propaganda material dropped by German planes. A real deluge of leaflets swept over the Ukraine evoking terrible souvenirs of agricultural collectivization, ruin and famine brought upon the people by the Jews and by the Russian administration which allegedly had turned Ukrainian national independence into an empty shell.

Events have proved unfounded the speculation upon the political disintegration of the Soviet Union. Though the outcome of the campaign in the East is by no means certain, it is now evident that it will depend upon military factors.

It is amazing that the Nazis who were so accurately posted on political conditions in all invaded countries, have been mistaken about Russia. Even more so since the German intelligence service for more than 20 years maintained a wealth of agents throughout the Soviet Union and certainly was better informed than secret services of all other powers with the possible exception of the Vatican.

It has always been difficult to gauge the portent of Soviet events, even for Soviet citizens themselves. Traditional Russian inefficiency, confusing statistics, the various purges which did away with experienced technicians in all departments of public life, the zigzag of the party line and last but not least the abuse which Soviet leaders continuously heaped upon themselves and upon their comrades were reasons enough to assume that much was rotten in the Soviet State. All this was carefully registered in Berlin.

The section of Russia which interested the Nazis most was the Ukraine. During the period of friendly German relations with Poland, they had—in collaboration with the Polish General Staff—done their best to spread unrest among the peasants of Soviet Ukraine. Conditions there had indeed become particularly bad. Purges were started in the Ukraine as early as 1933. Not only the old guard, but virtually a whole generation of Ukrainian Bolsheviks had been deported or shot. Despite the draconian counter-measures of the Government anti-Semitism was rampant among these people.

Nowhere in the Soviet Union had the entire population, peasants and Soviet officials, party members and workers, so stanchly resisted collectivization. The Ukraine with its fat and fertile black soil is the bread basket of Russia. Until 1928 its people enjoyed an era of relative prosperity.

All matters which were not of concern for the whole Soviet Union were dealt with exclusively by the Ukrainian Government composed of Ukrainians. Even within the strictly centralized Bolshevik Party the Ukrainians had a certain amount of independence. They had a Central Committee of their own which depended upon the Bolshevik Party of the Soviet Union only by the fact that one of its secretaries was appointed from Moscow.

To the young Ukrainians who grew up under this regime their national independence was as self-understood as the fact that they were an integral part of the big Soviet Union.

When in 1928 the Soviet Government in Moscow changes its policies the reaction among the Ukrainians was bitter. Moscow was unwilling to make an exception of Ukraine. The drive for all-out collectivization was to be carried out regardless of opposition.

The Central Committee of the Ukrainian Bolshevik Party and the Ukrainian Soviet Government were made responsible for its success.

When the Ukrainian administration revealed itself insufficient, OGPU troops were sent. One punitive expedition followed the other. A bitter struggle broke out between peasants and OGPU. Hundreds of thousands of peasants were driven from their homestead, deported to Siberia or pressed into labor gangs. In 1930-31 the richest wheatlands of Europe experienced a famine for which there are few parallels in history.

The majority of the Ukrainian Bolsheviks could not reconcile themselves with these measures. They represented the progressive elements among the younger peasants. In their hearts they remained "Khleborobi," breadmakers. They could not understand why their brothers and sisters should suddenly be sacrificed for the sake of rapid industrialization.

Stalin sensed the danger and immediately intervened. Postysheff, his personal assistant, was appointed secretary of the Ukrainian Executive Committee. He soon became the most hated man in the Ukraine. "Kazapski Namyestnik," the Ukrainians called him. The word "Kazap" had been used in former times for the despotic Grand-Russian Governor. Tension between the Ukrainian Bolsheviks and the new Moscow officials was almost unbearable. Kossior, the old representative of the Bolshevik party of the Soviet Union in the Ukraine, was powerless.

Old Ukrainian Bolsheviks like Skrypnik, head of the Ukrainian Soviet Government, whom Lenin himself had publicly called the best of all Ukrainian Bolsheviks, again and again intervened in Moscow. The control of the Ukrainian party members was tightened. Under the direction of the OGPU, political sections were formed with the various town and district Soviets to enforce collectivization. Their purpose was to weed out all party members not absolutely reliable.

After a brief respite during 1934-35, the Ukrainians in 1936 participated in the general purge which for two years swept the Soviet Union. In industrial administrations, in factories, in technical high schools, in the army and in the many regional party organizations the OGPU seized thousands of leading technicians and scientists. Lubtchenko, Mr. Skrypnik's successor as chief of the Ukrainian Government, and almost all his Commissars were arrested. The commander of the military district of the Ukraine Yakir and hundreds of high ranking Ukrainian officers were executed as "accomplices of Tukhatchevsky. More than 10,000 Ukrainian party members were "liquidated" as Nazi agents or spies.

Even Postysheff and Kossior disappeared. The Ukraine was apparently deprived of the last remnants of its autonomy.

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Ukraine: Loyal to Russia

Upper: Typical scene in the Ukraine on festival day. Lower: Progress made by the Germans in their drive into the rich Russian "breadbasket." Although the Nazis have pressed deep into the heart of the Ukraine, as the black arrows show, the Ukrainians have shown no signs of collapsing as the Germans confidently expected.

Turks Avoid Nazis

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 4, delayed (AP)—Turkey has refused to take the responsibility of getting several hundred German men out of Iran, according to well-informed sources, and they now face internment in British or Russian camps.

The Turkish Embassy at Teheran has been instructed to refuse to receive Germans seeking admittance to its compound, the sources said.

They assumed the British would permit German women and children to leave Teheran for Turkey.

Reich Radio Explains Lack Of War News

BERLIN, Sept. 4 (AP)—The German radio, perhaps sensing public dissatisfaction with uncommunicative communiqués, appealed to the people today "to forego a complete and detailed description of military operations."

Supplementing the High Command's reticence, the German radio appealed to the people "to forego a complete and detailed description of military operations."

The radiocast said: "The people know only to well why this lack of information is necessary. But they also are aware of the fact that each time a campaign has been concluded, a detailed report was given."

Silence in August

Coinciding with Russian reports of German reverses, the Nazi High Command's generalized communiqués of the past several days recall a similar period of a month ago. The High Command broke its silence then on Aug. 6 by reporting tremendous Russian casualties, including nearly 1,000,000 prisoners, but giving no new military positions captured. The Germans then prefaced their claims by explaining that "wrong conceptions" of the progress of the campaign had arisen among the German people during the period of official reticence.

In the face of silence in Nazi military quarters, the German News Agency gave the only details of land fighting from the German side. It reported crushing blows against two Russian attempts to break the German line on the Eastern Front, saying German forces had thwarted a landing attempt on the Black Sea Coast and smashed a tank division in the central sector.

Air Losses Tabulated

The agency also tabulated air losses for the first three days of September at 229 Russian planes and 17 German.

In the center of the Eastern Front, where the Germans have acknowledged substantial, tank-led Red Army counterattacks, it said the 108th Russian Tank Division had been encircled and virtually destroyed. Many prisoners were taken, the dispatch said.

A Russian attempt to put a landing force ashore from the Black Sea was said to have collapsed under fire from German shore defenses two days ago.

Another Russian division was dislodged from a well-fortified position after sharp fighting at close quarters on the Northern Front, the German agency reported. It said mopping up now has been completed around Tallinn, captured capital of Estonia.

German armored units were credited also with destroying the bulk of the Russian 293rd Infantry Division in an unspecified area of the central sector.

Canada Unites Control Boards To Tighten Wartime Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—By increasing the powers of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and dovetailing its duties with those of the board which controls and directs the supply of vital materials to Canada's war industries, the Dominion Government has tightened the country's economic armor.

For a time the suggestion was current that a Minister of Economic Warfare might be appointed, but apparently for the time being at least nothing is being done about it.

In reality the duties that might have been imposed on such a minister have been assumed by the Minister of Finance, J. L. Illsley, and Minister of Munitions and Supply, C. D. Howe. These duties will be carried out through direction and advice to the prices board in the Department of Finance and the War Industries Control Board in the Department of Supply.

The action taken by the Dominion Government has been influenced no doubt by the corresponding moves in the United States leading to the appointment of the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board and by the work of the joint committee which has been seeking to co-ordinate the war production of the two countries.

In Canada, however, it is two departmental boards under their respective Ministers which have been given the task of bringing civilian economy into line with the growing war needs, of controlling prices and of keeping war industries supplied with essential materials. The duties of the boards are complementary, and their membership interlocked, the chairman of each board being a member of the other.

Drive Against Waste

A continuous and increasingly intensive campaign has been carried on against waste, against the unnecessary use in civilian life of materials needed in the production of war equipment and against all comfortable and complacent standards of living which fetter the expansion of the war effort.

Finance Minister Ilsley has been particularly active in impressing on the whole population the need of sacrifice. Now through the orders-in-council that have increased the powers of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board which was recently made a part of his department, the reins are placed more firmly in his hands. Hector B. McKinnon is Chairman of this board.

The initial work of Mr. McKinnon's board which was formed at the opening of the war was "to protect the Canadian consumer as the war effort progresses against exploitation and avoidable scarcity of necessary goods," and "to guard against any undue enhancement in the prices of food, fuel, and other necessaries of life and to ensure an adequate supply and equitable distribution of such commodities."

At the outset the board appointed administrators of sugar, wool, hides and leather, and coal. Later administrators of rentals and oils were added to the list and the cloak of the board was spread over a wide range of commodities. Much of its most effective work has been done through warning and exhortation and through cooperation with manufacturing and distributing agencies. Safeguarding the rights of the consumer has been its primary object, although its duties in the case of such commodities as hides, coal and wool have been interwoven with the supply of these goods to war industry. Now in the close union of the prices board with the industries control board its responsibilities are increased. Through this board is to be effected the necessary fusion of civilian and war economy.

Numerous Controllers

The industries board has controllers of eleven goods and services—steel, timber, oil, power, metals, machine tools, motor vehicles, chemicals, transportation, and ships' repairs and supplies. These controllers exercise very extensive powers under the authority granted the Minister of Munitions and Supply by Act of Parliament.

Any regulations in regard to the prices of these commodities or services passed by the prices board are subject to the approval of R. C. Berkinshaw, Chairman of the industries board. The Minister of Munitions may decide to bring other goods and services under his board, if it considers this course necessary for the adequate supply of war plants. The industries board has general control of the supply and distribution of commodities needed for the war industries.

Beyond this, however, lies the broad field, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, marshalling the civilian economic forces to the aid of the war effort. It is the supreme power in price control. Under this head all Dominion and Provincial bodies are subject to it, including the Federal Departments of Munitions and Supply, Agriculture and Fisheries, and Provincial bodies that exercise control over such commodities as milk, vegetables and fruit.

In many cases the supervision over departments and other bodies may be advisory and sometimes little more than nominal, but the authority and responsibility lies with the board. It has been given the power to fix minimum or maximum prices of goods and services, which "may be sold by manufacturers, importers, exporters, producers, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers, suppliers or other dealers," to prescribe terms of sale, and to require licenses from manufacturers and all kinds of distributers. Among its many powers is the right to fix or limit quantities of goods or services that may be sold or brought.

Many of the powers given to the board were incorporated in its original charter, but their scope has been widened, and the whole horizon of the board's duties and responsibilities has been broadened.

Iran Legation Nazis Threaten Bitter Resistance to Seizure

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 3—Delayed. (AP)—More than 700 well-armed Germans inside the thick-walled compound of the German Legation at suburban Shemgan threatened bitter resistance today against any attempt to seize them "contrary to international law."

Iranian police, acting on a British Russian proposal, forbade the Germans to leave the compound after the Allies received reports that they planned to take refuge in the Turkish Legation to prevent internment in Russia or India.

Turkish quarters denied they had consented to use of the Legation, saying explicit instructions from Ankara were to avoid any controversy which might harm Turkey's foreign relations.

The British-Russian information, however, said the Germans were packed for moving.

The report that the Nazis planned resistance came from diplomats who were in contact with the German Legation and said the hundreds of men of military age there were fully armed with rifles and pistols.

Foreign observers were inclined to discount the likelihood of resistance, however, recalling the panic among the Germans as recently as Saturday, when Russian occupation of Teheran was believed imminent.

The German Minister, seeking through the United States Legation to assure the safety of 100 German women and children, was described as resigned to the prospect of Siberian internment for all men not of diplomatic status.

The British and Russian Legations were awaiting discussion of possible exchanges to free British correspondents and their families who have been in German hands since the occupation of Denmark and Yugoslavia.

Unofficial reports said Turkey would look after German interests in Soviet-occupied Iranian territory.

Premier Ali Furanghi was reported indisposed yesterday, delaying Iran's efforts to keep the zones of British-Russian occupation at a minimum.

The Premier took office just a week ago and sued for the armistice that saved Iranian independence.

The personal prestige of the scholar was credited with staving off disorder at the peak of the crisis Saturday.

He was the Shah's first choice for Premier in 1926 when the Shah relinquished the Premiership and ascended the throne. He once was President of the League of Nations Assembly.

The Nation's foremost authority on the influence of Greek philosophy on Iranian thought and literature, he is the author of many books and headed a commission to purify the Iranian language.

Iran was understood to have qualified acceptance of British-Russian terms with a request that the Russians withdraw from Kazvin, Semnan, and Sharud, and that the British straighten out a few small salients in their occupation zone.

There was no word whether Britain and Russia were inclined to accede, but the Government continued with demobilization of the Army and planned to abandon the 9 p. m. Teheran curfew tomorrow.

As a friendly gesture, a Russian source said Iranian postage, bearing the national emblems, the lion and the sun, would be used in north Iran.

Thwarting Axis

SIMLA, India, Sept. 4 (AP)—British and Indian troops established in the interior of Iran now are holding strategic centers and lines of communication which should thwart any Axis designs in the country, a British statement issued at this headquarters of the British operations in Iran said today.

In Western Iran British forces have advanced 400 miles across a difficult mountain terrain, and in the Southwest have covered nearly 200 miles over desolate sandy wastes and rocky land, according to the statement.

"We now hold the important spheres of influence," it was stated, "including the main oil producing zones and the main roads leading from Iran and the Caucasus."

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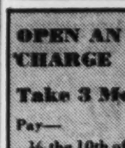

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Systematic Looting by Nazis Brings Greeks to Starvation

By W. E. Lucas

Former correspondent in Portugal and now in this country, who has unusual sources of information direct from the conquered nations of Europe.

Three months after the end of the Balkan campaign Greece faces a future of literal starvation. In July the Germans officially handed over the control in Athens to their Italian allies and retired to a line north of Larissa. But before that date they had looted the country systematically of its food stocks and of anything else that was considered to have value. They have left the Italians facing the ridicule of the Greek population and the hatred caused by an almost total lack of food.

The scarcity of food in Greece, as well as of other commodities, can be gauged by the prices charged and the quantities available. The daily ration of bread is now fixed at 60 grams, about one-eighth of a pound; chickens cost 350 drachma—a drachma being equivalent to about one and one-third cents—two and a half pounds of cheese sell for 400 drachma, eggs are 12 drachma each, as against three in normal times. In all these cases the prices are from four to five times their old level. Sugar, coffee and oil are non-existent and meat is so scarce that only the very rich can afford to buy it.

No Increase in Wages

While the prices for food have risen steeply, the rate of wages has remained stationary, 100 drachma a day being a high average wage for a skilled workman. This in itself prevents the majority of people from buying most of the food that is available.

How far this state of affairs can be laid to the door of a deliberate German policy can be shown in specific instances. In the first, two 10,000-ton freighters full of food, including milk for the children, were refused permission to unload in Piraeus harbor by the Nazi authorities. Instead they were ordered to Constanza, the Rumanian Black Sea port, for shipment to Germany. The two ships were reported to have brought their cargoes from Turkey under an arrangement made by the Italians.

In the second case a proportion of the food sent by the Italians to Corfu for the use of the inhabitants was ordered to the mainland, where it was seized by the Germans and sent to the Reich.

In other directions the German looting has been equally efficient. The furniture from the Royal Palace in Athens was shipped bodily to Germany via freighter through the Black Sea. In the houses which were requisitioned for the billeting of Nazi troops, most of the furniture that could be conveniently removed was taken away before the Germans left.

Worthless Marks Given

In addition to this, much that took the fancy in the shops and elsewhere was acquired in return for worthless marks issued to the German troops locally. These purchases were made forcibly if they could not be accomplished voluntarily.

The Shell Oil Company, a concern with Greek capital, was forced to sell all its installations in the country for 75,000,000 of these worthless paper marks. The alternative offered by the Germans was that the company would be charged with sabotage and its property confiscated. The same measures were adopted in the case of many other Greek companies and pressure is being brought to bear on the Socony Oil Company to agree to similar compulsory sale.

Although the Germans have technically handed over the control of Athens to the Italians, 5,000 to 6,000 Nazi troops are still stationed in the district, comprising principally Luftwaffe officers and men, and technicians. They occupy all the best houses in and around Athens as well as the military barracks and hospitals. At Kephissia and Loukraki the British and Greek wounded were removed because the Germans had need of these two hospitals. The Greek soldiers were almost literally thrown out onto the street.

This joint control by Axis troops has not had the most satisfactory results. The natural hostility between the two allies has not improved with closer contact. In all but name the Germans are still in control and do everything to make the Italians aware of the fact, frequently showing it in public. On one occasion at the resort town of Psychico, near Athens, the Germans refused to obey the Italian order for blackout and for curfew in public buildings. When the Italians tried to enforce the regulations they were met by force.

Italians Ridiculed

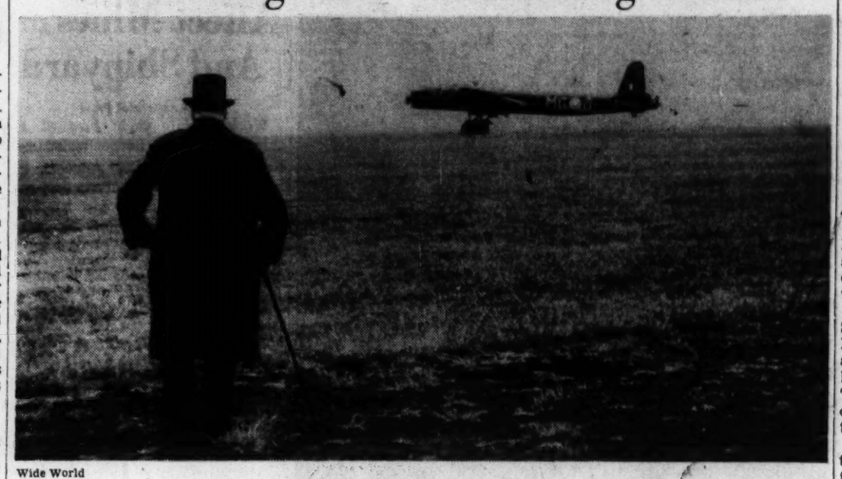
The Germans, moreover, never made any effort to stop the Greek population in their public fun-making of the Italians. The little boys in the streets who ran behind Italian soldiers, parading in their plumed headgear, making insulting gestures and noises were often encouraged by the Nazi officers sitting near by in the street cafes.

To such lengths did this game of Italian baiting go that the German military command was forced to take action and forbid the shouting of "Aer," the battle cry of the Evzones, which people were wont to shout at the Italians.

In general, while the Greeks looked down on the Italians, they prefer them to the Germans, since the former have made some pretence of trying to improve the critical food situation and have behaved on the whole with greater restraint. The Italians are considered as a joke but the German is bitterly hated and the people do everything they can to help the Allied cause.

It is reckoned that there are still about 5,000 British soldiers hiding in the country. All these are fed and housed by the peasants and are being assisted to make their escape to Turkey. A great quantity of food and gasoline, abandoned by the British, has been collected and concealed by the peasants and nothing will persuade them to reveal its whereabouts. The Axis would like to discover these stores of gasoline, since there is a serious shortage for their purposes. Only two tankers have arrived from Rumania since the occupation, three others having been torpedoed on the way by the British.

Outstanding Man—Outstanding Bomber



Wide World

The British Prime Minister Looks Over a Stirling

Somewhere in England Prime Minister Winston Churchill inspects "the Stirling," Great Britain's newest and mightiest bomber. The inspection was made when Mr. Churchill visited an aerodrome of a bomber command recently. He examined the plane on the ground and watched it in flight. The machine is taxiing in this picture. Photograph passed by British censor.

Minister's Anti-Soviet View Not Shared by British People

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 4—The anti-Russian views attributed to a Cabinet Minister, Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister for Aircraft Production, are causing some embarrassment to the British Government.

Fortunately a number of other new developments indicating a growing Anglo-Soviet sympathy and collaboration are helping to counter the impression given at at private lunch recently by Colonel Moore-Brabazon.

The Minister said, according to Jack Tanner, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union: "I hope the Russian and German armies will exterminate each other and while this is taking place the British Commonwealth of Nations will so develop its air force and other armed forces that if and when the Russians and Germans do destroy each other, we shall be the dominant power in Europe."

View Not Shared

That this view is far from representing either official or public opinion in Britain today is suggested by the news that none other than Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's production chief and Prime Minister Winston Churchill's right-hand man, will lead the British party in the Anglo-American mission to Moscow which will seek ways to speed aid to Russia.

Furthermore, ample evidence of the genuine sympathy of the British people for the Russians and an ardent desire to step up the supply of armaments to the ally on the Eastern Front has been forthcoming at this week's Trades Union Conference at Edinburgh.

A resolution was unanimously carried pledging the trade union movement to render all possible assistance to the Soviet Union.

Strong Action Foreseen

The British Government is expected here to take strong action to nullify the effects of the Moore-Brabazon remarks. Mr. Churchill is already reported to have rebuked the offending Minister.

Further developments aren't anticipated until Parliament reassembles in the near future and the back-benchers make their expected demand for an explanation of the Ministerial indiscretion.

Mr. Churchill is considered likely to make a statement himself categorically repudiating Colonel Moore-Brabazon's view. Some MP's are privately urging the removal of the present Minister of Aircraft Production.

But while there is no denying that Britain has ranged itself whole-heartedly behind Russia's present cause, there is need for a careful examination of the wider question of the British attitude toward the Soviet Union generally.

It is necessary to try to clarify a situation wherein a Minister gets a serious rebuke for voicing a view which was widely and openly expressed in this country until a few months ago.

In the earlier stages of the war the British could hardly be blamed for labelling Stalin an aggressor. This Soviet aggression, plus the Soviet agreement with the Nazis, plus the long-standing abhorrence of the British for Communism inevitably put Russia's stock pretty low in Britain.

But whereas opinion in general in Britain seems to have intelligently rejudged the Soviet Union in the light of subsequent developments, Colonel Moore-Brabazon's view is particularly deplored because it is so out of tune with the new ideas for civilization which are evolving from the war and wherefore, moreover, it is agreed the war is being fought.

General View Changed

Although Colonel Moore-Brabazon's view suggesting that Communism is still a menace comparable to Naziism may have been widely held here at the beginning of the war, today such a view is practically nonexistent, while Naziism which was looked upon by some circles here as a bulwark against the Red threat is now almost universally recognized in all its malevolence.

More and more people have lately reached the conclusion that the so-called Bolshevik threat as an effective danger to the British way of life was largely unfounded. In fact, it is now considered essential that Russia be victorious before the democratic idea of a new order can be established. This can be interpreted as Government policy.

At the same time there is no particular illusions here about Soviet enthusiasm for Britain. Years of suspicion and unfriendly relations, it is realized, can't be removed overnight. But there is a hopeful feeling now that Anglo-Soviet differences can be ironed out around the conference table rather than settled by the military defeat of the Russian forces.

Statements Unwelcome

While Britain seeks to do the utmost materially to aid the Soviet, the British people can feel with conviction that they, including the old school tie brigade, are doing more for Russia than Russia did for Britain in the hour of Britain's greatest need, and for that matter they speculate on what might have been done by the Russians for the British if the present situation were reversed.

The situation over Russia has been considerably confused by the existence of a Communist Party in Britain, which is abhorrent to the vast majority of Britons, especially to the Labor Party. Communist Party standing has fallen still lower, as throughout the war it has continually misinterpreted the true interests of Russia as well as of Britain.

Anglo-Soviet relationship undoubtedly is complicated and open to misinterpretation and setbacks. Therefore statements like Colonel Moore-Brabazon's are particularly unwelcome, especially when good feeling between the two great powers is undoubtedly growing in a manner which presages well for the future reconstruction of Europe.

Drastic Cut in Gasoline Faces British for October

LONDON, Sept. 4 (BPS)—As the United States moves to reduce gasoline consumption in eastern seaboard states, the British Petroleum Department has ordered a 50 per cent cut for October in the amount of fuel supplied to drivers of privately owned cars.

Under the present ration system, which was instituted at the outbreak of the war, car owners have been entitled to an amount of gasoline roughly equivalent to 200 miles of travel a month. According to the scale just established, the average motorist can count on covering only about 100 miles during October.

Varying with the power of the car, the ration scale ranges from five "units" a month for an 8-horsepower car (28 horsepower by American computation) to 10 "units" for cars of 20 horsepower (70 American horsepower) and over.

Until now, the "unit" has been one gallon, but beginning on Oct. 1 it will be reduced to half a gallon—thus cutting gasoline consumption and automobile travel for that month in half. (The imperial gallon, measure used in Britain, is about 25 per cent larger than the American gallon.)

This reduction for private cars follows cuts up to 20 per cent ordered earlier in the summer on a supplementary ration supplied to owners who use their cars for business or other essential purposes, the Petroleum Department pointed out.

New Tank Shown; Does Rough Work

CLEARWATER, Fla., Sept. 4 (AP)—An amphibian tank that travels 25 miles an hour over rough terrain and plows through water at a speed of nine miles an hour was displayed for the first time here today by the Marines.

The rough-riding tank, invented by Donald Roebling, young Clearwater, Fla., manufacturer, plunged through mangrove jungles, across mud flats and up and down trees. Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, a passenger, praised the performance.

It was the first time the Marines had been allowed by Navy restrictions to give a public demonstration of the new vehicle, designed for rescue and now put into quantity production for invasion or evacuation over any type of terrain.

The demonstration was in charge of Maj. George McHenry, Inspection Director, and Maj. Wallace Davies, Operations Director, who emphasized that the tanks did nothing today that they don't do every day in the Marines' training program.

Dimensions, capacity and the other details of the tanks are still regarded as a naval secret, but earlier Roebling models were 20 feet long, eight feet wide and six feet high. The models carried 40 persons standing of 7,000 pounds of cargo.

French Anti-Soviet Legion Joins Rightists

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 4 (AP)—The collaboration-minded "Paris Group," in a parallel move to Marshal Phillippe Pétain's conversion of the French Veterans Legion into an official party, today made over its anti-Soviet Volunteers' Legion into an aggressive political organization allied to the Rightist Party of Jacques Doriot.

A joint committee was set up in Paris and a joint declaration issued by the two movements underscoring the similarity of their views.

It was announced the Anti-Soviet-Legion and the French Popular Party would consult "on all political and technical problems" and undertake mutual aid "whether for defense against the opponents of the national revolution or to attack them."

Possibly to forestall an opposition move, the Veterans Legion in the unoccupied zone recently issued a strange poster simply saying: "Against Bolshevism — The Legion." The full name of the Paris anti-Soviet outfit is "The French Legion Against Bolshevism."

The last time Vichy tried to create an official mass movement by forming a "national group," a "national popular group" was formed in opposition to it in Paris.

Leaders Sign Pact

The new pact between the Doriot Party and the Paris Legion was signed by their respective heads, M. Doriot and Pierre Constantine, both of whom became members of a joint steering committee.

Meanwhile repressive measures against Communists, Jews, and anti-collaborationists were continued vigorously by the Vichy Government.

Three leading French businessmen, Maurice Foucault, Isidore Courciol, and Leon Ayrisvie, were ordered interned by Pierre Pucheu, Interior Minister.

They were described, respectively, as the Manager of the Percy Works at Montpellier, the Chairman of the Government Dairy Syndicate, also at Montpellier, and the owner of harbor facilities at Beziers.

It was understood that they were at the Château Clément in Vals-les-Bains, reserved for important figures interned without hearing for "motives of order and home security."

At Versailles, in Occupied France, it was made known that Hitler had decided that all relatives of the Legion Against Bolshevism who are held in prison camps will be released. The first contingent of the Legion left Sept. 3 to fight against Russia.

News of Hitler's decision was handed to the Legionnaires as the first group, commanded by Colonel Duvry, who was wounded in the attack on Pierre Laval and Marcel Déat, started for the Versailles station from the barracks where the two collaborationists were shot.

Training in Poland

They will go into training in Poland. Before they left, German Ambassador Otto Abetz and Vichy Representative Fernand de Brinon presided at a ceremony in which a French tri-color flag bearing the inscription "Honor and Fatherland" was presented to the volunteers.

In Poland the volunteers are to receive German uniforms, helmets, and French cockades. The Legion pay provides a family allowance of about $100 monthly for soldiers and $200 for officers.

The Vichy Government also issued an order forbidding establishment of any publication without preliminary approval and suspended two newspapers for their anti-collaboration attitude.

To save paper, all Sunday newspapers were suspended.

The decree appeared aimed particularly at new newspapers, which would have to obtain approval of Vice Premier Jean Darlan and M. Pucheu.

The Daily Jour-Echo de Paris was suspended for ten days and the weekly Temps Nouveaux was suspended indefinitely, charged with being de Gaullist.

In Paris Xavier Vallat, General Commissioner in charge of all Jewish problems, announced that 80 per cent of all Jewish business activity in France had been stopped by the transfer of 1,500 businesses to non-Jews.

"This elimination of the Jews from French economic life will continue methodically," he said.

Exceptions will be made for some Jewish war veterans, all of whom were to present proof of military service to Paris police.

Air Link Opened

VICHY, UNOCCUPIED FRANCE, Sept. 4 (AP)—France re-established airmail service to the American continent by reopening the Marseille-Barcelona link.

Lines of other countries will carry the mail from Barcelona, Spain, and Lisbon, Portugal.

Since the armistice the only French international air lines have been the regular official services to Wiesbaden, Germany, and Turin, Italy, for Casablanca, French Morocco, and Lisbon via Tangier.

Road to Dakar

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Government today appropriated 128,000,000 francs for work on the French West African naval base at Dakar and its overland communications with the Mediterranean.

Besides port installations, one of the chief uses of the money will be to help make communications between Europe and Africa independent of naval control in the Atlantic by improving the Dakar-Niger Railway and completing a trans-Saharan highway system.

Work already is in progress on a standard-gauge railroad to the Saharan railhead at Colomb-Bechar, Algeria, which now is connected with the Mediterranean by a narrow-gauge line.

French Wheat Rots

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 4 (AP)—The wheat harvest of blockaded France is menaced by rot, it was announced today, because of bad weather.

Freak rains soaked sheaves all summer and farmers were forced to curtail harvests for lack of binding hemp.

The Government gave farmers instructions for minimizing the danger and in Paris officials from the occupied zone met to examine the food situation.

Bizarre Travels Of Poland's Gold

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 4 (AP)—A bizarre tale of 15 nondescript trucks which wandered through Europe for nearly six weeks carrying $75,000,000 in gold—virtually all of Poland's gold reserve—was told by Ignacy Matuczewski, former Polish Minister of Finance.

Mr. Matuczewski, who arrived on the American Export liner Excambion, said through an interpreter that he decided to try to save the gold when the German armies were literally battering the gates of Warsaw in September, 1939.

Mr. Matuczewski and Henryk-Floyar Tagchman, the Minister of Industry and Commerce—who also was aboard the Excambion—loaded the gold into 15 old trucks and with a group of followers started out of Warsaw with the flood of refugees from the Polish capital. That was Sept. 7, 1939.

Avoiding German troops as much as possible and mingling with ordinary refugees, Mr. Matuczewski and his trucks made their way down through Rumania, into Turkey and Syria, thence to France and Spain and finally back into France again, arriving there Oct. 14.

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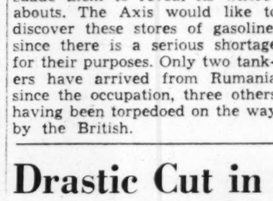

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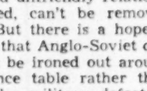

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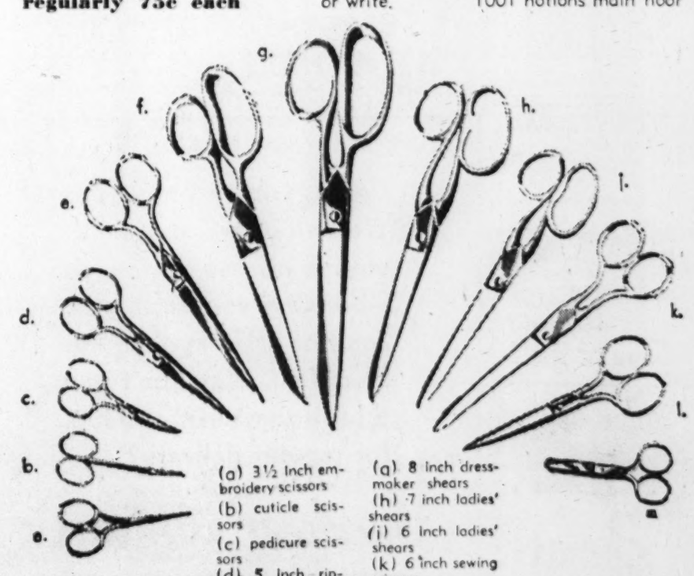

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Carey Loses Electrical Union Presidency on 'Isms' Issue

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. (AP)—James B. Carey, President of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations since its organization five years ago, was defeated for re-election after leading an unsuccessful floor fight for a strong stand against all "isms."

His defeat at the union's convention yesterday came shortly after delegates had refused to insert the words, "Communism," "Naziism," and "Fascism" in a resolution placing the union on record as opposing "any persons who acts or works against the interests of the United States or this union."

Mr. Carey's successful opponent for the Presidency was Albert J. Fitzgerald, motor repairman in the General Electric Company plant at Lynn, Mass. Mr. Fitzgerald, who introduced the original resolution, was elected, 636 to 539.

In fighting the Carey amendment to the resolution, Mr. Fitzgerald declared:

"I don't defend Communism. I don't like it, but under the proposed resolution our members can be kicked out of the union whenever they are accused of being Communists."

Asked if he thought that his opposition to the resolution as finally passed had influence his defeat, Mr. Carey retorted:

"Perhaps. I'm an arbitrary fellow."

Mr. Carey continues as National Secretary of the C. I. O. During the time he was President the U. E. R. W. A. grew from obscurity to a membership of 316,000 that made it the fifth largest unit of the C. I. O.

He originally was one of C. I. O. founder John L. Lewis' key lieutenants, but parted company with him when Mr. Lewis turned against President Roosevelt.

Brazil Lets Jews Remain; Entries Steadily Declining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Jewish immigration into Brazil during the first five months of this year, before the door was temporarily closed to them, amounted to less than 1,000—733 to be exact. Of these, 252 came from Germany 116 from Poland, and 81 from the United States. The flow of Jews into Brazil has been steadily declining, having dropped from 4,223 in 1939 to 1,793 in 1940.

While the Government has stopped, for the time being, the further entry of Jews into the country, it has generously ruled that all refugees now within the country shall be permitted to remain for the duration of the war and shall also be allowed to follow gainful occupations, thus taking a broad, humanitarian view of this difficult problem.

Total immigration into Brazil for the first half of the current year was 13,181, of which 4,643 were on temporary permits. The Portuguese, as might be expected, headed the list of those coming in on permanent visés, followed by 1,137 Japanese, 397 Germans, 257 North Americans, and 39 with no country, in the order named.

U. S. Licenses Export of Oil To Europe but Not to Japan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—A check-up showed today that licenses for the export of commercial grades of oil and gasoline have been granted to Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and French North African colonies since new regulations on petroleum exports went into effect Aug. 2.

No licenses have been issued, it was learned, for the export of any petroleum products to Japan.

State Department officials said that since Aug. 1, eight of nine tankers have sailed from American ports for Spain carrying low grade oil and gasoline for that country's normal requirements.

They emphasized that in the shipments to Spain, as well as to other countries, exports were limited to the minimum requirements of the country and all possible precautions were taken to insure that the petroleum would not be utilized outside the country to which it was shipped.

The British Empire, Soviet Russia, China and the other American Republics have been receiving their usual, and in some cases considerably greater, quantities of oil and gasoline since licenses are granted freely to those countries.

Officials explained that the United States was attempting to maintain as near normal trade as possible under the licensing system and declined any comment on reports that the oil shipments to Spain had been made with a view toward assistance in keeping Spain neutral.

Florida Has Lead In Vocational Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Florida is from 5 to 10 years ahead of many other states in its work of educating young people to become more proficient on the job, according to John J. Seidel, State Director of Vocational Education for Maryland.

Mr. Seidel, speaking to students of the Trade and Industrial Summer School held in Daytona Beach, stated that the Nation is watching the work of Robert D. Dolley in his organization and administration of the diversified co-operative training program now in wide use.

Vocational students go to school to learn to work, not to earn credits, said Mr. Seidel, who is Vice-President of the American Vocational Association. The work of the schools from today on will be on the basis of occupational adjustment of the student consisting of guidance, personal and functional training, and placement.

Maybe Soon We Shall See A Tank Hiding as a Tree

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 4 (AP)—They've finally worked nurserymen into the national defense program.

Texas' trees, evergreens, shrubs and vines have been placed on tap for military camouflage, the State convention of nurserymen learned yesterday.

Wonders of Research: Bird Utopia

Flocks of hummingbirds attracted to California by a cleverly devised feeding apparatus.

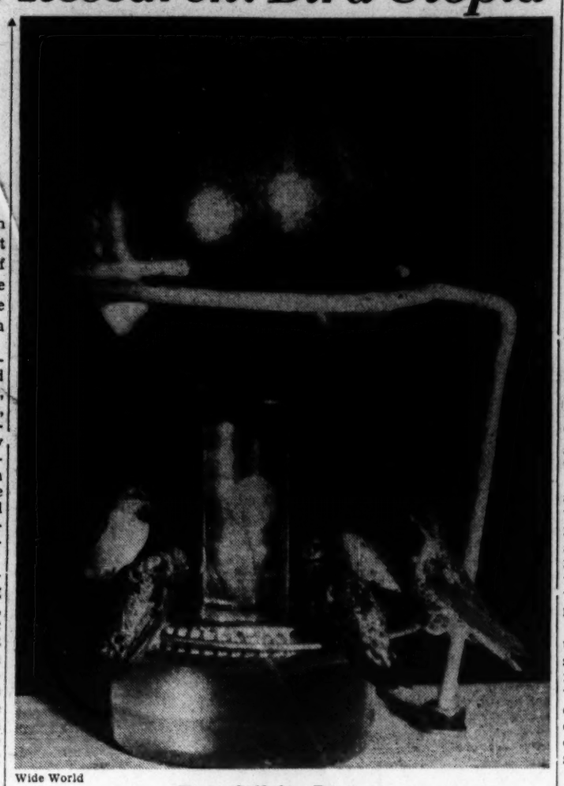
By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Darting thither and yon on sheeny wings that vibrate too fast for the eye to follow, flocks of tiny, eager hummingbirds are finding a unique center of life and activity in beautiful Modjeska Canyon in southern California.

The attraction for these diminutive creatures is a cleverly-devised apparatus built by B. F. Tucker, retired banker of Long Beach, Calif., which has turned his "Oakwood" retreat in Orange County into a bird mecca whence thousands of migratory hummers with brilliant flower-like coloring come regularly to feed and nest; and other thousands native to southern California live there as permanent residents.

The canyon home is always vibrant with fluttering, frolicking birds which feed at an ingenious, yet simply-constructed, automatic feeder designed by Mr. Tucker. It consists of a quart container with narrow neck inverted into a wide-bottomed glass about two inches deep which is suspended from the eaves of the house. There are 24 such containers and at times there are as many as 100 birds feeding at once.

The hummingbirds are especially fond of syrup of sugar and water and the feeder is so constructed that they are able to reach the food with their long bills.



Wide World

First Call for Dinner

Hummingbirds gathered around the unique "feeder" built by B. F. Tucker at his "Oakwood" retreat in the Modjeska Canyon in Southern California.

Van Gent's Comet

If you want to see a comet, search out the Big Dipper, part of Ursa Major, the Great Bear, in the northwestern sky tonight and look directly under the end of the Dipper's handle which extends to the left. There—125,000,000 miles away—a pinpoint of light known as Van Gent's comet has recently put in an appearance as it whizzes along its elliptical pathway around the sun.

This comet, named for an astronomer of South Africa who first saw it last May 27, has become visible from the earth because of its nearness to the sun, just as a person becomes visible at night when he gets near a street light. As yet, little is known of this newly discovered sky speedster which travels about 27 miles a second except that it has a rather short tail which characteristically points away from the sun due to the pressure of light.

It should be easily seen with the naked eye away from the glare of city lights, until early October; however, a pair of binoculars would be of great assistance in locating it.

Ramie for Silk?

American housewives, made silk-substitute conscious by the present difficulties with Japan, may well prepare to supplement their nylon-cotton-rayon list with yet another product—ramie. Although it is far from being a new discovery, having been the leading textile crop of China as early as 1300 A. D., speculation over its quality and usefulness is waxing rapidly.

On fields lying along the South's Gulf Coast, natural scientists are speeding experiments with the plant, which has long been debated as a substitute for cotton.

Native to China, where it grows to a height of five feet, ramie has a strength eight times greater than cotton and almost as many times that of silk. It is twice as thick as flax, and four times stronger. Theads from its white, silky fibers have resisted a pull of 15 pounds.

In the United States the best-known ramie fabric is swatow grass, used in drawn-work table covers and embroidery. In France, before the German conquest, it was used in the manufacture of hosiery, lace, velvets, table linen and sewing thread. Germany still uses it extensively for napkins, tablecloths and carpets.

The major difficulty in utilizing the product lies in freeing the fiber of thick, gummy substances which cement the strands together, and in harvesting it with the necessary speed. It is enclosed in the stem, from which thick bark has to be stripped before the fiber can be gathered.

In the Gulf Coast experiments, natural scientists have been amazed to find that ramie has been 10 times as productive as cotton. Four crops a year are yielded and planting is required only once every five to 10 years.

Infra-Red Heat

When the modern Aladdins of natural science rubbed their magic lamps to produce radiant energy or infra-red heating they accomplished something that is finding countless practical uses in industry and which promises to invade the home in the near future, possibly to heat individual rooms, dry the family wash and cook the food.

Of more immediate import are the industrial applications of this relatively new means of heat application. In automobile engine assembly plants, pistons are expanded under radiant heat to allow insertion of closely-fitting piston pins. Blueprints are produced more quickly, label paint is fused to glass bottles; paint finish, photographic paper and film are dried rapidly, and numerous other operations are performed faster and more economically.

Radiant energy, simply explained, is one of three usual methods of transmitting heat. First, there is the conduction type wherein heat requires a solid body for transference as when heat applied to the end of a piece of iron heats the whole piece. Next, the convection method which makes use of a liquid or gaseous medium as in boiling an egg or baking a loaf of bread. And third, radiant heating which requires no medium of transmission as when the earth is heated by the sun. Such heat produces no effect until it is absorbed by the earth.

From this it can be seen that given a source of radiant energy which requires no medium—now available in the incandescent lamp—transmission can be accomplished with a minimum of losses.

Colored "Stills"

Since radiant energy's first large application in the drying of automobile finishes, "Scientific American" reports that improvements have expanded its uses to include a multitude of drying operations in the electrical, food, photographic, chemical and other industries where speed and economy are important factors.

Good news for the amateur photographer comes with the announcement by Eastman Kodak Company that enlarged Kodachrome color prints in two sizes are on the way. Ready to be marketed commercially are color prints two and one fourth by three and one-fourth inches (enlarged two diameters), and five and three eighths by seven and four fifths inches (five diameters). Even greater enlargements, up to 30 by 40 inches will be ready for commercial use. Cost of the "2x" size will be 75 cents.

Hummingbirds—And Why They Hum

A Cuban hummingbird, Calytte helenae, is the smallest bird in the world. It is about the size of a large bumble bee and weighs about as much as a ten-cent piece.

Despite their small size, hummingbirds of North America migrate in a 500-mile nonstop flight across the Gulf of Mexico to South America, which is the home of some 200 species of these tiny creatures—found exclusively in America.

With wings that flap about 75 times a second, the "hummers" are the only birds that regularly fly backwards and their flights reveal—as they change position in the sunlight—brilliant metallic hues replacing ruby red, sapphire blue succeeding fiery orange or opaque velvety black.

Their food consists mostly of insects but includes the nectar of flowers which they draw through their long semi-tubular bills as they poise before a blossom. The sounds they make include the vibrating hum of their wings from which they derive their vernacular name and a shrill screeching produced vocally and by some peculiarity of wing structure.

Of the 19 species found in North America only the ruby-throated hummingbird is found in eastern United States. All species normally build a nest of soft plant down, willow floss and spider webs, covered with lichens, and lay two eggs which are about the size of the average bean.

Defense Officials Urge Unity

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Four of the Nation's top defense officials joined in a plea to American labor to unite for achieving peak production of munitions of war as the chief guarantee of this country's safety.

Their statements, which also called for compelete co-operation between labor and all community groups in advancing the defense program, appeared in an 88-page handbook entitled Labor Defends America, written by Herman Wolf and planned for distribution by labor unions and other labor units throughout the country.

"Peak production alone will guarantee our own national safety and bring about the victory of democracy," wrote Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management. "The success of our defense effort requires the complete co-operation of workers and employers in the workshop of democracy."

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said organized labor's "assistance toward the realization of our (defense) objectives has been notable" and that "in an hour of crisis, responsible trade unions are essential if we are to obtain labor's full assistance."

Mayor F. H. La Guardia as civilian defense director declared "the unions in this country, united for the purpose of keeping the principles guaranteed to all of us in our constitution intact, will make the United States so strong that a united people, through our united unions, will guarantee us the strength to surmount all obstacles. . . ."

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said "American labor unions with their millions of members have a great opportunity to help protect and advance national health in this time of emergency."

Edward T. Taylor

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 4 (AP)—Edward T. Taylor (D) of Colorado, who passed on here yesterday, was a former Kansas cowboy who was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1909 and became its oldest member after 17 consecutive terms in office. He had been Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee since 1937.

Mr. Taylor once called the Chairmanship of the House Appropriations Committee "the second hardest job in Congress."

"Speaker of the House is first," he said.

The man who ran for office at 22 general elections and never was defeated held the most pride in his Taylor Grazing Act, which regulates use of the public domain. He was the author of 100 other Federal laws.

Mr. Taylor, born on an Illinois farm and a graduate of Michigan Law School, pointed out in his Congressional Directory biographical sketch that he wrote "more State laws and constitutional amendments and Federal laws combined than anyone else."

Fresh Strikes Affect Mines And Shipyard

By the Associated Press

Workers left their jobs at a shipyard and two harbor construction projects in Los Angeles, a majority of the coal mines around Birmingham, Ala., and a $15,000 emergency repair job on the municipal pumping station at Battle Creek, Mich., yesterday in connection with new labor disputes.

A union spokesman described the walkout of 285 machinists at Los Angeles as a jurisdictional conflict between two American Federation of Labor departments. Work was slowed on eight cargo vessels at the California Shipbuilding Corporation, on the Terminal Island naval base and on an extension of the harbor breakwater.

The Birmingham walkout, which a Congress of Industrial Organizations official said was unauthorized, involved an estimated 11,000 men at 15 major mines. A union spokesman said the men were "tired of the dilly-dallying" over a new contract which has been under negotiation for several months.

The mines had been operating under a temporary agreement stipulating that any wage increase finally negotiated would be retroactive to April 1. The temporary contract provided for a base wage of $5.50 a day against the old wage of $4.50 but the union has been seeking an additional 40 cents.

Unionized municipal workers on the Battle Creek project struck to enforce demands for a cvil service agreement providing for job classification and elimination of sliding wage scales, and A. F. of L. plumbers went out in sympathy, shutting down the project.

Vancouver, Wash.—A threatened strike at the Aluminum Company of America plant over wage increases, a union shop and vacations was certified to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, which planned a hearing as soon as possible.

Bridgeport, Conn. — William Green, President of the A. F. of L., told a State convention of his organization here that Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson had authorized him to say that the A. F. of L. had kept "its plighted word" to co-operate in the defense program with the result that military construction was up to schedule and the naval program one year ahead of schedule.

Warren, Ohio—C. I. O. unionists at the Warren Generating plant of the Ohio Public Service Company decided to hold in abeyance a strike as the result of a collective bargaining dispute.

Members of the C. I. O. Utility Workers Organizing Committee, meeting as the deadline for their strike passed, concluded their session with an announcement by Harold J. Straub, national director of the union, that the strike was being delayed to prevent "disruption to national defense production."

Harrison, N. J.—Fred Schnitzer, field representative of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.), said today 500 maintenance workers at the Crucible Steel Company plant here walked out because of "abuses" by the company of a calendar work-week agreement.

Crucible holds several million dollars of defense contracts. Included recently were $7,000,000 for Navy big guns and shells. The plant, being enlarged steadily, also makes small arms ammunition components.

Claim Upheld

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals held a claim of discharged union workers for back pay does not become invalid when a company goes into bankruptcy.

The ruling was contained in an order upholding a National Labor Relations Board appeal for restoration of claims of 168 employees of the bankrupt Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company for back pay totaling $161,000.

This action reversed Elmer E. Pearcy, referee in bankruptcy, and United States District Judge George H. Moore, who had held the back claim was not a "provable debt" against the company.

Back pay had been awarded the workers by the NLRB after a hearing on charges of unfair labor practices brought by the Congress of Industrial Organizations Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

In a lengthy opinion, written by Judge Harvey M. Johnson, the Appellate Court held the National Labor Relations Act would have no effect if the workers were not guaranteed the "economic right" to the ultimate collection of back wages.

"The public wrong that has been done cannot be regarded as being righted by the simple expedient of the employer's resort to bankruptcy," the opinion stated.

W. H. Killoren, bankruptcy trustee, asserted the case would be taken before the United States Supreme Court.

Man Who Balked at Draft Questionnaire Held in Bail

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4 (AP)—Theodore S. Zamojski of Bloomfield was held under $1,000 bail pending Federal Grand Jury action after saying he would go to jail rather than fill out his Selective Service questionnaire.

Given his choice by U. S. Commissioner Joseph F. Holland, he said, "Democracy never did anything for me, and I'm not willing to fight for it."

Mr. Zamojski, unemployed and living at home, told Commissioner Holland WPA officials to whom he had applied for work advised him to let his father support him.

British Radio Cools Rumania's War Ardor

By E. Berg Holt
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 4—While public attention is riveted on Finland's yearning to make a separate peace with Russia, it has escaped notice that precisely similar sentiments have permeated Rumania and for much the same reasons.

Both Finland and Rumania entered the war because of national indignation at loss of territory they suffered when the Soviet established a protective belt against Germany. Finland was anxious to recover Viborg and the Karelian Isthmus; so Rumania was eager to regain Kishinev and the Province of Bessarabia.

Whereas the Finns have nearly regained these objectives, the Rumanians had reached theirs when the Russian war was only a month old. Since then the Rumanian Nation, which was enthusistically behind their military leader, Gen. Ion Antonescu, at the outset of the campaign steadly has become more and more alarmed as their armies dig deeper and deeper into the Russian Ukraine.

They wholeheartedly approved his going to war to recover Bessarabia, and North Bukovina. But when he crossed first the Dniester River and then the Bug and finally invested the Black Sea port of Odessa, approval waned steadily. All accounts agree that national sentiment rapidly is approaching dismay.

The Government-inspired Rumanian press and radio have tried to whip up enthusiasm by talking—on the authority of highly dubious maps—about the 1,200,000 Rumanians who have been "liberated" in the area east of the Dniester River. The district has been given the name Transnistria and the dutiful Rumanian press has waxed eloquent about the region. In Berlin, Dr. Joseph Goebbels has played up loyally by causing the German press to talk about the Rumanians' future destiny being wrapped up in Transnistria.

Transylvania Remembered

Unfortunately, however, for this propaganda the Rumanians always have been much more interested in Transylvania than in Transnistria or even Bessarabia. It is not forgotten that the Rumanians' present brothers in arms were jointly responsible for their losing the greater part of Transylvania just a year ago.

The British Broadcasting Corporation took advantage of the anniversary of the Vienna "Diktat" last week to remind Rumanians that Hungary now controls two thirds of Transylvania thanks entirely to the action of Germany and Italy in ordering the Rumanian Government to surrender this area despite Hitler's definite guarantee of Rumania's boundaries when Bessarabia was handed over to Russia.

B. B. C. daily tries to widen the gulf between these uneasy associates by constant variations on themes.

"Why should Rumanians die in Germany's and Hungary's war?" Rumanians are asked.

"Would you rather have Transnistria or Transylvania?"

"Why should Rumanians go hungry in order that Germans may eat?"

The campaign has been so successful that there is reliable and recent evidence that Rumanian listeners take care not to make engagement which will conflict with the B. B. C. program. Corroboration of this comes from the ex-Rumanian radio itself which constantly accuses B. B. C. of telling lies—and thereby generally gives an opportunity for another home thrust.

Dispute on Radio

Meanwhile, a regular polemic also has begun between the Rumanian radio and that of "comrade in arms" Hungary. About two weeks ago the Budapest radio claimed a share in a victory near Odessa. This moved Bucharest to voice a biting retort that the Hungarians had not been within 100 miles of Odesso at any time.

Whereupon B. B. C. chimed in with a hint that the Rumanians might have suffered fewer casualties if they had not been within 100 miles of Odessa either, adding that every man the Rumanians have lost there made them weaker should the day ever come for them to try to recover Transylvania from Hungary.

Today all evidence goes to show that the Rumanians are even more heartily tired of war than are the Finns. On the other hand, however, it is even more vital for Germany to keep Rumania in the war than it is to keep Finland. For, if the Finns signed a separate peace, it merely would mean shortening the Russian front. If the Rumanians walked out, it would mean an extensive lengthening of the German front which already is beginning to find itself rather uncomfortably stretched.

Whether the Rumanians will be able to escape from war is regarded as problematical. But there is evidence from another Central European country that the feat can be accomplished.

It will be remembered that Slovakia was one of the satellite countries which joined in Hitler's "crusade." Reports soon arrived, however, that a number of Slovak troops immediately had taken the opportunity to desert.

Slovaks "On Leave"

Last week the Bratislava radio announced that "nearly all" the Slovak soldiers who had been called to the colors were now "on leave or were helping with the harvest."

The harvest, incidentally, already was over and the statement is regarded as tantamount to an admission that the Slovak Army no longer is fighting Russia.

Will the Rumanians adopt the Slovak technique? Will the German master be obliged to send them "to help in the harvest."

All things considered, such a development must be deemed as unlikely. The situation is delicate and the Germans have to keep the Rumanian and Hungarian "brothers in arms" well apart lest they should forget against whom they are fighting.

In these circumstances, if Finland weer by any chance to set an example of quitting the war, the effect in the south might be spectacular.

Whether the Finns will sign a separate peace still is regarded here as too uncertain for objective speculation. That a majority of the Nation wants to is undeniable. The food situation is bad and is expected to become worse. When the Baltic freezes in December, no sea traffic will be possible between German and Finnish ports until March and the only route for supplies will be Petsamo on the Arctic Ocean access to which is controlled by the Allied fleet.

If these were the only considerations, it is probably that Hitler would welcome the prospect of being relieved of what appears to be an insoluble problem—ever if he capture Leningrad before winter.

But what would be the effect on his prestige at home and abroad? Apart from Rumania, what would the Italians say? Above all, what would the Germans think even if they did not dare to say it?

Few Flaws Found In Army Housing

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 4 (AP)—Representative John J. Sparkman (D), Alabama, whose House Military Affairs Subcommittee has been studying Army land acquisitions and construction contracts, said he was satisfied that the best efforts possible had been put into the vast program, and that American soldiers were better housed than any others.

"We have held hearings in Washington and have been on tour since Aug. 20, and although we have found some bad spots, we are of the opinion that it is impossible to engage in such a tremendous defense undertaking without having some troubles.

"In every instance we have found where things were not just right, the War Department has moved quickly to change them.

"We found that there had been an excess of spending in some instances because of the desire to get the work of building camps and plants done on time.

"In so far as the program as a whole is concerned, though, everyone can be proud of the response of the American people and with the progress made."

'Touch and Feel' Group Aids Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Working by a "touch and feel" method, with only an occasional word of instruction and guidance, 80 men and 26 women at the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind here are turning out work trousers, brooms and pillowcases for Army contonments in the Ninth Corps area, under regular Army contracts.

So excellent is the workmanship on these articles, that an average shipment has a rejection of only one-eighteenth of one per cent, a record exceeding that of many commercial plants, according to report of the Army Quartermaster Corps.

Practically all of the manufacturing processes involved are performed by the inmates, said R. V. Chandler, Superintendent of the home. "We have five Civil Service employees and three WPA workers assisting in the task. These persons have sight, and serve mostly as instructors. But there isn't a great deal for them to do."

Mr. Chandler explained he obtained the army work contract because inmates expressed a desire to assist in the national defense effort. "They are very happy about it," he said.

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W. C. T. U. Pledges Aid to Defense

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 4—Home women, 500,000 strong, who belong to the Nation's oldest women's organization for temperance and peace, stand pledged to contribute "sacrificial effort" to aid the defense program.

This pledge was made unanimously by delegates to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention here. No discussion of isolation versus intervention came up when the resolution embodying the promise was adopted. There doubtless are differences of opinion on these contrasting foreign policies in this organization. Most members certainly long to keep their country out of war. Indeed, the W. C. T. U. came out for outlawry of war and for international arbitration decades before these causes were popular, and it still stands devotedly for them.

But without a word of debate, the women took a stand which seems to them the only practical one in the present difficult period of the world's history.

Dedicated to Defense

"We dedicate ourselves," their resolution read, "to the defense of our Nation in order to preserve for ourselves and the world those ideals of government upon which our Nation was founded.

"We call upon our members to make necessary sacrificial efforts for America's defense and to cooperate in a program of national righteousness."

Last year "hemispheric defense" was indorsed; this year no bounds were stipulated.

What a "program of national righteousness" signifies was explained by Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, Vice-President, and Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

It means simply turning to Christianity as a practical solution for all problems, national as well as individual, she said.

Women of the W. C. T. U. feel that their particular part in this program is "building spiritual defenses," often overlooked in the building of physical bulwarks. They mean to do it not only through evangelistic work but by striving to establish social conditions in cities and near camps that are conducive to moral growth.

Never Finished Job

This brings them right back to their never-finished job—the battle to banish the liquor traffic. They intend to redouble their efforts next year along proved lines: Education of youth in the effects of alcohol; education of adults for the adoption of total abstinence and prohibition; legislation for the suppression of the liquor business, of gambling, and narcotics; opposition to the use of liquor taxes to support worthy institutions in what the W. C. T. U. calls "justifying the wicked for reward." All these measures were advocated in resolutions.

To these long-term jobs they have added one important new one—working for the welfare of the civilian army in training camps. Mostly r others, these women take an affectionate interest in the young men away from home and propose to do all they can to safeguard them.

While striving for legislation that will establish dry areas around camps, they plan to show the men personal hospitality, inviting them to their homes to take dinner with their families, darning their socks, taking cookies to their camp recreation spots. Much of this work already is launched, the convention learned, but resolutions urged more of it.

Report of Gas Shortage Branded Fiction by Probers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—The East Coast gasoline crisis was resolved today by the Senate Investigating Committee into one of price rather than transportation.

Ralph Budd, National Defense Transportation Commissioner, corroborated testimony of J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, that there are enough railroad tank cars available to end the much-publicized shortage, but asked the committee: "Who's going to pay the extra cost?"

Shipping oil and gasoline by railroad tank car, he explained, costs about six times as much as by tank ship, unavailable in sufficient quantities because of transfers to Britain.

The tank-car cost question was also the subject of a joint meeting here between a special petroleum industry committee and the Nation's railroads.

Discussion at the Senate hearing centered around the possibility of reducing rail rates to oil companies using tank cars in the emergency, equalizing their costs in some way, or pooling all tanker and tank-car resources.

Shortage Called Fiction

Committee members generally indicated that testimony of the last two days disclosing the availability of at least 20,000 tank cars had convinced them that the so-called gasoline shortage can be labeled fiction.

At one point, Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, instigator of the Senate inquiry, reminded the Committee that every time he used the word "shortage," they should consider that he was putting it in question marks.

Senator W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas, another Committee member, remarked that he had been convinced that there is no shortage of transportation. He raised the question whether the gasoline shortage had not been "planted" as a "Trojan Horse" to obtain a natural gas pipe line from Texas to the East-Coast.

Oil companies have indicated that if they get their proposed $80,000,000 crude oil pipe line from East Texas to Bayonne, N. J., they will use it for natural gas after the tanker situation has been ironed out. Transportation by pipe line is about three times as expensive as by tanker, Mr. Budd told the Committee.

Price Boost Likely

Wider use of tank cars probably will mean an upward adjustment in the OPACS schedule of fair retail prices for gasoline, issued by Price Administrator Leon Henderson last week for 40 eastern cities. East Coast filling station operators, now meeting in Philadelphia, have gone on record in favor of higher gasoline prices, said to be necessitated by diminished sales and fixed overhead.

Mr. Budd agreed with Mr. Pelley thatit would be physically possible forthe railways to deliver about 200,000 barrels of oil a day—more than enough to end the shortage. Describing Mr. Pelley's estimate of 20,000 ile tank cars as "conservative," Mr. Budd said an independent check made by 411 railroads at his request, as of Aug. 7, showed 29,325 empty tank cars "idle and uncalled for for a period of 24 hours or longer."

Use of tank cars for part hauls on the Texas-to-East-Coast route in conjunction with less expensive methods of transportation were feasible and would resolve the higher cost problem to some extent, he said. He pointed to recent arrangements completed by the Atlantic Refining Company for shipment of crude oil from Benton, Ill., to Philadelphia, which will utilize 600 tank cars and more than 10,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

Mr. Budd agreed with an earlier witness, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, that it would be a mistake to build a long pipe line if it means taking steel from national defense for a pipe line if it meant reduced rations for ship construction and Mr. Budd protested against any delay in railroad car construction and repair.

Oil Firms Warned

The Transportation Commissioner said oil companies had been advised as early as last December to construct loading and unloading facilities necessary in the diversion of oil from tanker to tank car.

A letter was inserted in the Committee record from J. Howard Marshall, counsel for the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator, saying that the OPM has authority to enforce consumer rationing of gasoline if it becomes necessary.

A special committee was appointed by Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, to look into the fuel oil heating situation.

'Haste Makes Waste' In Motor Driving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Reckless drivers who speed through rush-hour traffic and airily dismiss the adage "Haste makes waste" may listen respectfully when they hear of a test recently made by the Chicago Motor Club.

Two cars were driven simultaneously from the suburb of Oak Park to Chicago's "Loop" during the rush hour, a distance of 10 miles. Motor Club engineers told one driver to speed and take every chance to get ahead. The other driver was told to observe the speed laws and drive cautiously.

The reckless driver made the run in 33 minutes, 40 seconds; the prudent driver, in 34 minutes, 39 seconds. A mere 59 seconds was saved by the reckless driver. And he lost much more.

Gas testing apparatus, says the Motor Club, showed he used 51 per cent more gas than the prudent driver used, had to stop twice as many times, and twice as many times had to slam his brakes on hard. While he got to his office desk 59 seconds ahead of the safe driver, his car suffered. Tires, brake lining, and general mechanical operation were damaged.

Surrender of the Cookie Jar

W. C. T. U. Has Way to Cheer Armed Forces

Mrs. Ella P. Christner of Montclair, N. J., Woman's Christian Temperance Union director of work with soldiers and sailors, presides at a cookie jar such as the organization places in Army centers. Chief Signalman Frank Drake and Staff Sergeant Stacey C. Harris visit convention at Grand Rapids, Mich., and sample cookies.

August Finds 300,000 More Busy on Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Unemployment in the United States was down to 5,300,000 in August, a drop of 300,000 in a month, the WPA Research Division announced today.

The decrease was made up of 200,000 persons who voluntarily dropped out of the labor market in accordance with seasonal trends and 100,000 who obtained jobs during the period.

The WPA Research Bureau, only Government agency now releasing figures on employment trends, keeps tab on the number of persons seeking work each month as well as those actually on jobs.

The total labor force in August was placed at 55,800,000 and the number of employed at 50,500,000. Since August, 1940, the number of unemployed has declined by 3,600,000. Changes between July and August in unemployment, employment and the size of the labor force were among the smallest of the current year.

In August, there was a seasonal decline in the labor force for the first time since April when outdoor farm work began to open up and young workers began to flood the market at the close of school.

A further decline in unemployment is expected in September when thousands of young workers will leave the labor market and go back to school.

Greatest decreases in unemployment between July and August were found in the rural counties, indicating that the seasonal high level of agricultural activity was continuing, the WPA said. In the five largest metropolitan centers employment remained unchanged while the labor force and unemployment decreased by the same amounts.

Official Opposes New Milk Strike In New York Area

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—The chairman of the Dairy Farmers Union, opposing a further milk strike "at this time," proposed today all dairy producers of the New York City milkshed preserve their unity so that "at the proper time all groups may make a common stand in a finish fight for a living price for milk."

"I have lost what little faith I had in Federal hearings and the Federal-State milk marketing order," Holland Foster told more than 100 union convention delegates formulating their stand on a Government proposed fluid milk price increase of 23 cents a hundredweight (47 quarts) instead of the 71-cent boost they asked.

"While I do not favor a strike at this time, I do favor making plans now for effective direct action when the opportune time comes."

The union last month recessed an eight-day boycott of the New York City milk market during which four other producer groups under the leadership of Owen D. Young, retired industrialist, joined in petitioning authorities for a $3.82 fluid price. Following public hearings the Department of Agriculture ordered a mail referendum on a $3.11 price, expected to require two weeks.

U. S. Fox Terrier Wins Canadian 'Tops'

TORONTO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Bred in England and owned by John P. S. Harrison, Stockbridge, Mass., Alwen Foxcatcher, a smooth-haired fox terrier, won the Best-Dog-in-the-Show trophy at the Canadian National Exhibition here last night against 511 other dogs of 51 breeds.

Sired by an English champion, Travelling Fox, the United States dog, also won the Toronto Kennel Club trophy.

Miss Laura F. Delano of Rhinebeck, N. Y., won the Group I Sporting Dogs Class with her champion Irish setter, Craigie Girl of Knockagree.

W. C. T. U. Has Morale Recipe: Cookie Jars for the Soldiers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 4—Here's the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's recipe for cheering a lonesome soldier. Take a big, old-fashioned crock, the kind your mother used for putting up dill pickles, paint it a gay color, place it in some comfortable social center near camp, and keep it filled with fresh, home-made cookies. Send some kindly woman about the age of a soldier's mother to serve as hostess. And then encourage the soldier to raid the cookie jar without ceremony, just as he would at home.

This advice is given by Mrs. Ella P. Christner, of Montclair, N. J., who heads the W. C. T. U. work for soldiers and sailors. An attractive, smiling woman who kept two sons supplied with cookies all through college, Mrs. Christner knows what young men like, and she has enlisted State W. C. T. U. organizations near numerous camp areas in the cookie campaign.

Ones That Are Substantial

Her counsel to them is practical. No dainty tea cookies, she warns. Boys like cookies they can get their teeth into. Make your cookies chewy with filling—figs, raisins, cholocate chips. And serve them in a place that is as much like a home kitchen as you can make it. If you have a refrigerator in your camp center, encourage the boys to go into it themselves and take out the makings of fruit drinks in summer or hot beverages in winter.

In New Jersey, about 17 service organizations co-operating in the Fort Dix Service Center are working along these lines. The W. C. T. U. instigated the cookie program here, said Mrs. Christner, but now all the other organizations help keep the cookie jars filled. They really enjoy doing it. It's no trick at all to get 2,000 cookies a week, says Mrs Christner. And when there's some extra demand, there are always willing volunteers to meet it.

That Kitchen-Table Longing

The Fort Dix Service Center is a homelike spot, says Mrs. Christner. Soldiers go into the kitchen, open the refrigerator and make their own hot or cold drinks if they like. There's a kitchen table, too. Some boys get a longing to sit at a kitchen table again, and the women at the Service Center are happy to give the boys a chance to fulfill it.

In other States similar centers are being set up for the supplying of cookies to selectees. Mrs. Christner said she had received good reports from Nebraska and Kansas.

"It isn't that we think the Army isn't giving the boys all they need to eat," Mrs. Christner emphasized. "They get good food and plenty of it. But they do need Christian home atmosphere and that's what we try to give them."

The Army co-operates wholeheartedly, said Mrs. Christner. One of the first United Service Organizations buildings is to be erected for the Fort Dix Service Center in recognition of its work, she said.

Northwest Nursery Busiest Ever Filling Gap of the Logger's Ax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, Wash.—A Pacific Northwest forest nursery—where each year literally millions of new trees are started on their way to fill in the gaps left by the logger's ax—is operating at the highest production pace in its history.

Defense housing projects, Army cantonments and the upswing in general construction have eaten into the rich forest resources of this green corner of the continent. But the United States Forest Service nursery at Memlock in the Columbia national forest, north and east of Vancouver, is meeting the increased demand with plantings many times the size of those in previous years.

At the nursery, fir, pine, cedar, and spruce trees for replanting national forests in Oregon and Washington are produced at the rate of 4,000,000 a year. Each year these seedlings are shipped from the nursery to replenish the Northwest's forests, where logging operations or fires have bared the hills.

The nursery, established in 1910, covers 26 acres in the level Wind River Valley. In the more than 30 years of its development, the nursery has been the home of many discoveries which have gone a long way toward making the Northwest the Nation's chief source of green timber. Blueprints of the root-pruning machine which is used at the nursery have been sent to virtually every country in the world. It is a machine used to lift the tiny seedlings out of the ground, and to sever the long taproots of the young fir trees prior to packing them for shipment.

Most of the seeds are planted late in October and early in November. The seeds are placed in beds 4 by 12 feet at the nursery and grown for two years, at which time they are pruned and prepared for shipment. The seedlings are lifted by machine and then are pulled by Civilian Conservation Corps enrolees, who make up a big part of the nursery's work force.

Double Power Lamps In Autos Tolerable?

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—The candlepower of automobile headlights can be doubled, the American Psychological Association was told today, without seriously raising the glare hazard.

Laboratory experiments to support this, said Dr. A. R. Lauer, Iowa State College, show glare rises rapidly as lights increase in brightness to about the top power of present lamps.

But after that top, doubling the candlepower does not increase glare materially. Looking toward the right shoulder of the road, when passing, cuts down the glare about threefold. Depressing a headlight beam reduces glare to one-quarter that of a high beam.

Committee of Eight Is Named To Study Oil Situation in East

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Appointment of an eight-member committee to make a special study of the fuel oil situation in the East Coast area was announced today by acting Petroleum Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies.

"Because of the present shortage in tanker transportation," Mr. Davies said, "every effort must be made to assure an adequate supply of heating oils during the coming winter, both for defense and other industries, and for the heating of apartment buildings and homes."

The immediate work of the group, made up entirely of petroleum industry representatives, will be to co-ordinate all available information on fuel oils.

Mr. Davies announced also the appointment of asphalt and advertising committees and said other similar groups would be formed later to study various phases of petroleum in the East. All such committees, he indicated, would operate under the District No. 1 Marketing Committee (Atlantic Seaboard) of the petroleum industry.

More Gas in East

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—A gain of 287,000 barrels in gasoline stocks on the Eastern Seaboard last week was reported yesterday by the American Petroleum Institute.

The figures covered the week ended Aug. 30, and showed stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline at that date on the East Coast totaling 20,261,000 barrels and in the Appalachian Region totaling 3,070,000 barrels.

These totals compared with 20,094,000 barrels on the East Coast and 2,950,000 in the Appalachian Area on Aug. 23.

The gain was the first in Eastern Seaboard stocks since the week ended July 16.

No Oil From Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 4 (AP)—Uruguay last night prohibited the export of gasoline and fuel oil after a conference between Foreign Minister Alberto Guani and U. S. Ambassador William Dawson over the petroleum situation in the Western Hemisphere.

It was reported Mr. Dawson explained the North American position on the shortage of tankers. Señor Guani immediately promised Mr. Dawson he would make a study of the situation here.

M. P. Pleads Innocent Before Court-Martial

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Maj. Sir Herbert Paul Latham, Conservative M.P. representing a Yorkshire constituency, pleaded innocent before a court-martial today to charges of "disgraceful conduct of improper kind while on active service." Sir Herbert was arrested July 31.

Out of respect to the immunity granted to members of Parliament by civil law, King George VI commanded that the House be informed of the arrest. With traditional formality, the House thanked the King "for his most gracious message and for his tender regard for the privileges of the House." Members are not exempt from arrest under military law.

The prosecutor indicated four persons were involved in charges against Sir Herbert. One charge concerned an incident in London involving an Army gunner. He was charged, too, with deliberately driving a motorcycle off a road.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Rochester Adds Supplies for Defense to Long List of Widely Varied Products

'Quality City,' Has Diversity Industrially and Culturally

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—This is the City that makes naval range finders as big as cannon—and yet maintains the finest collection of lilacs outside London's Kensington Gardens. This is the City that machines precision defense parts to .000,005 of an inch—and at the same time is building a modern museum of science and history.

Varied accomplishments these, and yet they all add up to Rochester's title as the "Quality City," the City skilled in labor and in the ways of cultured living.

Rochester publishes law books for the lawyer, makes dental equipment for the dentist, fashions lenses for the optometrist and now, spurred by war's threat, is building the most intricate devices for the aiming and control of today's mechanized weapons of battle.

Simultaneously, Rochester, although twenty-third City of the United States in size, is the home of a school of music and a heavily-endowed university of which New York, Boston or Chicago might be proud. It is the locale of aristocratic East Avenue, one of the Nation's famous residential streets. It is a City which generally votes Republican.

To the casual American public, Rochester is famed as the home of the Kodak Company, of the Bausch & Lomb optical works and of clothing manufacturers; as the City where George Eastman carried on his philanthropy and built a music school and as "a good town to live in."

To the observer today, however, Rochester, U. S. A., has become as precious a piece of America's defense as bomb-threatened Rochester, England, home of aircraft plants, is to Britain's wartime ability—precious, because it makes precise and fine-hewn defense devices which few other American localities can produce.

Beyond this, Rochester today presents the picture of a City which has sloughed off the depression years and is striding along with healthy activity. It has sent the last of its trolley cars to the barns, and a handsome new pavement, not a half year old, now covers the bumpy right of way where once the cars clanged through Main Street. Besides the new buff-limestone museum under construction, and a recently completed public library, Rochester industries are briskly building plant additions to accommodate new defense work. The first six months of 1941 showed an 11 per cent jump over the building pace of 1940.

More than 330,000 citizens people this metropolis set down in the rolling farm lands of west-central New York State astride the Genesee River and just under Lake Ontario. They are a busy people today. Over 7,000 persons—an employment increase of 125 per cent—work in three shifts at Bausch & Lomb, where the defense program has doubled and quadrupled deliveries. The shops and technical departments of local high schools have been running on a 20-hour-a-day basis, training new recruits for industry. Several thousand citizens have enrolled in the Monroe County Civilian Auxiliary Course to learn how to handle incendiary bombs and gas menaces.

Ways of Peace as Well

Rochester citizens have been engaged in the less spectacular ways of peace as well. Both the University of Rochester and the public schools have been preparing new courses stressing useful vocational training in line with modern educational trends. The famous Eastman Theater is readying a rich feast of autumn programs for patrons of the opera, symphony, and concert.

Rochester has nothing like the boom of San Diego, Calif., or the housing shortage of Hartford, Conn., where striking defense expansions have posed heavy local problems. Its advance out of depression years has been steady and its business pace during June reached the highest point since 1920, beating June of last year by 21 per cent, according to Chamber of Commerce figures.

How does a city become the home of skilled craftsmen and of well-meshed activities, carried out on a relatively high plane of intelligence? How, in short, did Rochester "get that way"? A portion of the answer lies in its busy history dating from 1789—the same year in which George Washington became first President of the United States—when Ebenezer "Indian" Allen erected a saw mill and grist mill at the Genesee River falls.

These were the first buildings in what is now the heart of the City and thus the Genesee falls began serving as industrial stimulus. Life as a thriving community commenced in 1811 when Col. Nahaniel Rochester surveyed a local tract and sold lots. A village was incorporated there, known as Rochester and incorporated as a City in 1834.

Wheat Led the Onward Race

Soon Rochester became known, not as the Flower, but the Flour City, for fertile New York State was growing the Nation's largest wheat crop and, by 1888, Rochester's 31 mills, powered by the Genesee River, was grinding 1,000,000 barrels of flour a year. Not long after, however, America's wheat areas shifted westward. The City already had begun the manufacture of clothing and other skilled-labor products, so the blow of the partial loss of a great industry was softened.

New settlers—English, German, Canadian, Polish, some Russian—arrived here, mostly of an intelligent level and suitable for manning intricate new processes. In 1853, John J. Bausch and Capt. Henry Lomb opened their tiny optical shop which was to grow into one of the world's greatest manufactures of lenses and optical instruments. In 1888, George Eastman began to market his first kodak camera.

As the years sped by, a City which was making film, mail chutes, cameras, optical goods, office equipment, signals and clothing, became known as the City of "highly diversified industry." In 1940, Rochester was represented by 15 out of the 16 major classifications into which the Bureau of Census divided American industries and turning out peacetime products valued at more than $342,000,000 a year.

Kodaks and Lenses

Now, with a world war cutting off supplies from Europe, special Rochester production has doubled in national wealth. The Eastman Kodak Company, for instance, is making 3,500 organic chemicals, many of which, at the time of World War, could have been obtained only from Germany. Bausch & Lomb is filling major defense requirements for America's entire optical glass industry.

Geography, as well as the type of citizen, must receive part of the credit for a municipality's industrial growth. Rochester is served by five trunk line railroads, the New York State Barge Canal and a modern airport, which bring easy contact with the 15,000,000 persons who live within its 500-mile radius.

Rochester is also situated in a rich agricultural belt, made up of livestock and general farms—black-soiled muck acreages—and the Lake Ontario apple belt which is declared to be the third largest apple-orchard area in the world. Rochester is the center of a compact six-county trading area with a total population of 650,000, which may account for the fact that 26 per cent of its retail sales come from outside the City limits.

"Our Good Schools"

A local inhabitant, however, doesn't often think in terms of industrial statistics. Ask one of them what is especially noteworthy about his city, and he may answer: "The low crime rate," or "Our lilac gardens," or perhaps, "Our good schools."

In this latter respect, Rochester's Board of Education was a pioneer in the Junior High School movement. Today it is working to assure that vocational training courses are offered to anticipate the needs of defense work. Rochester has 43 elementary and 10 high schools, two technical schools and one continuation school.

In higher education, the influence of the late George Eastman is apparent. He helped to endow the University of Rochester, now located in trim brick buildings on a green campus outside the City, a college averaging 2,000 students and exceeded only by Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Chicago Universities in its endowment fund.

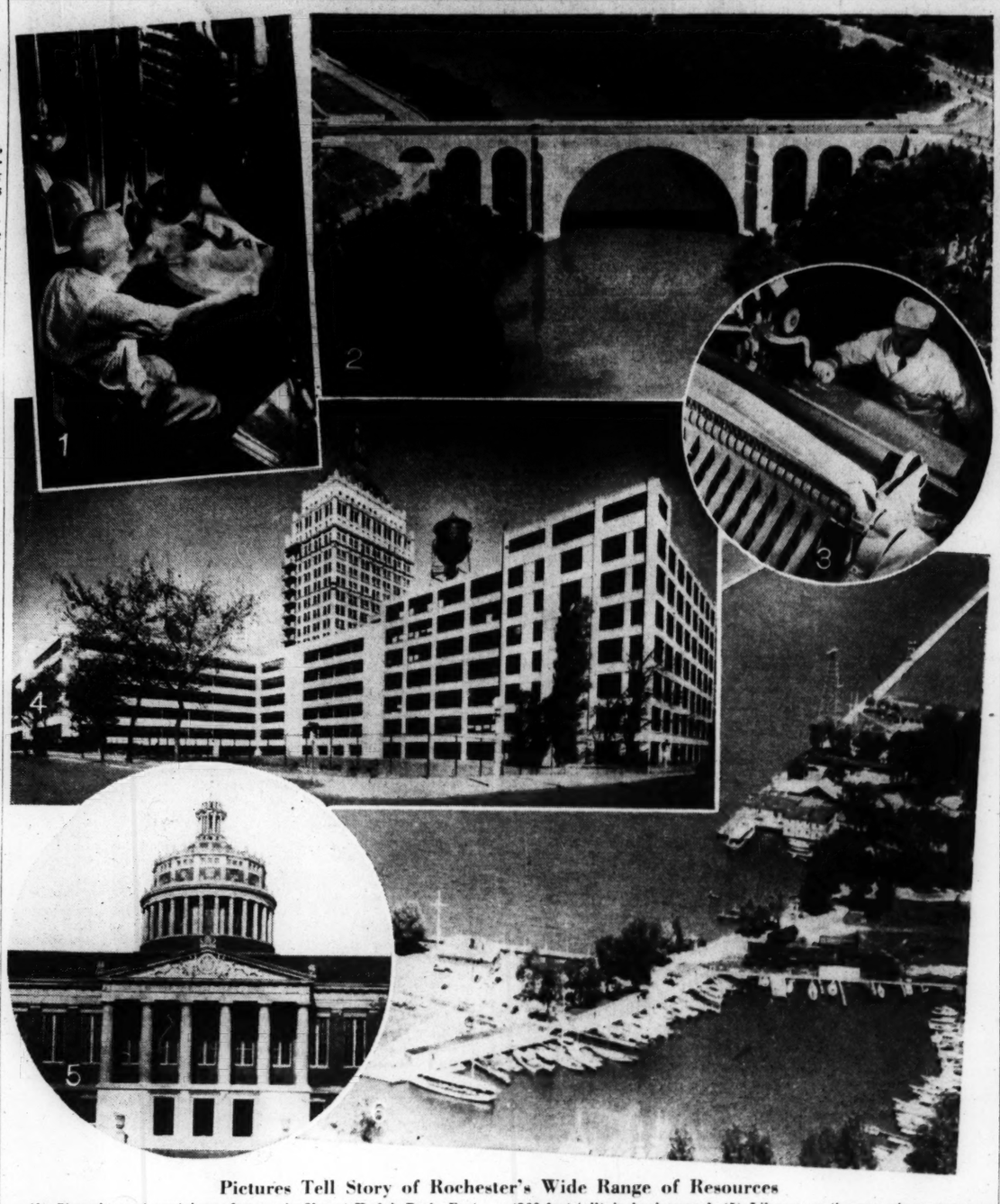
Eastman School of Music

Mr. Eastman also established the Eastman School of Music, furnishing site, buildings, and endowment, and in the matter of local government, he helped finance the campaign which replaced the council-mayor form of government with the more efficient council-city-manager form.

Talk further with local inhabitants and some of them will contend that Rochester is a City where you hardly need go away for a vacation. Beauty spots and resorts are only an hour or so motoring out of town, and there are swimming pools and beaches inside and just outside the City limits.

As approaching fall weather turns thought to woodlands of crimson and gold, Rochester citizens will be planning walks and rides through the 12 parks of the municipal system and the six parks and 4,000 acres of the Monroe County Park system. It is a satisfying contemplation.

Local inhabitants find life in their City generally satisfying, however. The future, when the end of emergency and war may slacken manufacturing demands and curtail employment, may pose heavy problems. But, for the moment, Rochester, surrounded by the "good earth," peopled by a homogeneous citizenry and doing a vital defense job, holds that the skies are bright.



Pictures Tell Story of Rochester's Wide Range of Resources

(1) Stamping out containers for movie film at Kodak Park, Eastman Kodak Company. (2) Memorial Bridge over Genesee River. (3) Slitting a wide band of film under orange light for use in projectors. (4) Camera Works, with tower of the Kodak Company Office (366 feet tall) in background. (5) Library on the new river campus, Men's College, University of Rochester. (6) Harbor and Yacht Club basin.

University Adds Office Work To Elective Study Courses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—College students at the University of Rochester will be studying, of all things, the prosaic subjects of typewriting and shorthand when the fall term opens this year.

There's no cause for academic alarm, however; this liberal arts college hasn't gone completely utilitarian. The University, meeting a long-existent demand, has simply decided to provide instruction in office subjects at a small extra fee. The courses in stenography and other office practice will carry no credit toward the A. B. degree, but may be taken during the summer or the regular academic year, as desired.

Recalling that business education subjects lead all others as electives in New York State high schools, the Rochester faculty felt that the new courses would be especially beneficial to women students who wished to go into business as private secretaries.

The business courses, however, are only part of a university effort, under Dr. Alan Valentine, University President, to move away from speculative theory to practicality in the business field. In line with this, the Department of Economics has been reorganized into a Department of Economics and Business Administration. Hereafter, students wishing to major in economics will have the choice of majoring either in theoretical subjects, such as Advanced Theory, Money and Banking, and Foreign Trade, or in applied economics, such as Statistics, Accounting, and Marketing Methods.

Another innovation this fall will find the University of Rochester pooling its teaching resources in the fields of fine and applied art with the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute. This combination of the University's fine arts courses and the Institute's applied and vocational arts studies, it was said, would make it possible for students to receive a well-rounded art education by taking courses in both schools.

Many Citizens Pay Honor to Douglass

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—White and Negro citizens have joined in rendering friendly homage to a distinguished Negro abolitionist, Frederick Douglass, whose monument was scheduled to be rededicated at its new sight in Highland Park here.

Mr. Douglass, whose name ranks high among those who worked for the emancipation of the Negro, was editor of what was reputed to be the first Negro newspaper in the United States, the North Star. Born a slave in 1817, he escaped to the North in 1838 and began soon thereafter his crusade for the freedom of his race, using his newspaper columns.

The Douglass statue which formerly looked across Rochester's industrial area from Central Avenue, now will have a handsomer setting in Highland Park. Advance plans called for accompaniment of the rededication by a special interracial chorus of Rochesterians, trained and directed by Dr. Nathaniel Dett, Negro composer, who has spent the summer in Rochester.

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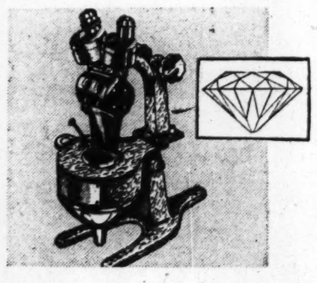
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Rochester Built on Solid Foundation of Culture and Continued Progress

City's Traffic Program Moves Ahead

By Samuel B. Dicker
Mayor of Rochester

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—One of the outstanding civic accomplishments in Rochester during the year is the modernization of its downtown traffic, well on its way to completion. This is the result of a program calling for the final elimination of the outmoded electric street car and the substitution of modern streamlined busses, the removal of car tracks from all streets, the repaving of each street as quickly as possible, especially in the downtown district, and, finally, the channelization of motor traffic on all principal streets.

At midnight, March 31st, 1941, the electric street cars sang their "swan song" except for the high-speed electric on the subway. Immediately the Rochester Transit Corporation began taking down the overhead wires and removing the tracks on Main Street East. As soon as the rails were removed, new concrete foundations were laid in the center portion, and the Department of Public Works then resurfaced the entire street from curb to curb with new asphalt as soon as the concrete had set. Work progressed at the rate of two or three blocks at a time and on one side of the street only, so that traffic was always maintained.

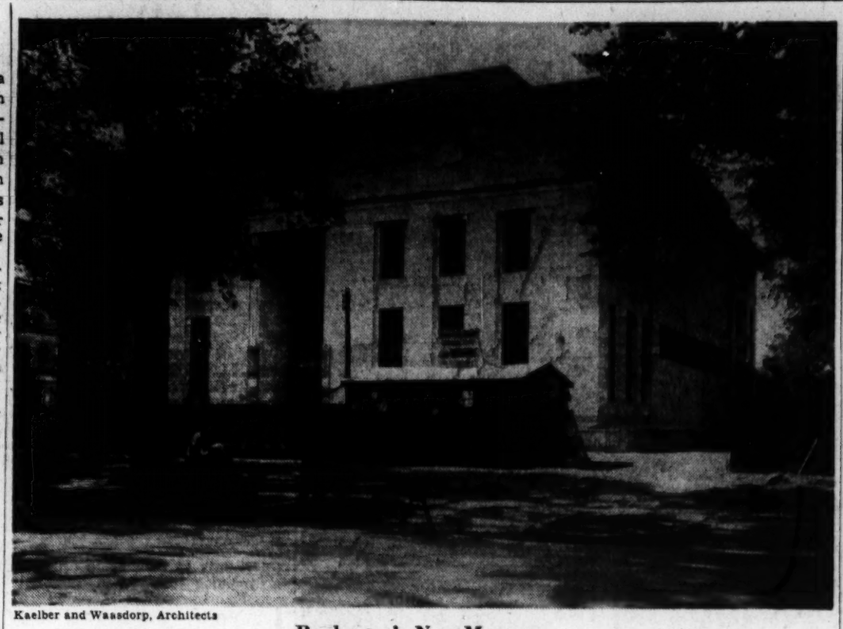
With the new pavement laid, the

Samuel B. Dicker
Mayor of Rochester

channels followed immediately. Two lanes of traffic are provided in each direction at all times, and three lanes are available in those blocks where parking at the curb is not permitted. These channels extend the entire length of the new pavement, approximately a distance of two miles, and through the heart of the downtown shopping district. Eventually they will extend the entire length of Main Street and its connections, from city line to city line. The channels are, and will be, applied to other downtown streets as rapidly as the paving program permits.

While the Main Street improvement is practically completed, work on other streets has been progressing with equal rapidity. Some are completed; others are now under construction, and the old street car tracks are now being removed in other downtown streets and in residential sections of the city.

Some idea of the magnitude of this undertaking may be gained when it is realized that Rochester is the Nation's largest city to eliminate electric surface cars from its streets and is the first city of over 200,000 population to do this. All previous conversions to modern busses have been in the smaller cities, and generally under 150,000 population. By the end of 1942, all street car tracks will have disappeared from Rochester's streets. The paving program will also have been completed, and the city will then have a network of wide boulevards for the speedy movement of traffic, and at the same time provide needed safety for the motorist and pedestrian, alike.



Kaelber and Waasdorp, Architects

Rochester's New Museum

Edward Bausch Hall of Science and History on East Avenue, the new home of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences.

Museum to Employ Original Technique in Displays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A new technique for displaying natural history and art—that of employing sequential ideas in a museum rich with light and color—will be disclosed when Rochester's new Edward Bausch Hall of Science and History is opened to the public this fall, according to Dr. Arthur C. Parker, Director.

Instead of musty, ill-lighted corridors, the museum will shine with special alcoves, shelves, displays, and dioramas which will portray the universe in sequence all the way "from star dust to the man on Main Street," Dr. Parker said. The history of mammals, the progress of man in the Old World and the New, developments from the Industrial Revolution to the modern age, will be shown in their vital continuity, he declared.

Edward Bausch Hall, rapidly nearing completion in East Avenue, will be turned over to the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences authorities on Nov. 20, thus marking a civic and cultural step forward in Rochester history. Filling a long-felt need, the structure, made possible through the benefactions of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bausch, will succeed the old, diminutive museum in Edgarton Park.

Built of buff Indiana limestone, severe in design, but with a deeply recessed bronze and glass entrance two stories high, Edward Bausch Hall will have "every convenience" to make it useful to natural scientists and attractive to the public.

Industrial Skill Directed at Defense Orders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A blue pennant with a white "E" flies from the staff of a famous factory here today. The symbol, flown oft from a warship's turret to denote "excellent" work done by the men therein, was awarded by the Navy Department to the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, along with 13 other concerns in the United States, for their accomplishment of "miracles of industrial production."

A survey here of the planning, production, retooling, labor training and all-round whole-hearted effort which Rochester industries have put into America's defense drive indicates that the Navy could really pass around several of those flags locally, and be doing no injustice. The facilities of scores of industries and the efforts of thousands of men and women, it is revealed, are engaged here in filling $100,000,000 worth of defense orders.

Producing items which range from huge Navy range-finders, which take half as long as a battleship to build, to Army dishpans, from shell cases to scout car assemblies, and from soldier's uniforms to engineer's lathes, Rochester is "all out" for defense.

Lenses for Air Cameras

The Eastman Kodak Company, fabricating defense products worth $36,000,000 and ready with two new buildings for the job, is filling heavy orders for lenses for aerial cameras. It is using, or about to use, a radically new glass, made without sand, in the process. Aerial cameras themselves are made locally by the Folmer Graflex Company. Eastman is also making delicate mechanisms for antiaircraft shells, panoramic telescopes, films, chemical tanks, and a strange new device called "aiming circles" for control of artillery fire.

Bausch and Lomb, which has made Navy equipment for years, with a Naval officer in residence to supervise production, has increased its deliveries, since January, 1939, by 1,000 per cent. Its men are working six-day weeks and its trainees or apprentices have increased by 1,200 per cent. Bausch and Lomb is building range finders for battleships which contain something like 1,500 mechanical parts, height-finders for control of antiaircraft fire, binoculars, searchlight and Stellite mirrors, and a host of other optical devices for direction of modern long-range warfare.

Steady Flow of Shells

Rochester's big Consolidated Machine and Tool Corporation, which is doubling its capacity, is filling Army and Navy ordnance orders for heavy duty lathes and engines, vertical boring mills, and other huge machine tools used in fashioning big guns.

General Railway Signal Corporation is producing a continuous flow of shells for various caliber guns, while the Rocester divisions of General Motors Corporation are fabricating the complicated mechanisms which will direct the fire of antiaircraft cannon. Army and Navy ordnance men, who as late as a year ago were sowing their orders hither and yon, are now reaping a heavy harvest of defense weapons.

With communications the linking factor in modern strategy, Stromberg Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company has been called upon to produce switchboards, telephones, and equipment for the Signal Corps. James Cunningham and Sons Company is turning out scout car assemblies and gun carriages.

So runs the military list, and when fall matures into winter, and retooling is completed, the flow, it is declared, will reach flood-stage.

Rochester's contribution is not wholly concerned with the very engines of warfare, however. Its clothing industry is producing nattier things such as officer's uniforms, and Timely Clothes is making up woolen service coats. Last but not least—and this company will probably be thanked by thousands of Kitchen Police—one Rochester factory is turning out little mechanical gadgets which cut up potatoes preparatory to French frying!

Busy Summer Concluded By Rochester's Boy Scouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A trek to New Mexico, a jaunt to Camp Eonac (Canoe spelled backward) on Cranberry Lake, or a busy two weeks at Cutter Scout Reservation on Lake Ontario—such was the program for active young Boy Scouts in and around Rochester this summer.

Sun-bronzed boys are today preparing to return to school, 31 of them with memories of a trip to the National Scout Reservation at Cimarron, New Mexico, where they slept in the open, rode horses, and found they had big appetites.

Meanwhile, the Scout Reservation on Lake Ontario was caring for nearly 1,000 boys at $7 a week for those of small means, while other Scouts were learning woodcraft and nature lore at Camp Eonac, high in the Adirondacks, all the activities being part of the Rochester Scouting program under the direction of Kenneth B. Spear.

Nor were Rochester girls meanwhile just sitting at home. Nearly 300 of them participated in the Young Women's Christian Association's learn-to-swim campaign. After mastering the fundamentals of swimming in a four weeks' course, they were free to go on, in the Y. W. C. A. or the public pools, to win advanced swimming and life saving honors.

Opera Assured for Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Yes, Chicago's going to have opera again this year.

The announcement that the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Opera Company has decided to "proceed" with a five-week season at the Civic Opera House, comes as a welcome relief to opera-lovers here who, possibly more so than in other years, had questioned whether the enterprise, because of mounting financial difficulties, would continue.

The five-week season is a bit shorter than usual, but plans call for the presentation of the world's leading singers, including Rose Bampton, Richard Boneli, Richard Crooks, Helen Jepson, Lily Pons, Giovanni Martinelli, Grace Moore, Tito Schipa, Gladys Swarthout, John Charles Thomas, Lawrence Tibbett, Vivien Della Chiesa, and Frederick Jagel. The name of Kirsten Flagstad is also mentioned but there is some question as to whether the Norwegian singer wants to or would be able to return here from her native land where she went some time ago.

Important in the opera set-up this year is the new manager, Fortune Gallo, whose famous San Carlo traveling company has brought opera to millions throughout the country at popular prices. What innovations Mr. Gallo may plan are not known, but the Civic Opera House prices have been scaled down somewhat to a range from $1.10 to $4.40. The season will start with a non-subscription performance on Nov. 8 with the regular schedule opening on Nov. 10, with five performances weekly.

Eastman 'Pie Tins' Halted by Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Eastman Kodak Company has just about closed out its pie-tin business on account of the emergency.

You never knew they sold pie tins? Well, housewives out Iowa-way thought so. Each year, around Thanksgiving and Christmas, they sent in, asking for some of those "covered pie tins." What they actually wanted were Eastman's tin containers for motion pictures. Film cartons or pie tins, they were just the right size, and with covers too, for carrying homemade pies to picnics.

Eastman used to let them go for 15 cents each, but with defense jobs using up metal, the pie-tin trade will have to turn elsewhere.

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More School Visiting Plan In Rochester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—If American parents want their children's education to be adequate and progressive, they themselves must pay more visits to the classrooms, in the opinion of Mrs. Helen Gilman, for the past eight years an alert member of Rochester's Board of Education and president of the New York Adult Education Association.

"Far too few parents ever step into the school buildings from the time their children enter to graduation day," Mrs. Gilman declared. "How can they know whether the curriculum is up to date?"

Mrs. Gilman speaks from experience, for she has three daughters—two now on their way through college—who have passed through the public schools. It was partly her interest as a parent in making certain they obtained a modern, self-reliant education that turned her to consideration of school problems, and this consideration landed her on the Board of Education.

Visit at Least Once a Year

"Parents must interest themselves in the menu of studies which the local Boards of Education are giving the children," Mrs. Gilman continued. "Every parent should visit the classroom at least once a year."

In Rochester, she said, school authorities had given up the old idea of having one visiting period a year, known as National Education Week. Instead, teachers were encouraged to maintain a year-round readiness to meet parents. In some schools the classes took turns in inviting parents to visit, and would show them exhibits or programs they had worked up, or in the case of a high school, would put on an evening assembly program.

Mrs. Gilman, who worked to bring about this change, told how, when a woman's auxiliary commission was formed to aid the new museum drive, she was astonished when nearly a score of its members professed ignorance of the work the old museum was doing in the public schools. These women, many of them parents, knew nothing of the lectures given or the weekly museum exhibits in the schools.

Thereupon she, as a member of the commission, arranged a school tour for its members. They were amazed, she said, at the courses offered and the youngsters' accomplishments.

"They were highly pleased at the ability of a young fourth-grade pupil, for instance, to get up and talk before a crowd of people," she said. "This would have been an unheard-of performance in our own grammar school days."

Putting Children "On Own"

A school curriculum, Mrs. Gilman held, should be kept revised to meet modern needs. Her own view was that emphasis on old-type geography and the mere memorizing of dates in history should be abandoned for a more alive approach to present-day problems, social trends and the study of useful information about a nation, its present and past.

Mrs. Gilman, who as Chairman also of the Juniors' Division of the China Relief Drive in Rochester headed a group of girls who sold Chinese trinkets and charms about the City, is a great believer in "putting young people on their own."

To illustrate her belief in self-reliance for children, she said that 60 pupils, picked for their all-'round ability at Monroe High School here, had been granted greater freedom of choice of studies and activities together with more responsibility in their school work. Upon entering college, she declared, almost all of these students had won scholarships or other laurels, thus displaying the worth of the self-reliance they had learned.

"If parents wish their children taught in ways that are considered best today, they must make an effort to see that their school boards and authorities are awake to the need," Mrs. Gilman concluded.

Asked what a parent might do to awaken a somnolent school board, she proposed appealing directly to the board members. If that failed, she added, one could appeal to the State Commissioner of Education in New York, and, all else failing, one could always work to change the membership of the Board of Education at election time.

View of Rochester, N. Y.

Eastman Kodak Company Is Busy Spot

This view also shows Kodak Park. Rochester, of course, has its broad commercial interests in the business that has brought pleasure to hundreds of thousands through picture taking, but it also has its cultural advantages of music and good schools.

Mrs. Helen Gilman

Member of the Board of Education, Rochester, N. Y., and President of the New York State Adult Education Association, who is an ardent advocate of more often visiting of schools by parents.

Sale of Jewelry Barred in Italy

ROME, Sept. 4 (AP)—A Royal decree today prohibited purchase or sale of jewelry, thus closing that field to Italian investors who have been putting their money in precious stones in fear of inflation or in preference to buying Government bonds.

Many Italians have been buying heavily of jewelry and others have been investing in real estate, although the Government acted some time ago to discourage the latter by imposing a 60 per cent tax on profits from real property sales.

The decree gave the Government authority to introduce exceptions because "the rules are not so absolute as not to take into consideration certain industries and other special situations." Export of precious metals or stones is subject to license.

Persons possessing these materials for use in commerce or industry were ordered to present an exact inventory to the police within five days.

$200,000,000 Planned For Chile Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Four billion pesos! This amount has been banner-lined in Chilean newspapers. It is what the Aguirre Government plans to spend on national defense. It approximates to $200,000,000 and is a special program, apart from what is allowed the fighting services in the ordinary budget.

The official scheme is very general with no specific commitment beyond expenditure of one quarter of the amount on cruisers for the Navy. Congress, or the opposition-ist part of it, wants to be more specific. It is dubious about obtaining good value for any arms at this time but more especially of the national capacity to assume the financial burden. Four billion pesos amounts to more than double the annual budget.

No person at home doubts Chile's defense needs. There has been no large-scale re-equipment of any service for a decade. The Government considers the present fine opportunity to rearm and crusade for popular interest in national security. Last week there was a big drive to buy planes and train pilots for a civil reserve.

It is proposed to form a Supreme National Defense Council. This would include all the service chiefs and invest the money, less one billion pesos for cruisers, in the best interests of the country. From the general instructions, plans are deduced for military manufacturing at home as well as for purchases of equipment abroad. Autarchical ideals of self-sufficiency are evident.

The program is to be financed by loans. The greater part, it is anticipated, will come in dollars. The Government wants to tax tobacco, wine, borax and excess business profits to make up the revenue, if necessary, and service the debts. There is opposition to this. Parliamentarians and tax objectors suggest that the copper trade, which benefits from the war, should meet the bill.

Sceptics ask how modern arms can be purchased when the United States, the only possible source of supply, is busy on its own defense and equipping the forces opposed to Naziism. The Government replies, directly or inferentially, that it will be given priorities and that the question of continental security, as well as national defense, is involved.

As if suspicious on this point, a Conservative Deputy, Fernando Aldunate, warned against any compromising of Chilean neutrality to obtain supplies of arms. His attitude was indorsed editorially by the principal newspaper, El Mercurio. There has been no visible sign remarked here to justify this attitude.

Chileans continually emphasize the importance of their geographical status—a long littoral possession of the Magellan Straits and Pacific Ocean islands—in backing claims for modernized defenses. They also refer to the supplies of nitrates and copper, as well as Bolivian tin, which flow from their ports to North American war industries.

But there is another side to the picture. It is illustrated by a letter written from New York by Raul Aldunate Phillips. He found that many North Americans consider Chile the "black sheep among South American republics." He cited newspaper stories on the "Nazi South" and the high percentage of pro-German officers in the Chilean army and the "unfortunate" photograph of a German instructor who was indiscreet enough to salute in the Hitler style while wearing the national uniform.

Neighboring countries have been ahead of Chile in investigation of "fifth column" activities, but Government supporters, especially the Socialist parliamentarians, have latterly been forcing the democratic pace. A Nazi organization in the south of the country is now under judicial investigation.

U. S. Is Warned Trading Ban Is Upsetting to Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—President Roosevelt's trading blacklist for Latin-America, naming a long list of firms believed to be acting in the interests of Germany or Italy, is having serious repercussions in South America, according to Senator Maximiliano Errazuriz, a member of the Conservative Bloc in the Chilean Senate, Santiago, Chile. Senator Errazuric arrived here yesterday aboard the Steamship Copiapo, of the Chilean Line, and said he hoped to confer with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull with a view to having them reconsider the enforcement of the presidential trading ban issued on July 17.

"If this business is not prudently handled.," he said, "it may be exploited to arouse a feeling of hostility against the United States in economic circles in Chile," he said. "I think the matter deserves due consideration by some commmittee in Washington or New York. The Committee should study the situation of many particular firms and give them an opportunity of not suffering too severe losses."

The President's administrative order listed more than 150 firms in Chile as controlled by "blocked nationals" believed to be acting in the interests of the totalitarian powers. Some of these firms are known internationally.

Senator Errazuriz stressed Chile's need for more manufactured goods and materials. The national defense program here had, he said, through its priorities and the withdrawal of the American flag vessels from inter-continental services, seriously affected not only Chilean economy, but that of several other South American republics. Insofar as Chile was concerned, he held, the more serious need was for machinery and spare parts for machines now in use, but steel and iron also were needed.

"Of course, it is well for you to make every effort for defense," he said, "but some part of your industrial effort must be given over to South America, or else South American countries will have their industries completely paralyzed. Many of our industries are already suffering."

Chile is now using as many vessels as it can between its ports and United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. Five Danish vessels were requisitioned by the Government in Santiago on July 13. The taking over of these vessels followed approval of the Chilean Congress on July 10 of a law controlling exports for three years. This law prohibits the exportation of Chilean products necessary for home consumption.

Chile, meanwhile, like most every other South American country, has been having its troubles with Nazi agents. Six prominent leaders of pro-totalitarian activity were arrested there early last month on charges of having associated with a "militarist" organization.

Mrs. Churchill Hailed as 'Comrade'

LONDON (AP) — Mrs. Winston Churchill, attending a London exhibition of Soviet life as one manifestation of British-Russian friendship, was said to have asked several questions of a doorman who looked like a Russian.

The doorman, obliging but not recognizing the wife of the Prime Minister, addressed her as "tovarich" (comrade).

The doorman was an Irishman named Shaughan.

Mrs. Roosevelt Was Surprised Too

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP) — Wives who complain that their husbands "just don't tell them anything," can sympathize with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The President's wife disclosed at her press conference today that she did not know in advance that President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill were meeting at sea.

Mrs. Roosevelt also discussed the civilian defense program, using newspaper phraseology.

If you have a deadline hanging over your head, you write your stories a lot faster, she told her press conference when asked whether she knew any definite reason why civilian defense plans were slow in unfolding.

We can be glad, she added, that we don't have a deadline over our heads at the present time.

Another question asked Mrs. Roosevelt was whether she was feeling much pinch in the rise of prices. She replied that although she knew prices were rising it had not made any appreciable difference because she buys in large quantities. She added that she does not buy for the White House, but for her home in Hyde Park, N. Y.

Santa Clara Counts Big Garlic Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GILROY, Calif.—With increased production and high prices, garlic is rapidly turning into "white gold" for growers in Santa Clara County. Each acre is producing from 80 to 90 100-pound sacks. The crop is running 25 per cent higher than last year and is above normal for the 10-year period. Growers report that profits will exceed $250,000.

Santa Clara County will ship approximately 400 cars of garlic to eastern markets and for export. The crop is being harvested mainly by Japanese, Mexicans, and Filipinos. Field cutters are paid for piece work, averaging 35 cents an hour. Graders are paid on an hour basis. Wages are 15 per cent higher than in 1940.

Army Morale Effort Costly to U. S.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—One of the most encouraging things about Army morale today is the attention it is getting. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that few other of the manifold problems connected with building a great Army are receiving more time and effort than is morale.

In fact, the fostering and preservation of enthusiasm and high spirits among United States troops has become an item of very great expense to the War Department and has already cost millions of dollars.

Whatever criticism may be levelled at the War Department on charges of failing to plan adequately for the present crisis, of adhering to old and outmoded tactics and of entangling the defense effort in red tape, it is only fair to say that such criticism does not apply to the Department's efforts in regard to morale.

Not only has the Army shown every solicitude for the soldier's feelings, but, in some instances, it has carried this consideration beyond a point thought wise by many high-ranking officers. To date, the War Department has felt that it would rather take a chance on doing too much for the men than too little.

Politicians Blamed

There is a strong feeling in the War Department that the Nation's politicians, who have apparently failed to impress the American people sufficiently with the gravity of the world situation, are responsible for any lack of morale in the armed forces. The Department's contention is that it has done all possible to effect the atmosphere in which military zeal can flourish and that it is up to the Nation's leaders to do the rest.

Indicative of the importance attached to the subject of military morale is the fact that the Army now contains an independent morale branch, whose head reports only to the Chief of Staff and which is on an equal footing with the other branches of the service. Until the branch's establishment this spring, morale activities had been handled by the Morale Division of the office of the Adjutant General.

Equally significant is the recent appointment of a civilian, Frederick H. Osborn, to head the morale branch with the rank of brigadier general. His appointment is ready to run counter to military tradition to get the man it thinks most fitted for the job.

Divers Duties

Perhaps only the Office of the Chief of Staff must concern itself with more diverse problems than does the morale branch. Among its many activities are advising of the Chief of Staff on morale problems, planning and supervising the welfare and recreation of nearly 1,600,000 men as of today, cooperating with civilian welfare agencies and providing the facilities for welfare and recreation.

Its counterpart outside the Army is the Federal Security Agency. Charles P. Taft, with the title of Assistant Co-ordinator of the Federal Security Agency in Charge of Health, Welfare and Related Defense Activities, is responsible for the co-ordination of all morale activities in the vicinity of Army camps but beyond their limits.

Still another civilian committee, designated as the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., has been officially designated to receive and co-ordinate offers of entertainment and other welfare work in connection with the defense program. The Committee's initial allotment was for $500,000 of United Service Organization funds for soldier welfare and recreation.

The efforts of the morale branch of Mr. Taft's outfit are linked through a joint Army and Navy committee on welfare and recreation which acts as a liaison and advisory group and is very close to the White House.

List of Activities

The activities directed by the morale branch include the following:

The Army motion picture service which shows the latest films and which turns the profits over to the maintenance of less profitable recreational undertakings. Seating facilities within the camps are now large enough to seat nearly 250,000 simultaneously.

Amateur dramatics and music are also fostered, with camp theatricals and mass singing receiving increasing attention.

Athletics are stressed not only for their recreational value but for their use in physical preparation. The aim of the morale branch is to have sufficient facilities for athletics for all, and interplatoon, battalion and regiment competitions are under way in most camps.

Wherever 5,000 or more men are concentrated, a service club has been set up with a senior hostess and two junior hostesses. Service clubs are equipped for indoor games, have a library, cafeteria and reading room. These clubs are in addition to the day rooms which are provided each company at permanent posts. In addition, 2,336 company rooms are being built for 25 permanent tent camps throughout the country.

Other Welfare Features

Libraries, guest houses for parents and visitors, and camp publications which stem from the publications of World War days are also present.

Of equally large scope are the week-end camps, known as recreational areas, which are situated on the water or in the mountains and

Morale in Army

With the opening of military maneuvers in Louisiana at a time when the War Department and the White House are concerned with the lack of morale among the rank and file of soldiers—a situation emphasized by the appointment of Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn as Chief of Morale of the United States Army—The Christian Science Monitor today presents the last of three articles on "Morale in the Army."

enable the soldiers to get away from camp routine at a minimum cost. Thirty or more recreational areas have already been put into operation or have been projected. They now hold from 500 to 1,000 men but will be expanded.

Tents, bedding and cots are furnished free by the Army but the soldier must pay a small price for his meals.

Recently the army took a further step in the direction of morale maintenance with the adoption of a good conduct medal. Granted to enlisted men for three years of "exemplary behavior, efficiency and fidelity," the medals are similar in purpose to those given by the Navy and Marine Corps.

Under the direction of the joint Army and Navy committee a comprehensive program of stage shows, which by the middle of July are estimated to have played before a soldier audience aggregating half the Army's strength, has been instituted.

Religion Emphasized

An exceptionally strong emphasis is being placed upon religion in the camps in the belief that this will not only provide comfort but will also make the men better soldiers through a clearer perception of duty. Hundreds of chapels have been built and approximately a thousand chaplains appointed. All reports agree that this has been a particularly successful aspect of camp life.

Believing the best soldier today is the one who knows what he is training for and for what he may have to fight, the War Department has encouraged officers to talk to their men about the necessity for building a strong defense against the threat of totalitarian aggression. The officers are urged to emphasize the value of the ideals and heritages the men are being called upon to protect.

In line with this policy, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall have frequently addressed soldiers and civilian groups in an attempt to give them a clear picture of the menace before America today and of the necessity for a united and unselfish effort to meet it.

It is doubtful, however, if these addresses have been sufficient to meet the morale problem, whether military or civilian, and a greater effort on the part of national leaders seems called for.

U. S. Asked to Oust Vichy Police Officers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Renewal of a request made to the State Department in October, 1940, for the recall of Vichy French police officials in the United States was announced by the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League today

"May we now repeat our urgent request that these mysterious figures be sent back to Vichy, France?" the League said in a telegram to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. "They are the more dangerous for pretending not to be connected with Nazi Germany while actually doing some of the dirty work of the Nazis in the United States. May we also again express our feeling that in view of the complete 'collaboration' between Nazi Germany and Vichy, France, recognition of the latter Government, which has become merely a puppet for Nazi Germany, should be withdrawn?"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Six of twelve prominent business leaders from all parts of the country appealed to by the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., to lead a Nation-wide campaign to heighten the morale of armed forces and the public have accepted leadership in the drive, it was announced today.

Those who sent immediate telegrams of acceptance were Clarence G. Michalis of New York City; W. P. Fuller, Jr., of San Francisco, Calif.; Andrew Price of Seattle, Wash.; Charles P. McCormick of Baltimore, Md.; William K. Jenkins of Atlanta, Ga., and James S. Kemper of Chicago, Ill. Others asked to serve were Wilber Dale Clark of Omaha, Neb.; A. B. Patterson of New Orleans, La.; Charles W. Paddock of Pasadena, Calif.; George Friedrich of San Antonio, Texas; John H. McCoy of Columbus, Ohio, and Sinclair Weeks of Boston, Mass.

Thomas J. Watson, Chairman of the Committee, said they would be asked to call upon citizens in their own and near-by communities for undivided loyalty to the armed forces of the country and active support of men in unform "whether in peace, preparedness or war." Brig. Gen Frederick K. Osborn, chief morale officer of the Army, had stressed to him the need for civilian welfare work to aid the armed forces' morale, he added.

"The least we of the civilian population can do is to support the national program whole heartedly and unequivocally during this period of international uncertainty and turmoil," Mr. Watson declared.

"The way to begin such support is at home, in the home and from the influences which reach out from the home. That support should take active shape in a way which all of us can understand and appreciate. We can begin by helping out in the army and navy programs for recreation and entertainment. As we work our tasks are bound to grow and soon each civilian will find his spare time occupied by useful, patriotic jobs."

Methodist Press Aids Retirement

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Board of Publications of the Methodist Church voted last night at its annual meeting to appropriate $200,000 of the Methodist Publishing House funds to aid retired Ministers and the widows and orphans of Methodist Ministers.

The Publishing House reported a gross business for the year of $5,524,429, which it said was a 4 per cent increase over the combined business of the three publishing concerns maintained by the three Methodist denominations before their unification a year ago.

Reduction of the 55 Christian Education Periodicals formerly published by the three denominations to 24 was announced. The reduced list includes several new publications.

U. S. Sues Al Capone For Taxes on Beer Sales

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP) — The Government has sued Al Capone and 14 other men for $119,367 in taxes on beer the Capone Syndicate brewed and lost to Federal agents during the prohibition era.

The civil action demanded payment of that amount, plus interest, penalties and court costs, to meet unpaid levies on 19,894 barrels of the bottled product manufactured for sale between Jan. 6, 1921, and May 1, 1932.

District Attorney J. Albert Woll said it was the first suit against the old Capone combine covering overdue taxes on the beer it handled in the dry epoch.

Defendants named by the Government were:

Capone, his brother, Ralph, Bert Delaney, August Dold, Joseph Fusco, Jack Guzik, Hyman Levine, Steve Swobodax, George A. Howlett, Tert Johnson, Frank Jeffra, Nicholas Jeffra, Michael Lopristi, Charles Fuhrmeyer, and John J. Nolan.

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For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, September 4, 1941

A Thursday Page

From the Top of the Persimmon

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Part One

It was a morning like any other morning in the country of the Cherokee Indians. The sun came up over the mud-daubed roofs and sent warm bright shafts of light across the bare earth of the village stomping ground. The birds whistled and grubbed furiously for worms and the dogs barked and the children woke up and wanted breakfast and the grown-ups yawned and began to come outdoors and go about the business of grown-ups. It was just like any other morning—if any two mornings are alike in the rush of southern springtime.

Yesterday the woods on the edge of the village had been winter-brown. Today, this bit of woods, this space between the real forest and the bare packed earth of the stomping ground was purple with violet blooms.

A morning just like any other morning? The boy Swift Arrow did not think so. Yesterday he had spent the whole morning lying on his stomach, watching a possum hole in the hope that the possum would be imprudent enough to appear in public in the daylight. Passers-by, on the way to the hunting grounds, had smiled at the boy's unrewarded patience. Or they had frowned at the sight of so much laziness. They had frowned or smiled according to their natures but today they would have to agree that not a boy in the village moved more briskly.

But then you had to be swift and agile when there was work to be done for the village. Yesterday Swift Arrow was a child, with nothing better to do than amuse himself. Today he was a sharer in the work of the whole community. He had been summoned at daybreak to help make planting sticks. These long sharp-pointed poles had to be cut and shaped as soon as the ground was ready for digging. Their preparation marked the beginning of spring.

A Spring Ritual

When the earth in the fields in back of the village huts had been broken and the rough clods made smooth and lined off in rows, then the women would call for planting sticks. They would thrust the points of the sticks in the rows and make round holes, like nests, to hold the seeds, the blackeyed beans or hard yellow kernels of corn.

The women were the ones to use the planting-sticks because they were the planters, but the old men, those who were no longer warriors or hunters, were entrusted with fashioning the sticks. It was they who chose the straight and slender saplings and shaped the points, by holding them over a hickory fire and scraping the charred wood and burning and scraping again. The women used the planting-sticks, the old men made them, but to the young boys fell the duty of building just the proper fires! It was the boys who had to gather piles of hickory twigs and make and tend the fires. This was the first time Swift Arrow had been called to any village, and it is something for a boy to be called on public business. It made him feel strong and important. It made him feel that this was a very special morning indeed.

Swift Arrow was the youngest of the four boys working at the fires, but his pile of twigs was by no means the smallest. He rushed back and forth over the springy earth breaking up small branches, and carrying armsful to feed the lively flame. Old Ani, he who had been called The Thunderer, sat cross-legged in front of the fire and twirled the first sapling around and around in the hottest flame. On the other side of the stomping ground could be seen another fire, and another man at work. On the north-side, in the shadow of the hill, one more fire was already going. Boys scurried here and there, and the piles of twigs grew steadily higher.

When as much wood had been gathered as the flames could be expected to consume, the boys of Ani's group settled down to feed the fire. Swift Arrow brought one more armful and then squatted comfortably on his heels and watched his turn for feeding twigs to the hungry flame. Ani charred the point on the end of the sourwood sapling, scraped off the burnt part with a musselshell and then held the stick over the fire again. When he had fallen into the routine of work he began to recite in a sing-song voice.

An Old Cherokee Tale

"The earth is a great square island held in place by four cords attached to the sky. But this was not always so."

He addressed his words to the four boys rocking on their heels in front of him but he did not hope to astonish them with his words. At all the fires the old men were telling the story that had been told them by their fathers when they were boys. When the work of a new season was about to begin, when the planting sticks were being got ready, then it was time to remember the Cherokee's version of the origin of the earth that gave man food.

"The land of the Cherokees is under the central arch of the sky," went on Ani, when the time came to let the fire die down and close the story. "It is not too far to the south, like the rattle-snake country of the Yuccis nor flat, like the country of the distant Navahoes. Snow does not hide its meadows for many moons, like the country of the Iroquois. While you are in the Cherokee country you fare well; whenever you get out of it, which ever way you travel you fare worse."

"Nevertheless," thought the boy to himself, "I should like to find the four corners where the great cords hold up the earth."

Ani went away with his planting sticks, the other boys went off to play a noisier game than that one of guessing where the pebble was under a pile of twigs, but Swift Arrow stayed where he was, his eyes on the towering persimmon tree whose top branch pointed higher than the height of eight tallmen, straight to the very center of the sky.

The time was the spring of the year 1498 as we are accustomed to reckon time, but to the Indian boy it was only spring. The years were parcelled out for him from no distant date. Each one was separate, the period between the planting of one corn patch and another; between the migrations of the chickadee, between the new leaf-buds on the persimmon tree and the frost-ripened fruit on the ground. The place was about three miles from the seacoast in what we now call the state of Georgia, though the very name of America had not yet been written down.

Dawn of Geography

So far as Swift Arrow or any of his tribe or any inhabitant of this continent knew, the boundaries of the whole earth were limited by their seas. The Indians lived on the shores of frozen or of tropical waters, at sea-level, or on high mountains, in forests, on grassy plains. They experienced, in some parts of the continent, a night of six months' duration, in others, the long even hours of darkness and light. They spoke 75 different languages and lived in houses of every sort of material from skins stretched on poles or woven-thatched huts of grass to great dwellings extending over acres of ground or rising many stories in the air. But they were alike in one thing: they were all certain that the earth was a great square island held in place by four cords attached to the sky.

In other parts of the world, geography was just emerging from the darkness that had enveloped it. To most people on the eastern hemisphere, to the peoples of Europe and Asia and Africa, the earth also seemed to end where it met the dark ocean, but there were some who said the earth might be round, like a ball or an orange. A few years before a sailor by the name of Christopher Columbus had tried to prove this by sailing west from Europe to reach the east. Only a few months past, John Cabot, a Venetian traveler, sailing for the English King, had come upon the north coast below Labrador.

Five hundred years before, the tall-prowed ships of the Vikings had landed near the same spot but the story of this handful of people who gave the place the forgotten name of Vineland and lived on the edge of the world for hundreds of years was known, if at all, only by those who could read the Icelandic language.

The Urge to Explore

Separated so completely for such countless ages, the men of the eastern and western hemispheres differed in many ways, in one way perhaps more than any other. The eastern man, especially the European, was plagued always by "the urge to see what was on the next hill," not only to see, but to bring home any good thing he found there. In order to fulfil this urge he went to tremendous exertion; cut down forests; tore open the earth to get metals; built roads; invented the wheel, and so had carts and wagons; tamed wild beasts—camels, elephants, horses—to carry him and his burdens "over the next hill" and beyond it; built sea-going ships and charted the heavens.

The man on the western hemisphere, the Indian, made no great effort to change his surroundings. Wherever his particular tribe had its home seemed to him the best, the most satisfying spot. He used what came to his hand, the animals and plants for food, the trees and earth and grasses for shelter, the safer waters for traveling. But all the time he tried to share with nature—not to change and overpower. He was not what we call ambitious.

It is true that the red man had in some pre-historic time made a very difficult journey across the Mongolian passes, to northeastern Asia, through the Bering Straits and into their future home on the American continents. The Indian must at some distant time in the very far past have been a great wanderer. But that time, he said now, was too long ago to talk about!

Nor did the boy, Swift Arrow, think otherwise. However much he wanted to see those cords holding up the four corners of the earth, he preferred to see them from the vantage point of the Cherokee country. That is why he kept looking at the tall persimmon tree, studying its slender trunk, measuring the breadth, the height of the first up-reaching limb. If a person could climb that tree there is no telling what sight would meet his eye!

The Persimmon Tree

The only trouble was, the persimmon tree didn't have any low limbs to climb by. Swift Arrow stepped out of his moccasins. He embraced the trunk with one leg, pressed his other shin expertly against the cold rough bark and began to climb. With arms suspended above his head he drew himself up, then took a firm hold of the trunk with his legs again. This was repeated several times, with lengthening pauses in between. The first limb was eight times the boy's height above the ground. It was many minutes before he felt the welcome touch of the branch against his finger tips. Breathing hard he swung himself up, braced his toes against the limb, stood upright and leaned against the trunk, and looked about.

Below him, to the south he could see his own village, thirty or forty huts around the great square stomping ground. Smoke came out of the holes of every roof. The smoke curled westward in quick gusty spirals. At one end of the stomping ground an outcropping of gray rock formed the lower half of the big house of the Medicine Man. In front of the deer-skin door of the big house, Swift Arrow could see a group of men squatting on the ground. The hunters and warriors, the important men with families, met here almost every morning when there was no big hunt to take them from the village and discussed the affairs of government, heard the news and decided what fields the women should dig for corn or beans or squash or potatoes. It was here they prepared for the ceremonies of planting and harvesting and figured out the dates for the New Moon dances or the Green Corn festival.

At the north, behind the village houses, Swift Arrow could see the broken ground of the corn fields and the women scraping the earth into little hills to hold the seed corn, making holes with the planting-sticks. Not his mother though. There was a new baby in their hut, so young her name was not yet chosen. It would be a week before his mother went to cultivating the fields again. He wondered what the infant's name would be. The naming of a baby girl was especially important because girls were apt to keep the names their parents gave them all through their lives, having little chance to earn any other at war or on the hunt or by any great adventure.

He himself now might have any number of names, including one so secret nobody would ever speak it. Might it be "He-Who-Saw-The-Cords - That - Hold - The - Earth's-Four-Corners?" How the warriors would wonder at that, repeating the marvel to one another, making songs about it at the council fires! Swift Arrow flushed at the prospect, little dreaming that his future name would mark a thing even more wonderful.

(To be continued next Thursday)

From this ancient well, Mary, the mother of Jesus, probably drew water when she lived in Nazareth.

Palestine Journey

By Harriet-Louise H. Patterson

Chapter 10

The car dipped into valleys, traversed the Plain of Esdraelon, rose over the last ridge, finally slid down a slope, and rolled into the noisy town of Nazareth in Galilee. Here the mountains meet in a circle, little moist green valleys running from them to join one another in the busy town. Here, at the foot of the mountains and sprawling half way up one slope, lies a glistening village of bright white walls, red roofs, iron balconies, towers and crosses, and cactus hedges brilliant with crimson and yellow blossoms.

We drove into a thickly settled street, a street of dim shops and cafés where men stood or sat about in groups talking. Old and young alike bargained in the market place. Children played everywhere, their rippling laughter ringing out.

An Ancient Fountain

As we passed a fountain where graceful Nazareth daughters were filling their slim-necked earthen pitchers or emptied gasoline tins, Charlie stopped the car, announcing, "Vargin's Fountain."

"What does he mean, Mother?"

"He is telling us that when Mary lived in Nazareth she probably came to this well daily to draw water for the family's needs. Since earliest days this has been the town's chief natural source of water."

Women and girls in rose and blue gowns were coming and going, carrying water in vessels on their heads. Little boys ran about and shouted at their games: marbles, tag, hide-and-seek, and blind man's buff. Mother went on to explain that the scene around the fountain today is probably very much the same as it was when Jesus as a little boy came here with his mother.

"Let's look for a carpenter shop," urged mother. "We still have the best of the afternoon ahead of us."

On a side street in the old quarter we found one. It looked as ancient as Joseph's. We stared with surprise into a small, rectangular room with no light or air except what came through the open door where we stood. There in a dark corner the carpenter was at work finishing a crude wooden plow. His simple tools were just the same as those used by Joseph and by the boy Jesus when he learned and plied the carpenter's trade: a hammer, a chisel, a saw, and a plane.

The carpenter worked seated on the floor among the chips some of the time, holding the wood down with his bared feet when he used the band saw. In these primitive shops the methods of making plows, handles for hoes, yokes for oxen, and goads remain as in the first century.

A Lesson on Plows

"Much of his work is the manufacture of wooden implements for tilling the soil as it was in Jesus' day," explained our guide. "But see, they make and repair other things." He pointed out, scattered here and there beside other partly finished plows, wheels, benches, and a baby's crib.

"When we came through Samaria," he went on to remind us, "we stopped to watch a fellahin (peasant) in an Arab-owned field using a one-handled plow. Remember how that plowman in one hand held the plow and in the other carried the wooden goad as he scratched a thin line through the soil? He was illustrating the practice to which Jesus referred when he said, 'having put his hand to the plow.'

"Today in fields we have seen plows such as Cain and Elisha used to till their acres, and in the carpenter shop the same kind of plows, either in the making or being repaired," he added.

"It gives me a curious feeling when I see people doing exactly what was done thousands of years ago," I declared. "It certainly brings the Bible's people nearer."

Frances was still thinking about this village where Jesus had grown from childhood to manhood. Now she said, "We can find many things to remind us of what Jesus might have done here, can't we?"

We all agreed.

"But," she continued, "aren't there any landmarks of places where Jesus went?"

"Wait until tomorrow when we shall climb the Hill which was familiar to him," answered mother.

(Here are some notes for girls and boys who would like to look up the references:

Jesus a carpenter's son—Matthew 13, verse 55. Mark 6, verse 3.

Jesus refers to the plow—Luke 9, verse 62.

Elisha at the plow—1 Kings 19, verse 19.)

(To be continued next Thursday)

Watch for Our New Serial

An exciting new serial, "Farewell to Africa," by Elizabeth Coatsworth, will start on this page Sept. 25. It is a fine dramatic tale set in a background of northern Africa. In it you will meet again Sally and Andrew, whom you came to know in Miss Coatsworth's earlier tales which were published on this page before they appeared in book form. The experiences of this New England girl and boy in the land of the Sultan Mulay Ismael will keep you watching for the next installment of the story.

Letters Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

How would you like to correspond with someone who writes as interesting a letter as the one we quote from below? It came to the Mail Bag from a girl in Alabama, addressed to a girl in New York who had her name published asking for correspondents not long ago:

"I too am interested in music. I play tenor sax and piano a little and hope some day to make a career of it. My ambition is to conduct an all-girl orchestra, but I certainly shall have to learn more about music than I know now before I can realize that ambition.

"Painting is another hobby of mine and I enjoy it very much, although I have never gone very far with it. I have painted only about seven pictures in my whole life, all oils. I have never tried any water color work.

"As for books—I love them. I like to try to write, but obviously have no talent for it. Until recently I have been a member of the American Amateur Press Association (made up of young journalism enthusiasts the country over). A lot of the members published small journals and others only wrote and had their works printed in the papers of other members. My sister and I have two small presses.

"I am taking a business course that I am hoping to finish sometime next fall. Then I may be able to get an office job. At present I am working in the spinning department of Goodyear Decatur Mills. We make fabric for tires. (It is a cotton mill—not rubber. We ship the fabric to other places where the tires are made) and are in the defense program. My sister works in the office. She is the secretary of the head of the financial department.

"We live on a small farm—only about six acres. I've never been to a big city except Birmingham and Knoxville."

And now we list some fine opportunities for girls who read the Mail Bag to choose congenial new correspondents:

Mollie D. (17) of Beaver, Pennsylvania, graduated from High School this year; she wants very much to hear from girls on farms, because some day she hopes to own a farm herself.

"I am very much interested in securing correspondents who will write often," she says in her letter. "I should like to hear from anyone, anywhere, but especially from farms in the United States and from cities and farms abroad.

"I am interested in all sports and I like to listen to the radio and phonograph, to read, look at pictures and to embroider. I am very athletic and so, of course, I should like someone who enjoys physical exercise."

Jean B. (16) of New Bedford, Massachusetts, is one of our old Mail Bag friends who wants to join us again. "I put my name in your Mail Bag three years ago," she writes. "I found three new friends, and would like to make more friends now. I am in the third in High School. I like all sports, especially tennis, swimming, and bicycle riding. I do a lot of reading, some sewing and cooking."

Helen Jean S. (14) of Gary, Indiana, would like very much to make friends with other girls through the Mail Bag. "I am interested in teaching, music, pets, some sports, scrap books and parts from diaries of girls in other countries," she writes. "I would like to correspond with a girl who lives on a ranch, or in a foreign country, especially Hawaii, England, or some country in Central or South America."

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

Initials designed for Leatherwork.

STUVW

Fun With Leather

By Joseph Leeming

Illustrated by Charles E. Pont

Chapter Eleven

It is possible to make a large number of different kinds of leather belts, all of which are attractive and easy to make. The best known kind is probably the carved or stamped leather belt, numbered 1 in the illustration. It consists of a solid leather strap decorated with an incised or carved design or stamped with a series of repetitive figures. Belt straps for belts of this type can be purchased, already cut, from leathercraft supply dealers, or you may cut your own strap from cowhide or calfskin. Use cowhide for deep incising, and calfskin for tooling. Belt buckles can also be purchased from leathercraft dealers.

Fastening the Buckle

When you have your strap, the first thing to do is to fasten on the buckle. Measure back about two inches from one end of the strap and cut a round hole in the middle of the strap for the tongue of the buckle to pass through. Next punch six holes in a straight line across the strap, close to where the back of the buckle will be, and punch corresponding holes near the end of the folded-back piece and the belt strap.

Put the tongue of the buckle through the hole that was punched for it, fold back the two-inch long piece, and lace through the row of holes closest to the buckle. Then lace through the second row of holes.

Cut a narrow strip of leather to form the belt loop. It should be about ⅜ of an inch wide and long enough to fit loosely around the strap. Punch holes in both ends of this piece, and fasten the ends together by means of a piece of strong thin cord passed through the holes. Slip the loop over the end of the belt opposite to the buckle, and move it up close to the buckle.

Punch holes for the buckle tongue in the end of the belt opposite to the buckle. Eyelets may be inserted in these holes, if desired.

The belt may be decorated by means of incising, stamping, or tooling, using any design that suits your taste. Before applying the design, dampen the leather and crease the two edges of the strap with an edge creaser.

Other Styles of Belts

Belt No. 2 is a two-color woman's belt made of suede and fastened by means of two snap fasteners. It is best to cut a paper pattern for this belt because of its increased width in the front, which must be drawn and cut out symmetrically. The main part of the belt is of a dark color and one or more lighter colors are used for the decoration. The decorative figures are glued or cemented in place. Two narrow strips of suede run around the belt, one on each edge. These are cut so the pointed fastening tabs are a part of each strip, and are securely glued or cemented in place.

Belt No. 3 is made of a number of pieces of calfskin cut to the two shapes, A and B, shown in the drawing. These are sewn together, and the number of pieces used depends upon the length of the belt. The belt is designed to be made in two colors—dark brown for the A pieces, for example, and natural-color or undyed calfskin for the B pieces.

Dampen each piece and, with a tracing tool, make lines parallel to the edges. Then cut two slits in each B piece, as indicated in the drawing. The ends of the A pieces are passed through these slits, then turned back and sewed. The special fastening piece is sewed to one of the B pieces in the same way. It should be strengthened by glueing or cementing another piece of calfskin to the back.

The buckle is made of five pieces of leather to give it the needed strength. These pieces are glued or cemented together and are then slotted as shown in the drawing. The end of one of the A pieces is passed through one of the slots, turned back on itself, and sewed.

An interesting but simply made suede leather belt is No. 4. Cut the leather 2½ inches wide, and cut one end to a point. Then fold over each edge for a distance of ⅜ of an inch, hammer these parts down, and glue them to the main part of the belt. The belt is completed by attaching two snap fasteners as shown in the drawing.

Applying Dyes

Dyes of all colors for coloring leather may be purchased from dealers in leathercraft supplies. They come in both powdered and liquid form, and the latter kind is recommended to beginners as it is rather difficult to mix the powdered dyes.

Be sure to experiment at first by coloring scraps of leather, for dyeing requires a certain amount of practice and should not be tried on a piece of leatherwork that may have taken several hours to prepare and tool, unless the worker is confident of the results he will obtain.

The leather to be dyed should be placed on a board and dampened as for tooling. The dyes are then applied with a swab, usually furnished with the bottle, or, if large areas are to be colored, with a sponge or absorbent cotton. If the leather does not take the dye well, it should be sponged with a weak solution of ammonia—a few drops to a half glass of cold water.

When small parts of a design are to be colored, and when two or more colors are to be used, it is best to use a small camel's hair brush. It is also advisable to apply only a thin coat at first and add a second coat, if necessary, for light shades can always be deepened, but deep or dark tones cannot be lightened.

On some leathers dyes have a tendency to run. This may be prevented to a certain extent by adding a pinch of sugar to a tablespoonful of the dye.

Coloring Leather With Acids

Acids are frequently used to color leather and produce very lovely soft shades. They are usually purchased in crystal form and are added to cold water to make a saturate or near-saturate solution. Care must be taken not to make the solution too strong, since it might harm the leather. When you make a solution, always experiment with it on leather scraps to see if it is the correct or desired strength.

The following acids are the ones most commonly used:

Potassium is used for making practically all shades of brown, ranging from beige to chestnut. A weak solution made by adding drops of the prepared mixture that is sold at drug stores to a half glass of water should be used. To obtain the darker shades, several applications should be made. If you wish to remove any coloring done by means of potassium, this can be done with hydrochloric acid while the leather is still wet.

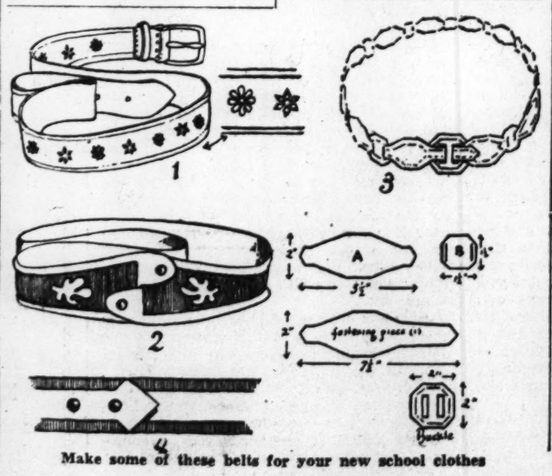
Caustic soda may be used in the same manner as potassium. It is not quite so strong, and eight to ten drops should be mixed with a half glass of water.

Bichromate of potash gives varying shades of brown, and is sometimes used as a foundation for brown dyes or for giving an antique finish to natural leather. Mix seven or eight drops with a quarter of a glass of water.

Picric acid gives a pale yellow color. When applied over a coat of iron sulphate it gives a beautiful shade of soft green, varying in depth according to the strength of both acids. It is chiefly used as a foundation or in connection with other acids or dyes.

Sulphate of iron, in weak solution, gives varying shades of gray, ranging from dove-gray to deep blue-gray. When sulphate of iron is applied over potassium, a dead black results.

(Next Thursday's article will be the last in this series on leatherwork. It will give instructions for making bunny slippers and moccasins.)



Make some of these belts for your new school clothes

GETTING A BOY OFF TO SCHOOL IS QUITE A JOB...CAN WE HELP YOU?

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The Home Forum

Tempest in an Egg Cup

THE SALESWOMAN'S EYEBROWS expressed astonishment when my simple question was repeated. But, surely, there must be some awful mistake! It was not, it *could* not be possible that I was really serious about wanting anything so—how could she make me fully understand?—*antiquated*, so *passé*, in the strictly bourgeois sense, as an egg cup! It was easy to detect at once that her scorn was mingled, however slightly, with pity.

If I had asked for kerosene lamp-wicks or a churn, the saleswoman would have put me down as a smart eccentric, a devotee of Americana, and a recent purchaser of that charming little salt-box farmhouse in the Connecticut hills. Moreover, the saleswoman would have recognized the almost endless possibilities for salesmanship when dealing with that particular type of customer, a blueprint of whose outlook, with certain mental reservations, might follow along these flexible lines.

* * *

For instance, the kerosene lamps and churn would fit into the farmhouse picture as quaint and delightful "props," completing the setting with just the proper touch. Naturally, one could not be expected actually to use them. The kerosene lamps? They really look too sweet (if, on some exceptional occasion, anyone who *must* be impressed appears at the farm without warning) when they are lighted ceremoniously (but briefly, as the wretched things smell to heaven!) before turning the electric light switch to flood the living-room with mellowed (20 watt) lights, cleverly concealed to resemble candles in the chandelier made out of an old wagon wheel. (Obviously, a fast-moving bridge game is next to impossible under such light conditions; so a good, substantial floodlight type of bridge lamp is furtively hauled out of the little closet tucked under the sagging staire , then returned to its unsuspected hiding-place as soon as the game is finished.) The electric refrigerator and washing-machine work perfectly on the local electric current. Fancy a summer evening in Connecticut (it gets hotter than Hades there in August, and oh, for a deep breath of air-cooled city air once in a while!) minus ice cubes! Mind you, the mint is grown right on the farm; and, with luck, those (scrawny) old apple-trees, both picturesque and gnarled, will give enough apples for quantities of jelly before the family returns to the city in September. (Remember to order some good brand of commercial pectin; otherwise the stuff won't jell.)

Cows on the farm? Mercy, no. The horrid things bring so many flies. And, after all, the pasteurized milk comes in on the early train each morning; and the chain store in the village, not too far away, has the best city butter available. Besides, who drinks buttermilk anyway?

* * *

The living-room was once the kitchen, but a partition was ripped out to make the room larger. And the darling old Dutch oven fireplace is the original (it smokes up the whole house—but, with the oil burner, plus insulation, the house is fairly comfortable whenever the family rushes up from the city for a quick, winter week-end) just as are all of the (rotten) old floor boards and beams so dextrously exposed. The new brass plumbing *was* quite a problem, though. Architects make people pay for their fun and there was a moment when it looked as if it would be impossible to squeeze in two baths *and* a shower on the second floor. The house was built in 1758. Imagine!

And who would believe it? The local market carries a full line of frozen foods, including meat. It is just as well, too, because a flock (or is it a brood) of chickens, for instance, can practically drive people mad. The pesky roosters crow so early in the morning, for no good reason at all, and one never knows when hens may get temperamental and stop laying. With all of those amazing vitamins in those little new compressed tablets, eggs are not what they were once cracked up to be—

* * *

But I had asked the saleswoman for neither lamp wicks nor a churn. When I remained firm about my request for egg cups, she looked me over again. After fumbling a bit and finally calling the section manager, she extracted a catalogue from the depths of a drawer. She ran her long, lacquered fingernail down the list of articles produced by a china manufacturer in New Jersey. The search seemed more and more futile. After some minutes, her eyes suddenly brightened. Ah, here it was at last: egg cups—they could be made to order—ten weeks delivery, and of course now that meant much longer with the uncertain conditions and priorities and whatnot. She raised her eyes to mine. They looked so melancholy, so near despair when she spoke again, that I could feel myself beginning to weaken.

Did madam really *need* the egg cups? Wouldn't something else do instead? Surely they would just gather dust lying in the china cupboard. And, after all, eggs boiled three minutes were so horribly messy—think of the poor maid (madam does have a maid, doesn't she?) having to wash off all of that yellow goo clinging to the inside of a potential egg cup. Didn't madam realize that hot water instantly hardened the "yelk" and made it a most frightful and distressing business to labor over the remains of a three-minute boiled egg? Incidentally, something would *have* to be done about domestic help soon. It was too inhuman to expect maids to know all about mechanics, such as the intricate workings of vacuum cleaners, dish-washing-machines and electric mixers. The sooner they formed actual unions and established a five-day week, the better for all concerned.

* * *

The tension grew as her eyes began to flash ominously at me. All of the pity had disappeared by now. *I* was the culprit, *I* was the guilty oppressor of the over-worked, underprivileged classes, *I* had brought this cataclysm on the country. It was *I* who was upsetting peaceful working-class homes, making life miserable for the masses, throwing a monkey-wrench into organized labor and splitting parties asunder, after all the difficulties they had endured to help the honest bread-winners of America! By this time, she was positively glowering at me. Other customers were stopping to listen and the little circle about us grew larger. Finally, the floorwalker, noticing the gathering crowd, appeared on the scene, a frown creasing his unctuous brow. He elbowed his way through the group which stood silently to hear the saleswoman's tirade.

* * *

"What is the difficulty? What does madam wish?" He turned on me with a sort of subdued fierceness, feeling instinctively that the crowd was with him and that perhaps, *mirabile dictu*, this time the customer was *not*, as always, right! I was cowed, but not completely beaten. Drawing about me the tattered shreds of my dignity, with all the courage I could summon, at last I found my now almost unrecognizable voice to reply.

"*I merely asked to see some egg cups.*"

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

By Courtesy of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY DARK BLUE STAFFORDSHIRE PLATTER

AMONG THE most popular types of dark blue Staffordshire pottery were those showing views of town and country, which were produced in great quantities in England, during the first half of the nineteenth century. Platters, plates, dishes, and cups of this ware found their way to the far corners of the globe. The demand from the American market for native scenes and incidents from its history was so great that a large part of the production of the Staffordshire factories was made especially to supply the American trade. The English shrewdly encouraged a young and growing nation in its enthusiasm for scenes of national and historical interest. At first, the designs of Staffordshire blue-printed ware were derived from the Chinese. They were superseded in popularity by pastoral scenes, usually highly romantic in feeling, which were in turn followed by "views," often enclosed in the elaborate borders fashionable in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Many of these views are today extremely rare. They have proved of interest, not only for their fine workmanship and rich color, but for their historical value as well. Such an example is this dark blue platter, showing New York from the Heights of Brooklyn. The design was engraved on copper from which an impression was taken on tissue paper, or on a thin sheet of glue, and transferred to the pottery.

The maker of the platter is known to have been Andrew Stevenson, who was active between 1810 and 1818 at Cobridge in Staffordshire. Most of his ware was produced especially for the American trade. Paintings, prints, and book illustrations provided the usual sources for these scenes and views. Stevenson, in addition, employed a young Irish artist, W. G. Wall, to sketch for him in America. Wall came to the United States in the early years of the century, and made a number of sketches, among them several views of New York from Brooklyn Heights, which he sent to Stevenson. This platter is an unusually fine specimen of dark blue Staffordshire both in design and workmanship. The printing is clear and distinct, showing no evidence of blurring. The spacious view, with its superb distances and skillful contrasts of light and dark areas, is the work of a clever and competent artist. An effect of richness is obtained by the handsome floral border enclosing the scene.

H. H. A.

Shrewd Advice From an Artist

I HAD TAKEN lessons in drawing while at school; at college there was no art in the curriculum, but in my senior year, when I had the direction of outside lectures, I persuaded a well-known painter to come to Berkeley and tell us all about art. He had never lectured before; he probably has never lectured since. He went up on the platform, set up a black and white copy of Millet's "Sower," and I think he thought that he could put into words what his hand could say with lines and colors. He couldn't; he said a few words, and his amazement at his own helplessness was a sight to see.

"Art," he began, "painting—painting is—It isn't pictures, you know. It's—well, now, take 'The Sower' there." He looked at it, then began waving his right hand. He looked at us, then at the picture, and then appealingly back at the audience, swinging his hand as if he were drawing a line. "That isn't a sower," he blurted, "nor a picture. It's a—don't you see—it's a line."

And, sure enough, it was a line. It was the same line he was drawing in the air with his eloquent hand; a big, sweeping, speaking, beautiful line. I saw it; I saw one key to the understanding of art. Paintings were not pictures only; they were, among other things, beautiful lines detected in nature and drawn so that all who will can see them.

The painter thought he had said nothing, and he could not go on. With one more wild dumb look at us and another at the Millet, he uttered a cry of despair and came down off the platform amid the shouts of student laughter.

Walking with the humiliated man to the station, I tried to tell him that he had said something to me; and I repeated in my own words what I thought it was.

"That's it," he said. "I didn't know I had said it, but you've got it. And I'll tell you how to go on and get the rest.

"You are going abroad," he said. "You will visit the art galleries, the cathedrals—everything that is beautiful. You will be tempted to read the guidebooks and other books about the arts. Look out. They can keep you from getting art. They will tell you which are the best things, and if you believe them, you will know what is called best, the best to them, but you won't know what is best to you. You won't feel art. You may become a scholar in it, you will never be a judge of art; you'll have no taste.

"My advice is to go without a guide into the galleries, often; walk along slowly, stopping to look only at those things which interest you. I am sure you will choose the wrong things, probably pictures—pictures that a writing man can describe, and describe better than the painter has painted them. No matter. You like what you like. If they are no good as art you'll tire of them; . . . and you'll choose better things, and better and better till finally you like the things that are best to you. You may not have perfect taste; there is no perfect taste; but you'll have taste and it will be yours, not somebody else's, but your very own; and you may not be able to lecture on it any better than I can, but you will have a feel for the painter's art, which is a fine art."

When I arrived in Berlin in the summer of 1889, I walked the galleries in just this way . . . every forenoon I put in an hour or two walking through the galleries, without a book, looking at the pictures that stopped me, and some of what my painter had predicted came true. In those few months my taste changed; I came to dislike pictures that I had liked at first; I could see and enjoy lines, designs, and even forms, while color combinations came to have as much meaning for me as a chord of music.—From THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LINCOLN STEFFENS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

We Were Led Into a Chinese Garden

MADAME YEN welcomed her guests in a spacious reception room of the women's apartments of the palace. She was a gracious, old-fashioned Chinese lady, most dignified in a black satin costume. Jade pins caught her smoothly coiled hair.

In contrast to our hostess, young Chinese women guests, wives of high officials, were richly costumed, were radiant in pastel silks and jewels. They fitted into the beautiful old Chinese setting with its soft green satin brocaded wall hangings, round windows with delicate tracery, etched-glass wind lanterns and blackwood pieces. Two Frenchwomen were among the guests. Mrs. Wang interpreted for Madame Yen. . . .

After dinner, coolies, carrying enormous lanterns of painted silk gauze suspended from long poles, led us into the gardens, which stretched on and on.

A low-hanging, full moon, like a pendant of luminous white jade, shone through the trees and transported me into an enchanted land. I was following mystic lights—the lantern bearers were unreal, but shadows. . . .

Silently we wound our way around low terraced hills over which gnarled old pines, like bent pilgrims traveling to a mountain temple, seemed to climb—past a shrine to the Spirit of the Garden—and on to a beautifully arched bridge. It spanned a dashing stream which found contentment in a jade pool banked with willows below. Just beyond was the Pavilion of Golden Peace. It was a picture in a frame of bamboo, pine, and flowering plum trees. We rested here a bit and listened to the eerie music of distant phoenix-flutes while boys served us bowls of fragrant tea. It was all so unutterably lovely that I longed to loiter there ten thousand years. . . .

"Our gardens have a deep philosophical significance," explained Madame Yen somewhat shyly as we passed a number of huge stone figures representing Chinese historical characters. They loomed strangely there in the moonlight as they stood in a row by the Dragon Wall. I listened with deepest interest as this cultured Chinese woman explained many of the traditions, much of the symbolism, that has gone into the creating of the lovely gardens of China through the ages.—From "News Is My Job," by EDNA LEE BOOKER. (New York: Macmillan.)

Energies of Mountain Streams

I HAVE SEEN young birds and animals not quite at home in the bushes and boulders, trying to find their way through. So the young Sierra rivers seem not yet at home in their canyon channels, though rushing recklessly onward like a drove of excited bison, white cascade tails and manes streaming in the wind, meeting obstacles unforeseen, turning right and left, leaping barrier rocks, now outspread in thin plumes, scattered, divided; now closely compressed, in abounding energy moving onward resistless. . . . Nevertheless, in the most ungovernable displays of wild energy, there never is wanting an inner spirit of repose, like that visible in the midst of the roaring turmoil and dash of ocean storms when with grim deliberation the mighty waves heave themselves against cliffs, break into bloom, and, falling back, gather again as well knowing what they are about.

How glorious are the ebbs and flows of the mountain streams with their thousand fountains spreading near and far, suddenly let loose by the sun, streams of music following everywhere, rising, falling, night and day, in drouth and flood, summer and winter, linking lake to lake, meadow to meadow, rocky, smooth, and rough, on their flowery adventurous ways!—From "John of the Mountains: The Unpublished Journals of John Muir," edited by L. M. WOLFE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

True Safety from Attack

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Old Testament there are to be found many prayers and supplications for safety from the attacks of evil. The Psalmist cried (Psalms 55:16), "As for me, I will call upon God; and the Lord shall save me." The prophet Isaiah voiced these comforting words of promise from our heavenly Father (Isaiah 42:16): "I will bring the blind by a way that they knew not; I will lead them in paths that they have not known: I will make darkness light before them, and crooked things straight. These things will I do unto them, and not forsake them."

Fear of attack is based upon the belief that there is a power or presence in evil forces opposed to God and uncontrolled by Him. The testimony of the physical senses seems to bear out this belief, but since the physical senses have been proved unreliable, it is obvious that they lack conclusive evidence in support of the validity of material beliefs.

The belief that evil is real and powerful begets fear of attacks from forces against one's health and supply, from enmity, or from enemies seeking to harm, against which one must constantly be on the defense. Unenlightened by the divine facts of being, suffering humanity sees danger everywhere, and seeks remedies other than the true and only one whereby it may be immune from attacks of evil. Christian Science teaches clearly that there is no power, presence, or Science apart from God; that there is no creation other than God's creation. The five physical senses oppose this spiritual fact. Humanity is forced, therefore, to choose whom it will serve, whether God and His perfection, or the lying senses and their false testimony.

To ignore evil, however, will never destroy it. But to confront its claims with the divine facts of being will destroy belief in evil. The false belief being destroyed in human consciousness, that is, utterly disbelieved, its manifestation, whether as sin, sickness, or any other discord, will disappear from experience as surely as a shadow disappears when the object casting the shadow is removed. Thus the facts of real being are demonstrable, and are being proved in the lives of sincere Christian Scientists daily and hourly throughout the civilized world.

To fear an attack of evil, then, is to admit that there is some thing or force that can harm, something that is an enemy. No matter how real it may seem to be, that something is found to be illusive when weighed in the divine balance. These words of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, are worthy of earnest consideration (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 8): "Who is thine enemy that thou shouldst love him? Is it a creature or a thing outside thine own creation? Can you see an enemy, except you first formulate this enemy and then look upon the object of your own conception? What is it that harms you? Can height, or depth, or any other creature separate you from the Love that is omnipresent good,—that blesses infinitely one and all? Simply count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect."

Because Christ Jesus, our beloved Master, had supreme confidence in God's divine control, he permitted enmity against the truth he revealed, to do what it believed would destroy him. But in his victory over death he proved that God alone is supreme, in earth as in heaven. He said to his opponents (John 2:19), "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up." But even his disciples failed to understand his teachings in this respect until he appeared to them after the resurrection.

The ever-presence of God, understood and applied, provides safety from attack of every sort. Attacks of error may seem to continue, but their supposed power will weaken before the realization and demonstration of the all-power of God. Daniel proved this in the lions' den; the three Hebrews did so in the fiery furnace; and Jesus established for all times and peoples the fact that God is able to do all things for those who rely on Him. Christian Science is revealing to its followers that safety from the attacks of evil lies in the true knowledge of God and man. Having no other Mind but the one and only Mind, God, one is freed from fear-laden, sinful, or sickly thinking, which expresses itself in discordant conditions. Healing results from obedience to Mrs. Eddy's admonition (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

God is perfect, and man is His image and likeness; hence man is perfect and harmonious. God knows no attack of evil, since He is All, everywhere present, omnipotent, and man reflects the divine All. Devout men and women, envisioning the truths about God and man, can say, in the words of Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 277), "No evidence before the material senses can close my eyes to the scientific proof that God, good, is supreme." This, then, is true safety from attack.

Hill-Top Summer

The summer air
Is quickened with the breath
Of man and beast,
Made fragrant, too,
By sun-bright meadow's
Tawny hue—
Robust and jocular
The farm-hands
View
Accomplishment—they love
The rocky hill-top lands—
Now rake and hoe are laid aside,
The noon-day meal is done,
And overhead
A golden ball of sun.
Drowsiness is everywhere—
The gray cat seems to brood
Lazily
In this quietude.
While birds on delicate tour
Of orchard trees,
Find fruit is seem to be,
Cloud-shadows creep
Across the valley
Where white sheep
Graze indolently.
And in the shade,
Under the elm
The old hound
Lies asleep.

MARGUERITE GEORGE

Reminder

Summer's best days
Are when the premonition
Of autumn's coming
Whispers in the ear.
A leaf less green
A wind less warm,
And lazy peace
Stirs to keener joy.
We now know gratitude
For nature's bounties,
When we remember
There's good-by.

GEORGE SILL LEONARD

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Seven Heads Head Defense ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The defense program now has a new high command but it still has no commander in chief.

This point is set down not in hasty criticism but as a fact which needs to be kept in view in appraising the effectiveness of the third major reorganization of the defense setup.

The high command is the seven-man Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, and it has become quickly evident that SPAB has at once brought renewed vigor and decisiveness to the whole defense effort.

This latest reorganization of the administrative machinery of the program is not the kind of reorganization which has been urged and argued by Administration friends and Administration critics nor does it follow the lines recommended by Bernard M. Baruch, who was head of the War Industries Board under Woodrow Wilson. It does not meet the main criticism which has already come from three Congressional committee reports, that a single, responsible, central head of all procurement is needed.

From all present indications, the realignment of the defense personnel under the co-ordinating guidance of SPAB is an altogether useful change but it underlines the fact that the President simply does not agree that a one-man defense head is desirable. In fact, it can fairly be said that the present reorganization, far from moving nearer toward single direction, is the President's step to head off such a necessity.

Judgment Suspended

The situation could be put this way: Mr. Roosevelt has now undertaken the best measure he has yet devised to make multiple direction of the defense program work and it is premature to say that the newly formed master planning and policy agency is not going to do an effective job. It is reasonable to be skeptical; it is fair to reserve judgment—at least for a while.

SPAB's forthright statement of policy this week was certainly like a breath of fresh air in contrast to the timid, business-as-usual, half-measure decisions and pronouncements which have often emanated from the Office of Production Management in recent months. The new board does give to the defense program its first co-ordinated, over-all planning. As Mr. Knudsen has said, the responsible heads of the defense agencies can now sit down together, and their collective decisions—indeed their majority decisions—will in the main constitute policy. It ends overlapping authority and jurisdictional conflict between the numerous agencies.

It still sticks to multiple direction or government by committee, for which Mr. Roosevelt has a great penchant, but it looks like the most effective multiple direction which has yet emerged. Even if it isn't the best, even if it isn't the way a lot of people, supporters and critics alike, would like to have it, there is no reason why it shouldn't succeed and every reason to help it to succeed.

There are several phases to the latest reorganization which are interesting to note. It has been pointed out, and accurately, that Mr. Roosevelt was careful to give SPAB a New Deal majority so that there would be no doubt in what direction its decisions lie. Certainly nominally there is such a New Deal majority comprising Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Harry L. Hopkins, Sidney Hillman and Leon Henderson, who, as far as domestic or political policy is concerned, would find William S. Knudsen and Secretaries Knox and Stimson on the other side of the voting.

War, Not Politics

But it remains to be seen whether this New Deal-majority observation is significant as well as accurate. For one thing, these men have shown on many occasions that they are not being controlled by political motives; they are helping to fight a war, not run a political convention, and there is reason to believe that they are rising to the stature of their responsibilities. Furthermore—and I preface this by quoting Robert L. Ripley's slogan if necessary—a member of SPAB affirms it to be true that there is no official in the Government today who is more insistent that the cause of social reform must yield to the necessities of defense than Harry L. Hopkins. At any rate, while it is healthy to be skeptical, it is but fair to reserve judgment until SPAB proves its strength or reveals its weakness.

It is true—and this fact need not be at all overlooked—that President Roosevelt has not conceded any final authority to his new board; he continues to hug all the powers of the Presidency close to his desk on the ground that the final responsibility must be his under the Constitution. This point can, of course, be argued since the President can always delegate executive authority in ways to get the job done best.

But there is one important compensating factor in the reshuffled personnel of the high defense council. It pushes the most hard-hitting industrial leaders and the most vigorous exponents of an all-out, guns-over-butter defense production to the top.

Thus far the Administration of the defense program has lacked vision, co-ordinated planning and decisive leadership. If SPAB can furnish these, it may be despite its multiple organization not because of it; if—as we were saying—SPAB can do the job, its critics can gracefully concede the theoretical argument, for what is now needed are more results and fewer words.

The Country Speaks: New York

Persia, Land of Omar ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

"I sometimes think that never blows so red
"The Rose as where some buried Caesar bled."

So wrote eight centuries ago Omar Khayyám, loved poet of Persia. Nowhere in the world, it has been said, grows a redder rose than in Persia, which the geographers since 1935 have called by its antique name, Iran.

The lines of Omar, "dear Sultán of the Persian song," appear strikingly apropos in connection with the news from the Near East today, when Iran has surrendered to the Anglo-Russian armies—timely in that another country, another nation, has been added to the long list of Powers drawn into the vortex of the second World War.

They attest, too, in poet's terms, that wars were waged in Iran and Iran made world history many centuries before any of the nations now engaged in conflict were born. But the captains and the kings who ploughed Iranian soil with the hooves of their war horses and the feet of their elephants are today forgotten or only the most shadowy memories remain of their exploits, while Omar and his quatrains are as imperishable in remembrance as the proverbial green bay tree. Those who are remembered are remembered chiefly because of the poets.

". . . What have we to do
"With Kaikobád the Great, or Kaikhosrú?
"Let Rustum cry 'To Battle!' as he likes,
"Or Hátim Tai 'To Supper!'—heed not you."

In the land in which wars are as old as history, Omar was the apostle of peace, and, as Thomas Bailey Aldrich wrote of him, "he who charmed the wise at Naishápúr . . . still charms the wise today." His memory will be cherished when Zál and Rustum are forgotten; when Timur, son of Kenghis Khan, who carried his victorious arms from the Irtish and the Volga to the Persian Gulf and from the Hellespont to the Ganges; when Macedonian Alexander, Hannibal, Julian the Apostate and all the mighty warriors of antiquity are recalled only inside the classrooms.

And along with Omar is the name of Gertrude Bell, who knew both sides of that "strip of herbage that just divides the desert from the sown" and "where the name of Slave and Sultán is forgot."

It is under the older name of "Persia" that lovers of Omar and of Gertrude Bell like to think of this land. If Persia was good enough for Strabo, it is good enough for these lovers of poetry and literature.

Omar and Miss Bell loved Persia, and they made it a legend beloved by millions in lands remote. For these the colorful tapestry of gardens with plashing fountains and strange birds and brilliant flowers; of camel caravans with tinkling bells moving along the golden road to Samarkand are jewels in memory's casket.

James Elroy Flecker got the spirit of it when he set the final scene of his "Hassan" under blazing moonlight at the Gate of the Moon in Bagdad, with merchants, camel drivers and their beasts, pilgrims, Jews and women waiting for the watchman to open the barred way with his great key. It is then that the merchants sing:

"Away, for we are ready to a man!
"Our camels sniff the evening and are glad.
"Lead on, O Master of the Caravan,
"Lead on the Merchant-Princes of Bagdad."

Their trade was in "carpets dark as wine, turbans and sashes, gowns and bows and veils, and broideries of intricate design, and printed hangings in enormous bales." They had rose-candy and spikenard, mastic and terebinth, oil and spice and "sweet jams meticulously jarred" in their loads ready for the going from the "dim moon-city of delight."

There is nothing in the newspaper reports that the British and the Russians who have gone into Iran care anything for the roses that made Omar's song, but much that stresses their interest in the rich oil fields, the product of which is of such primary importance to the modern war machine. The oil was there before Julian invaded the Iranian plateau with his Roman legions. Strabo recorded reports of petroleum croppings, but only as a geologic phenomenon that had not been proved.

The proving of it has made much ado in the world and separates by a gulf wider than the widest ocean the centuries that have blown since Omar's and our day. Those centuries

". . . without asking, hither hurried Whence?
"And, without asking, Whither hurried hence!"

To Change the Subject:

Silence Moves Westward ..... ***By Jessie Ash Arndt***

If you've news of our munitions,
Keep it dark,
Ships or planes or troop positions,
Keep it dark.
Lives are lost through conversation,
Here's a tip for the duration—
When you've private information—
Keep it dark.

This admonition speaks forth from a large poster, prominently placed in one of the workrooms of the British War Relief Society in Boston. Of course it is a British poster, addressed to the people of the "Tight Little Island" but, in these days when our own country is bending every effort for national defense, its application comes home.

Naturally, it peps things up in a war relief workroom to have an exciting bit of information to pass along to the other workers about a ship that has just come into the harbor, a movement of troops or protective measures being taken for the public safety—but words, old-fashioned as they are, are still a major weapon in this age of mechanized warfare.

Careless Conversation

Maybe such information, carelessly passed along merely for the satisfaction of having something interesting to tell, will reach the ears of those who are maintained in our midst for the purpose of hearing. Over here, we find it hard to believe that there are such, but there are, and there have been since long before Uncle Sam rolled up his sleeves and went to work in earnest on national defense.

I remember an incident related by a man who gave valuable service in coping with spies during the World War. At a large party which he was attending on business, he observed a young man who spent the entire evening talking to the wives of Army officers who were among the guests, inquiring of one and then another, in casual conversation, where their husbands expected to be stationed next, how soon they were to leave, how they thought they would like living in the new location and how long they expected to be there—all harmless questions from a friend, of course. But a short time later it was disclosed that the information he had gathered had been relayed to the enemy, giving them facts about troop movements.

Just the other day, I talked to a woman who had recently returned to the United States from one of the German-occupied countries. I was seeking information from her over the telephone (perfectly harmless information, I hasten to add). "Oh, not on the telephone," she said, "I will come in and see you. Terrible things happen to people over there who talk unguardedly on the telephone."

Unguarded Freedom

In those countries freedom of speech is unknown. In this country it is one of those institutions we cherish but sometimes fail to use wisely.

In the good old days, neighbors used to exchange news over the garden gate and even then it traveled fast. Now it leaps along on ether waves, once the word is spoken.

It is a time when "think before you speak" becomes an imperative duty for American citizens. Not only must wisdom guard their tongues in regard to information relating to defense precautions and production and to military activities, but also in relation to propaganda. The easy habit of picking up glib phrases and repeating them as facts without investigating their source is one that has been known to make loyal persons unwitting parrots for propaganda. All the enemy has to do is to plant a few slogans in fertile ground and let them multiply into "public opinion."

These are some of the inventions of modern warfare against which every citizen must build his own defense.

Motors: Power for the Wings of Democracy

A closeup of an aircraft engine gives Mr. Strout a better understanding of defense problems.

Inside America
Twenty-seventh of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind.

Behind the glass an Allison liquid-cooled motor, built for a pursuit fighter, was whirling a full-sized propeller.

The propeller was only a blaze of light.

Through sound proof walls and thick glass came a dull murmur.

A couple of Purdue boys hung over the dynaometer. As they touched control dials the needles quivered and a higher note came from behind the glass. The 1,300-horsepower V-12, used on some of the best known pursuit and interceptor planes, was running in front of us in a pit, like a cement swimming pool.

"How fast she going?" I cried.

My guide looked.

"Twenty-four hundred r. p. m.," he said. "Idling."

"Three thousand's normal cruising speed," said one of the boys.

"Like to go into the pit?" said my guide.

The Purdue boys exchanged glances. They were grinning. "Sure," I said.

He led me down a passage. Down a flight of steps. We paused before the pit door. I supposed we were under the engine. There are 40 such pits at the Allison plant.

Worse Than Senate

The hum was louder. "Ready?" he said.

I might have explained that a Washington correspondent is always ready. Ready to squeeze with 200 others through one narrow door into the President's Friday press conference (late as usual.) Or ready to beat a 1 p. m. deadline. But I didn't like that noise. I noticed that all 12 exhaust pipes on my side were spitting flame as I came down. There was a giant caged behind that door.

So my last word was just "Huh-uh."

What hit me then was the impact of a Lexington Avenue subway colliding with the Burlington Zephyr. This to the accompaniment of a Kansas twister, that was sailing away with me, my guide, both trains and the Wizard of Oz, to parts unknown . . . I wonder if I am conveying the idea—?

"Shut—shut the door!" I yelled. "It's—worse—than the Senate."

He didn't hear but knew what I meant, and stopped something. It was like turning off Niagara Falls.

. . . The incident, of course put everyone in a jolly humor, but me. And I couldn't feel upset long in the midst of this Allison plant and what it was doing.

"Do you know how far you have walked?" asked my guide at the end of the trip.

"A long way."

"Three and a half miles," he said.

Rapid Progress

I don't doubt it. Its a big plant. and the record of how it got big is the record of America's defense story.

It started with an experimental machine shop.

This expanded to a two-acre plant, November, 1939.

Then came French orders (December, 1939) and an eight-acre addition.

Then a 21-acre addition. Total floor space, 1,000,000 square feet.

Then, February, 1941, an additional 1,250,000 square feet.

The completed plant is not in full operation. Machine tools are the bottleneck. The present production rate can be materially increased when tools, long ordered, are delivered. The plant employs 9,000 men, including 250 Negroes, and will have 10,000 employees when operating fully.

A Cadillac plant at Detroit, employing 4,000 men, makes crankshafts, camshafts, connecting rods and gear boxes and ships them here, while at Anderson, Ind., an aluminum and magnesium foundry and another parts plant are being provided.

This Allison plant here is one of the great defense factories of our time. Yet within two years part of it was a cornfield. The need was so urgent executives paid that farmer $1,000 for his standing corn, in addition to the land cost.

All the workers seem young. All the lathes and drills and jigs seem new. Their uniform gray-green paint has hardly soiled yet. The whole plant is air-conditioned. It doesn't change temperature, winter or summer, and it is illuminated by daylight-fluorescent tubes so you forget you aren't outdoors. Yet there isn't a window in the place! There isn't a shadow in it. It was 6 p. m. as I walked around, but I could never have guessed the outside time. You don't know whether it will be light or dark, hot or cold, when you go out. Of course, the three shifts work round the clock, 24 hours a day. This queer, artificial, man-made climate was invented to prevent expansion changes in sensitive magnesium and aluminum and alloy steels, where tolerances are often as fine as in a watch. The metals used are unbelievably light. You pick up a three-foot cylinder head valve cover, looking like the top of an old Model T motor, but bigger. You flex your muscles for the weight and lo! it is magnesium and you can manage it with one hand. An intake manifold is as light as cardboard. That's how an Allison manages to turn out more horsepower than it weighs in pounds.

Speaking of the Model T, you remember the cork gasket that went between the two engine parts? They put gaskets in every automobile engine today, of course, but these airplane engines get enormously hotter and won't stand them so the upper and lower part of a crank case are made absolutely flat. They are made so flat that they can be put together without any gasket between them, and without any leak.

At every point the aviation engine is more complicated than the auto engine. There are 7,000 parts compared with 1,000 in the latter. Each averages 10 different inspections.

When the completed motor is put together it is given a warm up, or "green run," of five hours, in one of the pits.

This is followed by a "contractor's run," of two and one half hours.

You would think this would end it, if the motor behaved. But no. This is just the start.

The engine is then taken out, disassembled, and every part inspected. I took this with a grain of salt when I first heard it. It didn't seem probable that they would go to all that trouble. But then I saw the parts all dissected and piled neatly in patterns on big lorries, waiting for inspection. If a single damaged part is discovered in the engine after the intial runs, the whole test is begun from the beginning again.

When the parts are finally approved, they are rolled into a wire cage with five men and all locked up together. The final assembly occurs here—under padlock. Nobody goes in or out. This is to prevent sabotage. Everyone of the five knows he will be held responsible if the motor fails in the field. The workers are the most trusted men in the plant. With these precautions sabotage seems hardly possible.

Well, now the engine is re-assembled. It goes back to the pit and is run 4½ hours more. Then, and only then, is it wrapped in nice, transparent, moisture-proof paper, boxed, and sent to its waiting airplane.

One Little Statistic

Here is one little statistic: It takes 17 man-hours to build a medium-size auto engine. But an air engine takes 1,800 hours.

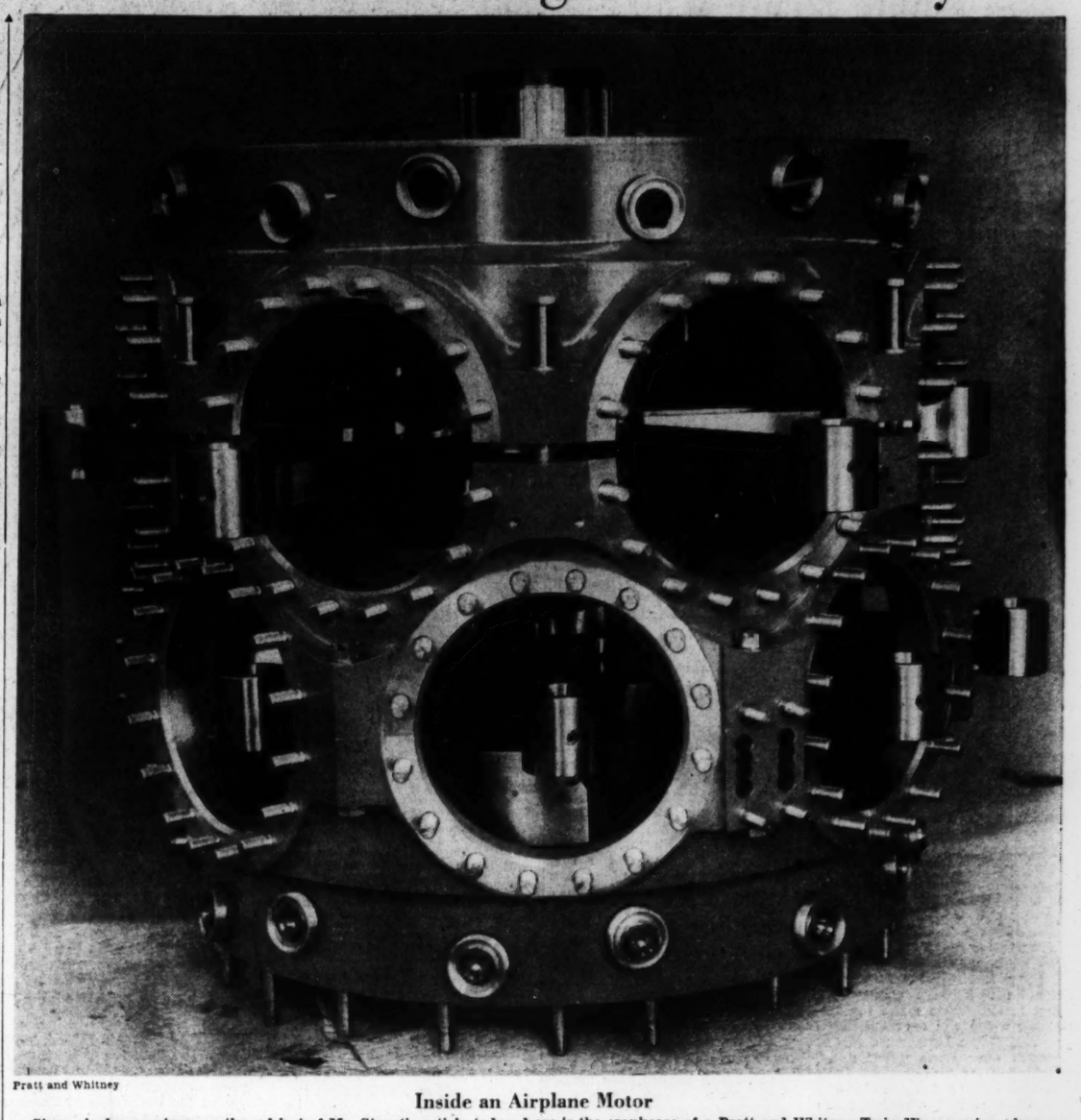
Frederick C. Kroeger, lean, smiling, effective-looking General Manager of the General Motors Allison Division and a production man, like Mr. Knudsen, had a technical job in Washington in the World War. It is comforting to hear him say that he thinks today's defense job is being handled better. Partly he thinks it is because the Government is now contracting out to the big fellows and letting them do the sub-contracting. In the World War, he says, Washington messed things up by trying to do too much sub-contracting itself.

The rivalry between liquid-cooled and air-cooled engines is keen, but the argument for liquid-cooling is pretty impressive, as these men put it. They claim to have a smaller weight ratio to horsepower than air-cooled motors, using ethylene glycol, the same base used in Prestone. This has a very high boiling point at 300 degrees, and permits a smaller radiator. This helps account for the low "drag" of Allison installations, and greater streamlining.

One item of manufacture is unusual. I passed a big insulated receptacle and thought in my innocence that it might be a lunch refrigerator for the men. Well, I was wrong. It wasn't for ice-cream, or cold drinks. But there was a refrigerant inside, sure enough, though not for food.

It was filled with dry ice. At one point in the assembly the steel cylinder barrel is put inside to contract with cold. Its temperature is reduced to 30 degrees below zero. At the same time the cylinder head, into which it is to fit and which is aluminum, is raised to 400 degrees F. One contracts temporarily while the other expands. Then they are put together. Nature does the rest.

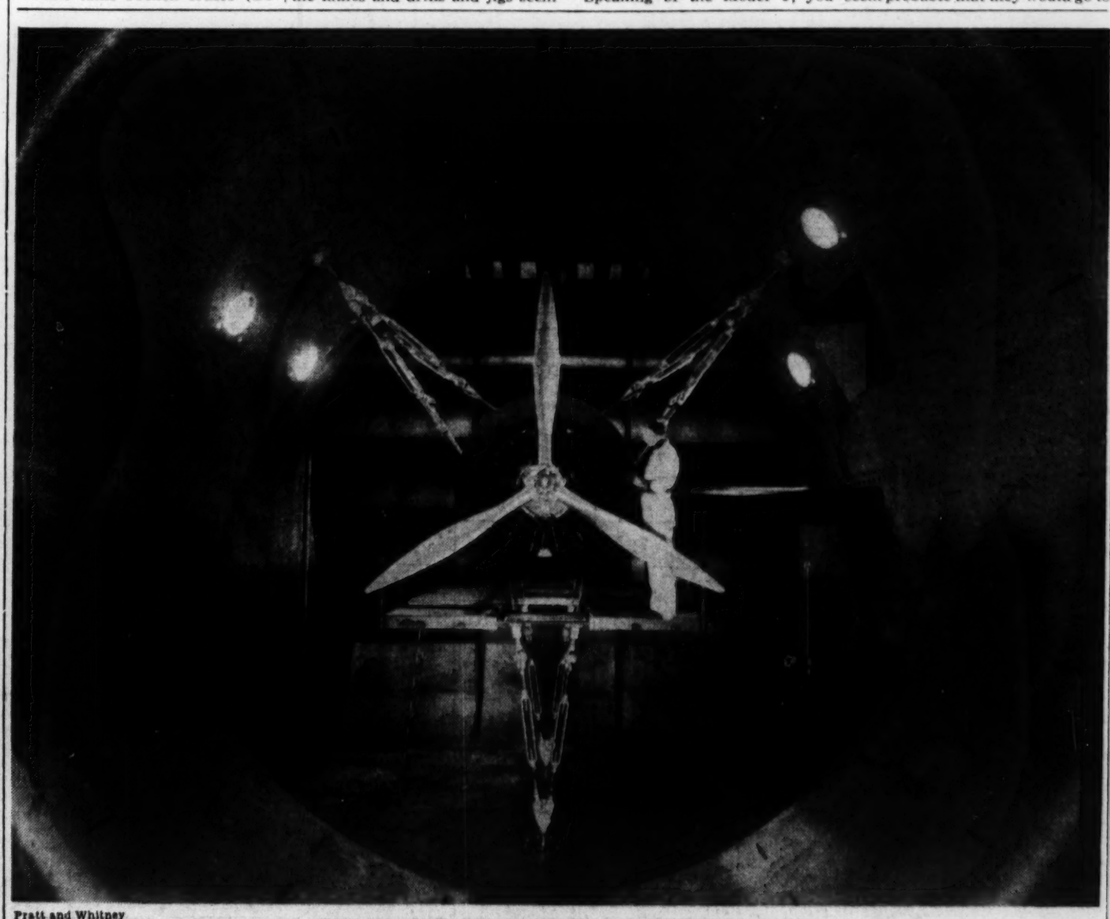
Engineers are a little apologetic about it. It seems a little too simple to be quite ethical. But when they have got back to normal size a blowtorch couldn't unsqueeze those parts.



Pratt and Whitney

Inside an Airplane Motor

Since airplane motors are the subject of Mr. Strout's article today, here is the crankcase of a Pratt and Whitney Twin Wasp engine, showing the holes for a double row of cylinders.



Pratt and Whitney

Typical Wind Tunnel for Testing Airplane Motors

Wherein Mr. Strout found more noise than in—but that would spoil the story.

Pitcher Assures Spot With Cronin—1940 Freshmen Counted Upon for Terriers

Charley Wagner Makes Future Secure With Sox

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In their belated drive to regain undisputed possession of second place in the American League race, the popular Red Sox are getting surprising assistance from young and debonair Charley Wagner, the pride of Reading, Pa. Even though beaten, 2-1, in the 11-inning opener of the Yankee series here, Broadway made his future in the Fenway Park family more secure by giving Joe Cronin another creditable mound performance.

It was not Wagner's fault that the Yankees moved to within one victory of their fifth pennant in six years. He throttled the powerful New York offensive machine down to seven hits, but his teammates let him down.

Last Chance

This is the biggest year in Broadway's young baseball life. He had to make the Boston varsity this time, or be released outright to the minors, perhaps never to get another chance. Previous to 1941 the Red Sox had optioned him to their farm clubs three times, which is the limit according to baseball law. And most of the critics who had followed his three failures figured he would be back in double-A ball before May 15.

But in the South this spring Wagner groomed and paced himself perfectly for his big chance. Assured by Manager Cronin that he would get a thorough trial when the time came, Charley brought his arm along slowly. We worked wisely and carefully in the Grapefruit League. Consequently, when the Red Sox opened the season in April, he was ready.

Popular Here

The entire Fenway crowd, the press box included, was rooting for young Wagner. Few more popular boys have worn a Boston uniform in recent years. They were as disappointed as he was when five of his first six efforts resulted in defeats.

However, the Wagner story took on a rosy hue early in June and has been improving ever since. He had won seven straight until stopped by the Yankees yesterday. He beat the Athletics, 5-2, at a time when they had taken seven of their last eight starts. Soon after he took them again, 13-1. Then in succession came the following: a 5-0 win over the Senators and Dutch Leonard; a second triumph over Washington; a 4-0 blanking of the A's under the lights at Shibe Park; a brilliant 1-0 defeat of Bob Feller and the Indians on four scattered hits, and another 12-3 victory over the A's at Fenway.

Juggled Ball

Although it may be undignified to point a finger, Skeeter Newsome was the fellow who ruined Wagner's bid for his eighth straight. With the bases full in the 11th inning, the shortstop juggled Red Rolfe's grounder just long enough to miss a double play. George Selkirk, therefore, was allowed to tally what proved to be the deciding run.

But Charley and the Red Sox must have realized that they were up against a great ball club. The Yankees gave the customers an exhibition of why they will have their championship clinched almost a month before the opening of the World Series. They fielded beautifully, got a well-pitched game from Ernie Bonham and helped him with their 164th and 165th double plays. The fans—or many of them—went to see Charley Keller and Ted Williams continue their home-run duel, but Tommy Henrich stole the show with his 27th. Henrich, by the way, is one of the most underrated ball players in the league.

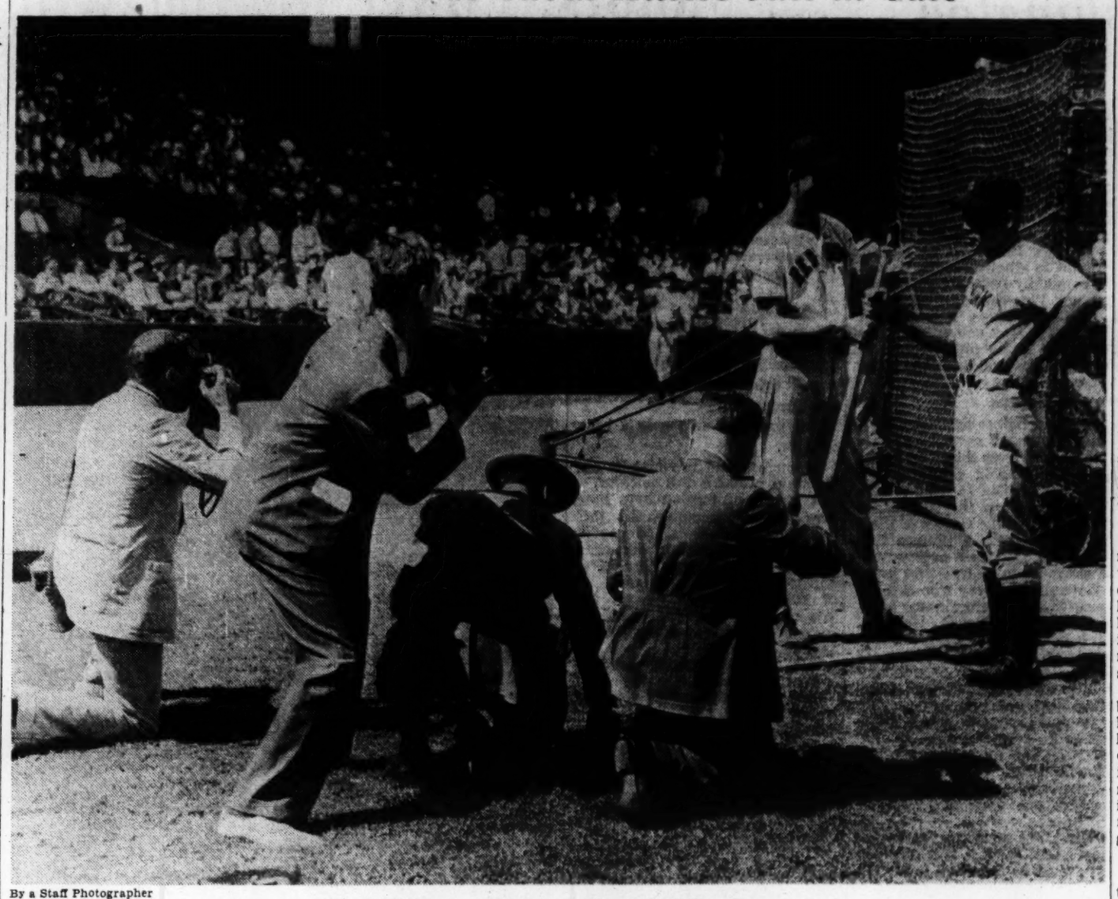
* * *

Shorts . . . Pete Fox found Ernie Bonham's fork ball no mystery . . . The Red Sox right fielder picked up three singles and a triple, lifting his average to .316 . . . He tallied the lone Boston run when Cronin singled after Fox tripled . . . Henrich's four-bagger was No. 138 for the Yankees . . . Ted Williams this morning was within 30 base hits of the 200 mark . . . Fans wish the rule makers would do something about the intentional pass . . . They are getting tired of seeing Williams walked in the clutch . . . But who except the pitcher can tell whether or not the pass is intentional?

* * *

Gerry Priddy looks very good at third base, but weak at the plate . . . Phil Rizzuto goes to his right as well as any shortstop seen in these parts for a long time . . . The Braves have moved tomorrow's scheduled game with the Phillies back to manufacture a Sunday double-header . . . The local National Leaguers were scheduled to play two at the Polo Grounds this afternoon . . . Lou Finney has pinch hit .500 for Cronin—five out of 10.

Cameramen Grab Rival Hitters Just in Case



By a Staff Photographer

Ted Williams (left) and Charlie Keller Pose

Before the opening game of the Red Sox-New York Yankees series, Williams and Keller were sought by the cameramen since they were such close rivals in the home run and runs batted in columns. At the time of the picture Williams had 34 home runs to Keller's 33 and 106 RBI to Keller's 119. Neither gained in the rivalry as the Red Sox were beaten 2-1 in the eleventh inning.

Hanley to Place Reliance On His Sophomore Players

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there is one thing Major "Pat" Hanley has learned from his association with the United States Marine Corps, it is a determination to keep the old chin up and make the most of whatever situation crops up. On second thought, though, it did not need the Marine Corps to teach Pat that lesson. He has always bull-dogged his way through adversity, and what is more, he has kept smiling.

Compared with the last several years, Pat has no easy row to hoe with this year's Boston University football team. If he wished, the Major could weep about the loss of 12 seniors, including eight of last fall's starting eleven, and he could point out that he will be breaking in a new line coach in Russ Peterson, former head coach at American International College in Springfield.

But Pat does not weep over those facts. He merely mentions them in passing as he progresses to a discussion of this season's prospects, which he believes "can be as good or even better than last year," when the Terriers won five out of eight games.

Called Roll

Hanley started the B. U. grid machine moving this morning when he called the roll at Nickerson Field in Weston, and found himself with 40-odd candidates on hand. After equipment had been issued and newspaper photographers were given free rein, Pat stood to one side, musing:

"Last fall's freshman squad—the best I've seen in my eight seasons here—will be our saving grace," he declared. "As I see it now, four of them will break into the starting line-up, or at least they will make the contest for positions so interesting that the boys who finally get the jobs will really be good.

Fuel for Fire

"In fact, the competition from this sophomore group will be fuel enough to light a fire under the upper-classmen, and the result should make for a good team. We may be green in spots and it may take some time to fill all the positions, but when the product is put on the market, it should be extremely salable."

Pat put together a team this morning which he absolutely guaranteed would last until tomorrow. "After that, the positions are open again," he smiled.

On this team were Warren Langley, soph, and Al Amirault, junior, at ends; Capt. George Radulski, senior, and Larry Cugini, soph, at tackles; George Kurs, soph, and Dave Gold, junior, at guards; Sid Michaels, senior, at center; and Chick Morris, junior, Walter Williams, senior, Gus Sullivan, senior, and either Pete Lamana or Jim Anderson, both sophs, in the backfield.

Weak Points

The possible weak points of Hanley's eleven are at quarterback, guard, and tackle. All three of last year's signal callers—Bobo Connearney, Aidan Burnell, and George Pantano—are gone, while the only experienced guards and tackles left are Captain Radulski, Tony Fontana, and Cary Erickson. Gold, slated above for guard duty, will probably be switched to tackle, while Ed Rooney, husky tackle who was hurt and could not play last year, will again be available.

Promising sophomore guards are Ross Barzelay, Ernie Dorr, Dan McCarthy, and Kurs; sophomore tackles include Al Flanders, the hefty Bob Day, George Morris, John Hegarty, and Cugini; while the newcomers among the ends include Gordon Feid, Leo Beecy, Fran Curtis, and Langley. Leo Gully, yearling center, will understudy Michaels.

Return of Sullivan

In the backfield the return of Sullivan after nearly a year of inactivity due to injury is one of the bright spots. Pat will welcome his other stand-bys in Frank Provinzano, Charlie Thomas, Bob Karcher, and Bill McNamara, besides greeting with open arms such sophomores as Dan Giles, Bob Carroll, Johnny Murphy, Leon Peao, Phil Cargill, and Bill Monahan, in addition to Lamana and Anderson. Hanley also declared that he expected his outstanding end, George Murphy, to report again before the end of the week. Originally it was thought that Murphy would not be back in school. Incidentally, Pat passes the tip along to watch Giles, declaring that he will be a triple threat star who may rank with the best Boston University has ever had.

After the photographers finished, the squad progressed to a drill on fundamental work, followed by the regular half-mile test in full football regalia. This distance the boys were supposed to be able to do inside of two minutes and 45 seconds. B. U.'s first game is at home Oct. 4 with Cincinnati.

Sports Around the Hub

Human Interest Angle in Sports

There are few sport stories to equal those with the appeal of human interest. And the interest youngsters take in sports is the real barometer of their value. That same interest shown by the youngster for the athlete, and particularly a ball player, marks the difference between good and great.

That unannounced invasion of Boston by little 14-year-old Billy Kane from South Brewer, Maine, the other day to see Ted Williams and the first disappointment because of arriving late that turned into a personal invitation and box seat as Williams' guest at yesterday's game, is the sort of thing that touches the heartstrings of every human being.

A baseball hero such as Williams gets reams of publicity day in and day out, but a story of a little fellow doing the unusual just to get a glimpse of a star puts Williams, baseball and sport in the thoughts of mothers, sisters and people ordinarily too busy with other matters to bother with the mere technics of sport — regardless of achievement.

* * *

Newton will be a busy place this Saturday and Sunday with 38 softball teams competing for the Metropolitan District championships. There are 35 district teams and three military nines scheduled to enter competition on the five diamonds available at the Cabot and Newton Highland playgrounds. The quarter-finals will be held Sunday and the semifinals the following week end. The Polish Slendors of Chelsea are defending the Class A title.

* * *

Thirty-two pairs have entered the second annual amateur-pro tournament which opens at United Shoe in Beverly tomorrow . . . According to pairings announced by Tom Mahan, pro at the club, the following will play together (with the pro's name first): Skip Wogan and Paul Donahue, Mahan and Dr. Grady; Dave Hackney and Mel Demarais; Arthur Wedgeworth and Joe Fay, Tony Manero and Bruce Coffin; Charlie MacAndrew and Joey Hoffman; Jerry Gianferante and Ted Bishop; and Elmer Reed and Ed Abbott.

* * *

Charles River will also start its annual invitation four-ball tournament tomorrow, with more than 60 pairs already entered . . . Other golf events on the week-end schedule include M. G. A. tournaments at Blue Hill and Vesper, and the N. E. P. G. A. pro-junior championship at Bear Hill . . . Defenders at Charles River are Cooney Weiland of the Bruins and Judge Joe Monahan of Belmont.

* * *

In an attempt to aid the military and civilian defense and morale of the First Corps Area, the Massachusetts Golf Association is planning to co-operate closely with the proper authorities . . . In a letter from President Mel Merritt to presidents of all M. G. A. clubs, it was urged that:

1. Pamphlets and posters be installed in the various club lounges; 2. Lectures be given by Army and Navy officers; 3. Committees be appointed to work with the M. G. A. on the dissemination of latest National Defense developments; 4. Certain times be set aside during which officers might use the course for a specified green fee; and 5. Invitations be extended to a reasonable number of soldiers to be club guests, bearing in mind the possibility of a unit championship. Plans thus outlined were drawn up in a meeting attended by Merritt, Brig. Gen. F. B. Wilby, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, Lieut. Benjamin Bowker, and A. Linde Fowler.

* * *

It was interesting to read a New York baseball writer's interview with Yankee pitchers on difficult batters to face and especially when Ernie Bonham, who beat the Red Sox 2-1 yesterday, said Joe Cronin was always his problem. It was Cronin, who singled in the only Red Sox run.

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Boston at New York, doubleheader, postponed, rain; to be played as double-headers Sept. 20 and 22.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago (two).

American League

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington, postponed, rain; doubleheader Sept. 21.
Cleveland at Detroit.
(Only games scheduled).

Tomorrow

National League

Philadelphia at Boston (will be played as part of double-header Sept. 7).
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh (two).
(Only games scheduled.

American League

St. Louis at Chicago (night game).
Cleveland at Detroit.
(Only games scheduled).

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Adrian Quist and John Bromwich gave Australia first victory against United States in Davis Cup Challenge Round, defeating Don Budge and Gene Mako, 0—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, in doubles match.

New Line Coach Given Work-Out By Hefty Husky

Tony Staruski, former Harvard football player whose appointment as line coach at Northeastern was announced yesterday, had his hands full this morning with a tackle recruit of tremendous proportions. The newcomer at Huntington Field was George Makris of Cambridge, who stands only 5:6 but weighs 220 pounds.

Makris spent the summer in Maine, but his occupation was far from laborious. He was a soda clerk and apparently sampled his own concoctions liberally.

At any rate. George went through an extra session on the charging machine, and both Staruski and head coach Jimmy Dunn were pleased with his drive and power. As a freshman last year Makris was a standout, and his place-kicking gave the Pups a real scoring threat.

The varsity has not had a field goal specialist since that famous night game with Rhode Island State five years ago when Capt. Jay Hart booted a field goal for the 15-12 victory. Makris kicked a field goal and several points after touchdown last year and probably will be used in this department for the varsity.

Meanwhile, however, he must displace the 210-pound Tad Krajewski, who was his freshman running mate last year. Tad is faster and just about as strong, so the Northeastern coaches anticipate a real battle for a starting berth.

The squad is having another lengthy double session today, with a light scrimmage on tap for this afternoon. Since the Huskies had no spring practice, much of the time is being spent on assignment work.

Syracuse Sells and Recalls

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP) — The Syracuse Chiefs of the International Baseball League have announced the sale of Infielder Irvin Hall and Pitcher Nate Pelter to the Williamsport Club of the Eastern League. The club also announced the recall of Pitcher Jim Konstanti and Outfielder Charles Holley from Springfield. Neither of the recalled players will report until spring.

John Barnhill on a Spot But May Surprise Rivals

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—A young man on a spot is John Barnhill but rival Southeastern Conference coaches are mighty sparing in their sympathy for him—it might bounce back.

When the Army called Maj. Bob Neyland away from his football chores at the University of Tennessee last winter, the athletic fathers sent for young "Barny" who had been turning out crackerjack Vol lines for five years.

They handed him a contract, along with a string of 32 consecutive regular season victories. Now all he has to do is stretch that string—with a team that might be only a shell of the great 1940 outfit. And do it in a football-frenzied town that's so victory-conscious that the more rabid customers regard a single tie as a ruined season.

Graduation and other causes swept away the entire first rank line which included such handy men as All America guards Bob Suffridge and Ed Molinski, plus assorted all-Conference talent. Gone also are Bob Foxx, one of those once-in-a-decade backs, ace passer Buist Warren, plunging Fred Newman and a flock of strong reserves.

All Jobs Open

But Barnhill hasn't been in the business long enough to develop a polished crying towel technique so he put his 50 well-muscled young men out in the field recently, informed them matter-of-factly that all 1941 jobs are open and then frankly told newsmen:

"There are a lot of potentially good football players among the linemen and if the forward wall develops like we expect it to, Tennessee will still be among the leaders."

And he really means it about the jobs being open. Little Johnny Butler's nimble feet had much to do with Tennessee's unique record of three consecutive bowl appearances but he'll have to fight it out with Bobby Cifers for the No. 1 tailback rating. Cifers was the nation's high scoring high school player at Kingsport, Tenn., a few seasons ago.

Bill Nowling and Ike Peel seem to have the inside track at the fullback and blocking back spots. The wingback assignment is a four-way fracas among Jim Swartzinger, a junior, and sophomores Max Partin, Jim Gaffney and Charles Mitchell.

Likes Sophs

If last year's No. 2 line can stand off the rush of the newcomers—and Barnhill likes sophomores' enthusiasm—Al Hust and Mike Balitsaris will be on the flanks, Len Simonetti and Don Edmiston at the tackles and Capt. Ray Graves in the middle.

The guard holes are Barnhill's toughest problem with no Suffridges or Molinskis yet shown among the best looking candidates, Dave Romine, Jim Meyers, Pat Connelly and Henry Noel.

To complicate Barnhill's task, he has only until Sept. 20 to get ready for Furman and this little-but-tough neighbor from the Southern Conference is anxious for an upset win.

It's a long time between victories over the Vols and there's many an ambush along the rest of the schedule that reads like this:

Oct. 4—Duke at Durham; 11—Dayton at Knoxville; 18—Alabama at Knoxville; 25—Cincinnati at Knoxville.
Nov. 1—Louisiana State at Baton Rouge; —Howard at Knoxville; 15—Boston College at Boston; 22—Kentucky at Lexington; 29—Vanderbilt at Knoxville.

Small Amherst Turnout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 4—Lloyd Jordan yesterday greeted the smallest squad of football candidates to report at Amherst College in years. The opening day group numbered 28 but late arrivals are expected to make up three full teams. The Lord Jeffs hold their first workout today in two sessions on the new Hitchcock practice field.

Among those returning to form a nucleus for the varsity eleven are Capt. Tom Mulroy and Bob Blood, backs; Bud Hasse, Jack Heald and Bill Smythe, veteran linemen.

Duquesne Back Joins All-Star Football Squad

Allan Donelli, 165 pounder, from Duquesne University, has been added to the Eastern College All Stars, and will be on hand to tackle the Chicago Bears at Fenway Park on the evening of Sept. 11.

Aside from Charlie O'Rourke and Lou Montgomery, Donelli is the lightest man to join the squad. Unlike O'Rourke, however, the Duquesne ace is a compactly built youngster. His chief attribute is his running ability, especially in the open field, but he is able also to pass, kick, and block. He averaged 40 yards punting from the line of scrimmage last fall, and connected or 50 per cent of his passes.

Donelli is the seventh back to join the Boston array. Already signed, sealed, and awaiting New England delivery are, O'Rourke, Montgomery, and Henry Toczylowski of Boston College; Mort Landsberg and Walter Matuszczak of Cornell; and Joe Gardella of Harvard. Nelson is planning on 10 men to complete his backfield squad.

The little back from Duquesne has been attending summer school this summer and working at night in the No. 1 mine of the National Mining Company in Morgan, Pa. Allan is the brother of the present Duquesne coach, Aldo Donelli.

Patty Berg And Miss Harrison Win Semifinals

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—Patty Berg, Minneapolis, and Marjorie Harrison, Ausable Forks and Troy, swept their semifinal matches yesterday to enter the finals of the annual Lake Champlain invitation women's golf tournament.

Miss Berg defeated Janet Younker, White Plains, 3 and 1, while Miss Harrison disposed of Helen Dettweiler, Washington, D. C., 3 and 2.

In the beaten eight, Mrs. A. M. Clain, Lion Mountain, defeated Jean Jetty, Rouses Point, 15 and 4, and will oppose Marcia Bassett, Buffalo, who won over Mrs. V. C. Smith, Charleston, W. Va., 5 and 4.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	391	111	160	34	105	.409
Cronin	465	89	149	14	89	.321
Fox	253	49	80	9	28	.316
Foxx	499	92	150	16	95	.296
Peacock	232	25	67	0	28	.289
Finney	429	71	121	3	40	.282
Doerr	435	60	120	15	78	.280
Tabor	415	54	116	13	88	.280
D Maggio	437	101	121	6	60	.309
Pytlak	294	30	79	1	35	.269
Spence	195	22	47	3	26	.241
Newsome	197	31	44	1	14	.223
Carey	16	7	2	0	2	.125

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cooney	395	44	122	0	25	.309
Kowell	424	45	116	4	49	.274
Hassett	319	47	86	1	22	.270
West	431	58	116	10	60	.269
Wagner	295	31	71	2	37	.268
Moore	318	34	84	4	33	.264
Sisti	445	55	115	1	42	.258
Masi	151	15	36	2	16	.238
Demaree	95	16	22	1	9	.232
Miller	485	43	108	6	56	.223
Montgomery	41	2	9	0	1	.220
Cremp	66	5	14	0	6	.212
Roberge	79	6	16	0	5	.203
Berres	227	16	43	0	13	.189

Wesleyan Turnout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 4—A squad of 30 football candidates responded yesterday to the call for material at Wesleyan University by Head Coach Wesley Fesler.

Myron Lehman Loses Yacht Race on Judges' Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In nautical language, a leech is the after edge of a sail.

But to Myron "Barney" Lehman, one of the greatest small-yacht sailors of all time, it was the leech of a sail that robbed a bit of color from as brilliant a show of yachtsmanship as has been seen in Southern California waters for many a year.

Out in the breezy 14-mile channel between Catalina Island and Los Angeles Harbor, Lehman, in his trim little star boat, "Scout III," outclassed a field of 13 master skippers in the star class world's championship races, winning three of the five races, and placing third and fourth in the other two.

With a total of 60 out of a possible 65 points, Lehman stood within a whisker of being the first man in history to have his name engraved on the $5,000 International Star Trophy three times (he sailed as crew on the winning boats in 1934 and 1935). But in the semifinal race the leech of his sail touched a marker buoy, and the judges subtracted 10 points from his score.

That left George Fleitz' "Wench" the winner of the 1941 world's championship, with 58 points.

In the yacht clubs of Southern California, there will be a lot of talk about the judges' decision this fall. Spectators who watched the races from the decks of Los Angeles County's $13,000,000 pleasure fleet, are divided in opinion as to whether the sail actually touched the buoy or not.

But the judges ruled the "Scout III" had fouled the marker, and Barney took the ruling with a sportsman's grin. He allowed as how next year he'd take "Scout III" to Chicago and make another try for the cup. He kind of likes seeing it around the Balboa Yacht Club in Newport Harbor, Calif., where he keeps his boat in the winter.

Riverside Leads; Bay Stater Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y. — Riverside Yacht Club, Long Island Sound champion, won both races off this port on the opening day of the annual women's national yacht racing championship for the Mrs. Charles Francis Adams trophy.

The series is being conducted under the auspices of the American Yacht Club whose crew captured the championship last year.

The summaries:

First Race—Start, 11:10—6 Miles

Club and Skipper	Finish
Riverside, Lois MacIntyre	1:24:24
Tarrantine, Mary Aldrich	1:28:45
Edgartown, Virginia Weston	1:31:33
Cohasset, Susie Simonds	1:37:27
Bellport, Nancy Underhill	1:41:09
Sachem's Head, Marian Andrews	1:50:16

Second Race—Start, 3:20

Club	Finish	Points
Riverside	5:18:44	12½
Sachem's Head	5:20:03	6
Edgartown	5:24:18	8
Cohasset	5:24:19	6
Bellport	5:28:21	4
Tarrantine	Disqualified	5

Crews

Bellport—Sheila Page, Barbara Anderson, Jane Foote, Betty Walton.
Cohasset — Susie Simonds, Charlotte Richardson, Mrs. R. P. Waters, Jr., Mrs. Underhill.
Edgartown—Dorothy Bishop, Mary Edmonds, Honara Hayes, Jane Robbins.
Riverside—Mrs Frederick T. Allen, Kathleen Macintyre, Charlotte Maher, Mrs. Charleton T. Marsh.
Sachem's Head—Joanne Jenkins, Margaret Hawley, Dorothy Kalbfleisch, Lee Andrews.
Tarrantine—Jesse H. Leonard, Elizabeth Aldrich, Lucy T. Aldrich.

Local Box Score

Red Sox

Yesterday

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sirum, 1b	6	0	0	0	14	0	0
Rizuto, ss	5	0	1	1	0	5	0
Henrich, of	4	1	1	4	2	0	0
Keller, lf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Selkirk, rf	3	1	2	2	2	0	0
Gordon, 2b	4	0	1	1	6	2	0
Rosar, c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickey, c	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Priddy, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Bonham, p	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
*Ralfe	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	2	7	10	33	10	1

BOSTON	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Fox rf	5	1	4	6	4	0	0
Cronin 3b	3	0	1	1	3	2	0
Williams lf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	0	0	9	1	0
Doerr 2b	5	0	0	0	4	2	0
Pytlak c	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
L N'w'me ss	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
*Finney	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Wagner p	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	1	10	12	33	9	1

*Batted for Bonham in 11th. †Batted for L. Newsome in 11th. ‡Batted for Wagner in 11th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Henrich, Rolfe, Cronin. Three-base hit, Fox. Home run, Henrich. Double plays, Gordon (unassisted); Rizuto, Gordon and Sturm. Sacrifices, Cronin 2. Left on base, New York, 11; Boston, 11. Base on balls by Bonham, 3; by Wagner, 2. Hits, off Bonham, 9 in 10 by agner, 2. Hits off Bonham, 9 in 10 innings; off Murphy, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Bonham (Pytlak). Winning pitcher, Bonham. Time, 2h. 35m. Umpires, Rue, Stewart and Summers. Attendance 18,672.

Maine Open Golf

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 4 (AP)—Roy Adams of Prouts Neck, a former champion, and Roy Moore, Waterville amateur, led the field of early starters in the Maine open golf championship today with 18-hole cards of 75 each.

The two Waterville men—Adams' home is in the Elm City—were in the van of the first 17 to complete the initial leg of the two-day medal contest.

A field of 54 teed off.

Adams shot a 38-37 and Moore a 37-38. The figures are four over par.

Allen W. Gilman, youthful Augusta amateur, came in with a 39-37—76.

Although the month was August and a heat wave was on, 6,904 Hoosiers attended an all-star basketball game in Indianapolis.

1941 Local College Football Schedules

Date	Harvard	Northeastern	Boston College	Boston Univ.	Tufts
Sept. 20			St. Anselm's		
Sept. 27		Vermont	Tulane at New Orleans		Bowdoin
Oct. 4	Penn at Philadelphia	Maine at Orono	Open	Cincinnati	Middlebury at Middlebury
Oct. 11	Cornell	Williams at Williamstown	Clemson	Upsala	Bates at Lewiston
Oct. 18	Dartmouth	Bates at Lewiston	Manhattan	Bucknell at Lewisburg	Brown at Providence
Oct. 25	Navy	Upsala	Georgetown	Western Md. at Westminster	Williams
Nov. 1	Princeton at Princeton	Tufts at Medford	Temple	American International	Northeastern
Nov. 8	Army	Springfield	Wake Forest	Manhattan at New York	New Hampshire at Durham
Nov. 15	Brown		Tennessee	New Hampshire	Mass. State
Nov. 22	Yale		Boston Univ.	Boston College	
Nov. 29			Holy Cross		

Two Big-Time Golf Tournaments in One City Being Tested by Chicago Sponsors

Tam O'Shanter Following Open Held Earlier There

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Big Time golf is back in Chicago in the form of the $11,000 Tam o' Shanter Open and for the next few days practically all of the top players of the country will be seeking a part of the money and this crown which is new to golfdom. Like in the Chicago Open, held earlier this season, a large group of the players qualify because they have been good in other contests during this year. A total of 98 got in without the necessity of playing in the qualifying round and listed among their number are Craig Wood, the open champion, Vic Ghezzi, the P. G. A. winner and Ben Hogan who just won the Hershey open and a couple of months ago here at the Elmhurst Country took the Chicago Open.

Seventy-seven of the lesser lights had to play in the qualifying round earlier this week to get into the select company totaling 160 who are now struggling for a share of the season's largest money prize and newest major tournament. To gain these 77 berths a total of 160 players from all over the middle West tried their hand. The scores turned in indicate the course is not going to be so easy. Last year the Chicago Open was held at the Tam o' Shanter Club and they liked it so well that the members decided this year they would have an open of their own. George May, the go-getting president of the organization allowed as how that was simple and went to work to deliver. The result is the fine array of players who will be sure to furnish the gallery with as fine a sample of golf as they will look at this year.

This is a rather interesting test of a big city's ability to make two big time tournaments pay their way. Beautiful weather will undoubtedly be the answer that will make it a success as a fine entry has already enrolled.

* * *

Professional football gets off to an early start this year when the New York Giants come to Chicago Sunday for an exhibition game. The New Yorkers were anxious to tackle the league champions and since the schedule did not provide a game, they decided to try their hand in a pre-season affair. Head Coach Owen has announced to all and sundry that he has the answer to the T formation and that he no longer is concerned about the Bears. He'll soon have his answer for after next Sunday all the football world will know whether he has something or not.

The story from Superior, Wisconsin, where the Giants have been in training for the last several weeks is that the New Yorkers were much disappointed with the third place in the Eastern division which was theirs last year and have gone in for streamlining. The result has been a backfield coach for the first time and he has brought to the former league champions a new finesse in the handling of intricate plays. Added to this will be such speed as the Giants have not had in a number of seasons.

Ace of three great new backs is George Franck of Minnesota and later of the All-Stars where he shone more brilliantly than any other Star on the field here last Thursday night. George was chosen as the most outstanding player and will be awarded a trophy as a token. With Franck in the Giants backfield will be Marion Pugh of Texas A. and M. "Pugh is the most finished back to come out of college in 10 years" says coach Owen so we are led to believe that the New Yorkers really mean what they say when they announce they have been streamlined.

Four of the football teams of the professional league are in training in Wisconsin and a fifth is training right here in Chicago. Bog Zuppke, coach of Illinois, was up visiting the Bears in training at Delafield, Wis. and told Coach Halas he had attemped to put in the famous T formation at spring practice but abandoned it because the material was not suited for it

* * *

With the start of football training next week in the colleges the Big Ten becomes the Big Nine. The Conference offers one new coach this season in the person of Paul Brown, the most successful high school coach the State has seen in many years. He is moving up with the best wishes of the other high school coaches of the State. He is their candidate. The way the request for season tickets went, there is little doubt that the folks are going to turn out to see the new coach's team. We understand the demand at all the schools for tickets is ahead of last season with most of the schools reporting increases of between 15 to 20 per cent.

E. F.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Eastern All-Stars upset New York Giants of National Pro League, 16-7, in charity football game before 39,000 at Polo Grounds.

Five Years Ago

Tommy Hitchcock led Greentree to second straight victory in United States Polo Open Championship, beating Templeton, 11-10, in overtime match.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Whitlow Wyatt, Dodgers, and Frank Hoerst, Phillies—Each pitched four-hit game to divide double-header.

Tom Henrich, Yankees—His 27th home run sent game with Red Sox into extra innings with New York winning in the 11th.

Jim Bloodworth, Senators—Hit two singles and double and gave sparkling fielding performance to help beat Athletics.

Ed Stewart, Pirates—His two singles figured in all of scoring against Reds and his fine throw in ninth saved victory.

Red Birds Buy Roe

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 4 (AP)—The Columbus Red Birds of the American Association announced today purchase of Pitcher Elwin Roe from the parent St. Louis Cardinals in a straight cash deal. A southpaw, Roe came to the Birds on optional agreement early in the season. The amount of money involved was not disclosed.

Roe, a native of Ashflat, Ark., played two years with Rochester of the International League before going to the Cardinals.

Alice Marble Gets Post

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Alice Marble, professional tennis player, today was appointed assistant director of civilian defense in charge of physical training for women by Mayor F. H. La Guardia, director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

The former national and Wimbledon champion talked with the mayor briefly but the nature of her new duties was not made public.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	90	45	.667	
Boston	70	64	.522	19½
Chicago	70	64	.522	19½
Cleveland	65	65	.500	22½
Detroit	64	69	.481	25
St. Louis	58	73	.443	30
Philadelphia	58	74	.439	30½
Washington	54	75	.419	33

Results Sept. 3

New York 2, Boston 1 (11 inns.).
Washington 9, Philadelphia 8.
(Only games scheduled.)

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	83	45	.648	
Brooklyn	85	47	.644	
Cincinnati	70	57	.551	12½
Pittsburgh	69	59	.539	14
New York	62	66	.484	21
Chicago	58	74	.439	27
Boston	52	76	.406	31
Philadelphia	37	92	.287	46½

Results Sept. 3

Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 1.
Only games scheduled.

Cleveland Rams Win Easily

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4 (AP)—The futility of attempting to match a well-drilled professional football team with a club molded in three short weeks was amply demonstrated again last night as the Cleveland Rams drove to an easy 37-7 decision over a squad of All-Stars collected mainly from midwestern universities.

Although 30,000 fans turned out for the fourth annual Cleveland Stadium charity clash, the halftime performance of the snappy Massillon, Ohio, High School band and some fourth quarter roughing vied strongly with several long runs for the customer interest.

Touchdown Parade

The teams made a good show of it, but it was obvious the All-Stars didn't have a chance from the time they tossed a pass behind their own goal line to start the Rams' touchdown parade until Parker Hall ended the scoring with a 33-yard run through the left side of the fading collegians.

Midway in the first period quarterback Don Elting from the University of Illinois threw a short pass from behind his own goal. Paul McDonough, six-foot four-inch flankman for the Rams, intercepted and could have walked the five yards across the goal.

The rout was on, for Hall sprinted 16 yards to set up a touchdown for Gaylon Smith, Marty Slovak contributed some neat broken field running for a 56-yard tally and Boyd Clay contributed a 32-yard placekick to give the Rams three more points and a 24-0 halftime edge. They coasted the remainder of the way.

Estenik Scores

The All-Stars' lone touchdown came against the pros' third stringers as Carl Estenik from John Carroll University took a long third-quarter pass from Creighton's Johnny Knolla and eluded a flock of tacklers for a 69-yard touchdown.

It was the collegians' fourth loss in as many appearances against the heavier Rams, and the most decisive of all. The American Legion and the Cleveland News sponsored the hostilities.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 3

International League
Newark 4, Jersey City 2.
Buffalo 4, Montreal 0.
Rochester 2, Toronto 0.
Syracuse 7, Baltimore 6.

American Association
Kansas City 7, Minneapolis 5.
Columbus 5, Indianapolis 3.
Louisville at Toledo—rain.
St. Paul at Milwaukee—wet grounds.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles at Seattle—rain.
San Francisco at Portland, doubleheader—rain.
Oakland 11, Sacramento 9.
San Diego 6, Hollywood 0.

Texas League
Oklahoma City 9, Beaumont 8.
Dallas 4, Houston 3.
Shreveport 4, Tulsa 3.
San Antonio 3, Fort Worth 2.

Southern Association
Birmingham 10-11, Chattanooga 3-0.
Atlanta 3-0, New Orleans 0-8.
Little Rock 2-0, Nashville 1-12.
Memphis 10, Knoxville 9.

Eastern League
(Semi-final playoffs)
Williamsport 3, Scranton 1.
Elmira 1, Wilkes-Barre 0 (10 innings).

Grant Last 'Outsider' In Men's Singles

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—The sixth day's program of the National singles tennis championships was washed out today by a steady rain that showed no signs of diminishing during the afternoon.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—The task of making Bryan Grant, Jr., quit jimmying-up the National tennis championships at Forest Hills falls today on Ted Schroeder, the tall ball-buster from Glendale, Calif., and there are plenty of players who would not envy Ted the job.

Grant is the last "outsider" left in the running—all the other survivors having been duly seeded—and unless Schroeder can do something about it the amazing little Atlantan will find himself in the semifinals tomorrow.

But whatever befalls Grant today, he has had more than his share of fun out of this tournament in scoring victories over two seeded players, Pancho Segura of Ecuador and Gardnar Mulloy, of Miami. The best opinion was that Schroeder, co-holder of the National doubles title, would be powerful enough to give Bitsy his overdue lumps.

No Concern

Still Grant was practicing for about an hour yesterday, and there was no concern on his classic southern brow.

The day's other quarter-final in the men's department brought together Bobby Riggs, the 1939 champion, and Frankie Parker, who would have worn the laurel wreath many a year if the championships were played on clay instead of grass. Riggs, the tournament's top-seeded star, was an obvious favorite to win, though not without a struggle.

The pair, incidentally, represented this country in singles in the losing Davis Cup Challenge Round against Australia two years ago.

In women's quarter-finals Helen Hull Jacobs, four-time former champion, faced Dorothy Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., and Sarah Palfrey Cooke of New York played Hope Knowles of Philadelphia. All were seeded players except Miss Knowles, who owed her place to a surprise victory over Mary Arnold of Los Angeles two days back.

Defender Beats Sabin

Defending champion Don McNeill of Oklahoma City won his way to the men's semifinals yesterday with a brilliant win over Wayne Sabin of Reno by scores of 6—3, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3. His opponent tomorrow will be Frank Kovacs of Oakland, who downed John Kramer of Montebello, Calif., 6—4, 7—5, 7—5. McNeill, after a poor summer campaign, appears to be reaching the peak of his game.

Margaret Osborne of San Francisco looked like a genuine comer as she crushed Helen Bernhard of New York in their quarter-final by scores of 6—3, 6—1. The stadium crowd anticipated a close tussle between the two seeded girls but Miss Osborne put on such terrific pressure from the start that there was nothing to it.

Neat Freshmen Assortment

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Put together as teams, the All-Star footballers are a well-walloped collection of warriors today, but they have the satisfaction of knowing they're the classiest freshmen ball players to move into the professional game in years.

From last week's shindig in Chicago, where the Bears' "T" formation rolled to victory, and last night's party in the Polo Grounds in which the New York Giants mauled the Eastern All-Stars 23-3 before a sell-out crowd of 54,279, you can pick two dozen of as neat an assortment as you'd want to see on any man's gridiron.

Provided Thrills

Headed by a string of blasting ball-carriers, fellows like Minnesota George Franck, Fordham Len Eshmont, Villanova Nick Basca, Marion Pugh of Texas A. & M., the Stanford speedsters, Norm Standlee and Hugh Gallarneau, Milt Piepul who's trading in his Notre Dame suit for a Detroit Lions' paycheck, and Jim Castiglia, Georgetown's kicking ace, these youngsters threw plenty of scares into the pros here and in Chicago.

The Giants put the game on ice the first time they got the ball, when Ed Danowski pitched two passes to the Stars' one-yard line and Tuffy Leemans smashed over. The Stars followed with their lone three points. Castiglia booted one from 36 yards out, after Eshmont had run 21 yards on three tries.

Then, in the third period, Howard Yeager, late of Santa Barbara, who'll be a sophomore pro back this fall, carried a kick back 35 yards, and a few minutes later, Ward Cuff booted a 32-yard field goal. Nello Falaschi, ex-Santa Clara, intercepted a pass 27 yards out and busted through for the Giants' second touchdown. Danowski's pitch to Andy Marefos wound up the scoring.

Standout Freshmen

Of the standout freshman, the Giants appeared to have a big edge. They picked Franck, the most valuable of the Chicago All-Stars, and he played a Grade A brand of ball in his first start for the pros last night. So did Pugh, who also came from the Chicago game, and Vosberg, who recovered a fumble to set up the last Giant touchdown. And from the Eastern All-Stars they get Eshmont and Lou De Filippo, Fordham's rugged center.

Last night's show also was good news for Cleveland's Rams, who get Charley Seabright, left-handed passer. He pitched one to Boston College's Charley O'Rourke that just missed being a touchdown.

Jack Faber, Al Heagy and Al Woods form the only three-man head coaching staff in the history of college football. They boss the works, each with equal voice, at the University of Maryland.

Scramble for Golf Memento

Wide World

Scene at Finish of Amateur Title

OMAHA, Neb.—This is the picture seen at the end of all famous golf matches and tournaments, and in this particular instance it was the scramble for the golf ball Bud Ward has dropped into the cup at the 33rd green to defeat Pat Abbott for the national amateur title here recently.

Women's Golf Has Taken Great Strides Since 1932

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The extent of the forward strides in women's golf since their national championship last was held in the Greater Boston District—at the Salem Country Club in 1932—will be a revelation to many of the galleryites at The Country Club, Brookline, next week. Only those who have attended the more recent nationals, or others who have seen a number of the country's leaders in such tournaments as those down South during the last three or four winters, can fully appreciate how widespread and general has been the improvement in play, although everybody who follows tournament reports at all closely knows that women's scores in the 70's are commonplace nowadays.

One of the most impressive factors will be the comparatively few positively bad shots hit by any of the leading contenders. Another will be the distance which any number of the girls will get on their tee shots. None of them will hit much farther, if farther at all, than such long-time national figures as Mrs. E. H. Vare, Jr., Maureen Orcutt, Charlotte Glutting and a few others, or much beyond Margaret Curtis or Lillian Hyde many years ago, considering all the difference in balls and equipment; but where a few individuals could really clout the ball in years gone by, girl after girl steps to the tee these days and slams out a good one.

Another impressive thing about women's golf today is the number of girls still in their teens, or barely out of them, who are potential champions. Some one of these youngsters may completely upset the apple cart at Brookline next week by eliminating one of the pre-championship prime favorites. Patty Berg, still a youngster herself in years, but a veteran in golf and now a professional, can attest to the abilities of a couple of the national embryos who are entered for play at Brookline. Miss Berg had her hands full, on her way to winning the Western women's open at Cincinnati in June, in ousting 17-year-old Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., 4 and 3, and then Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., Western junior champion, by the closer margin of 3 and 2.

Other Young Girls

Misses Cline and Tainter are new to a national, but this might be the time and place for them to become national figures. The same goes for some others who in tournaments elsewhere already have made their mark this season, among them Shirley R. Podret of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a girl who in the New York State championship eliminated the defending champion, Mrs. Harry McNaughton, and who, in a subsequent match, banged off 11 consecutive 4s, to win 3 and 2 against Janet Younker, after having been three down in the first five holes.

A young Philadelphia matron, Mrs. John G. Capers, erstwhile Smith College student as Mary Fine, is bound to get considerable attention after what she did in a driving contest held in connection with the recent women's invitation at White Sulphur Springs, West Va., also for her superlative scoring in one of the match play rounds. She won the driving contest with hits of 235, 230, and 225 yards, for a total of 690, and in one match play round she went to the turn in 33. She finally had three pars for a 69, but slipped badly, for a 74.

Many Candidates

For the long-hitting honors in this championship there will be plenty of candidates; not intentional, naturally, for they are out to qualify and win matches, not merely to demonstrate who can hit farthest. One of the long ones, according to Maureen Orcutt, is Helen Sigel of the Philadelphia Country Club, who in Miss Orcutt's opinion, will outhit most of the girls from 10 to 20 yards.

Deborrah Verry and Mrs. John Goodrich of the Boston group will not be far behind any of the visiting contenders when they really catch hold of a tee shot. Two of the California long hitters, Clara Callender and Mrs. Betty Hicks Newell, provide a striking contrast of similar results from totally dissimilar physiques. Miss Callender stands fully six feet. Standing beside her, Mrs. Hicks looks like a pygmy. But both will be among the longest hitters at Brookline.

Pitch Shots Impress

Miss Callender has been at Oyster Harbors for several days, where several of the males who consider themselves pretty good off the tee have had to meet the ball on the sweet spot to keep out ahead of this tall girl from the West Coast. While her drives are impressive, it is her manner of playing the pitch shots that caught my eye more than anything else. The crispness of the ball contact, the way the blade is kept open and out toward the hole on the carry through, are very impressive. Miss Callender undoubtedly is one of the leading candidates for the title.

The U. S. G. A. really ought to furnish the golf reporters, through its women's committee, a Who's Who of the married ladies. Mrs. Willard E. Shepherd of Los Angeles, who went to the quarter-finals before losing to Patty Berg by only 2 up in 1937, and who also was a quarter-finalist in 1936, was better known as Helen Lawson, national qualifier last under that name at the Los Angeles Country Club in 1930. Mrs. Russell C. Mann, one of the favorites next week because of winning this year's women's Western and Trans-Mississippi, was Lucille Robinson. Mrs. Hayes Dansinburg of St. Paul, eight times winner of the Minnesota State title, was a national quarter-finalist in 1936, as Beatrice Barrett, before losing to that great English golfer, Pam Barton, who won our title that year and who since has turned professional.

Pistol, Rifle Match Slate Rearranged

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 4 (AP)—Seven pistol championships, six with the 38 caliber revolver and one with the service weapon, were on the national match schedule today along with three 22 caliber rifle events.

Only one of the originally scheduled small bore rifle matches was due for decision, heavy entry lists forcing postponement of two, cancellation of one, and a rearrangement of the entire slate.

Just when the winners would be announced was problematical. For instance, data on yesterday's four pistol and three rifle match schedule failed to clear the statistical office before midnight. Indications were that nightfall might halt the matches today, and that the schedule might have to be curtailed even further to finish by the Sunday deadline.

Leaders in yesterday's matches were:

22 caliber rifle, all comers, any sight, 50 yard—C. G. Hamby, Atlanta, Ga., 400 with 37 x's; Karl Kepp, Seattle, Wash., 400 with 37 x's. (Hamby named winner by virtues of rating.) All comers, metallic sights, 50 yards—Dave Carlson, New Haven, Conn., 400 with 36 x's; Carl Frank, Rochester, Minn., 400 with 32 x's.

Lyman doubles, 20 shots at 100 yards—D. E. Jacoby, Logan, and Sam Bond, New Philadelphia, Ohio, 400 of 400, with 20 x's; Arthur Koester, St. Louis, and A. B. MacMillen, Williamsburg, Pa., 400 with 15 x's.

45 caliber pistol timed fire—Albert Shipiro, Detroit, 198. Slow fire—Lee E. Echols, Nogales, Ariz., 185. Rapid fire—Jacob V. Engbrecht, Los Angeles, 193. Team event—Detroit Police, 1,106.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .333; Hopp, St. Louis, .331.
Runs—Reiser, Brooklyn, 100; Hack, Chicago, 96.
Runs Batted In—Camilli, Brooklyn, 97; Mize, St. Louis, 95.
Hits—Hack, Chicago, 164; Rucker, New York, 157.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, and Mize, St. Louis, 36.
Triples—Reiser, Brooklyn, 12; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 11.
Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 29; Ott, New York, 27.
Stolen Bases—Murtaugh, Philadelphia, 16; Frey, Cincinnati, and Handley, Pittsburgh, 15.
Pitching—White, St. Louis, 17-4; Riddle, Cincinnati, 15-4.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .409; Travis, Washington, .360.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 121; Di Maggio, New York, 113.
Runs Batted In—Keller, New York, 119; Di Maggio, New York, 112.
Hits—Travis, Washington, 185; Di Maggio, New York, 171.
Doubles—Di Maggio, New York, Judnich, St. Louis, and Kuhel, Chicago, 38.
Triples—Travis, Washington, and Heath, Cleveland, 16.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 34; Keller, New York, 33.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 34; Kuhel, Chicago, 19.
Pitching—Gomez, New York, 13-4; Ruffing, New York, 14-5.

Columbus Wins Flag

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—The Columbus Red Birds clinched the 1941 American Association pennant here Wednesday night by defeating Indianapolis, 5 to 3, as Johnny Grodzicki turned in his 19th victory of the season.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

There Was Only One Ruth

"Will there ever be another $80,000 ball player?" asks a fan. Meaning, of course, will some other big leaguer ever come along and equal Babe Ruth's top figure with the Yankees?

It was hinted a while back (although Joe denied any connection with the rumor) that Joe Di Maggio would ask for $80,000 when it came time to sign a 1942 contract.

Some enterprising newspaperman, apparently, picked Di Maggio as the logical successor to the throne once occupied by the Bambino. But even New York critics must admit it was a case of mistaken identity. The boy with the best chance is Ted Williams, the lanky Red Sox star.

By a Staff Photographer

Babe Ruth

Ted Has Color

Like Ruth, Williams is much more than a mechanical ball player. He has that indescribable quality known as color. The crowd gets a big kick out of every gesture, every move made by the fair-haired kid of the Fenway. They love his home runs. Ted has gone out of his way this year to make the public forget 1940 and his rub with the newspapermen. And he is doing a swell job, both on and off the field.

As everybody who follows the American League knows, Di Maggio is a machine-like, colorless workman, minus crowd appeal. No player in the game does a better job, day after day, but few people pay merely to watch him do it. He is the type of player you take for granted.

Team Player

Di Maggio is the most valuable man on the Yankee pay roll. He is their key man, at the plate or in the field. When he is hitting those long ones and running down enemy smashes in center field, the Yankees are rolling, as they have this season. The momentum of Joe's consecutive game hitting streak has been a major factor. Just the same, being a valuable team player is one thing and being a gate attraction is another.

Williams lacks the mechanical ability of Di Maggio. Ted may never come up to Joe in all-around defensive play—fielding and throwing. But the Red Sox youngster will draw more customers through the turnstiles and therefore may go higher in the salary line.

Ruth Underpaid

However, either one of these boys will have to hustle to keep pace with Ruth, the champ of all time in fan appeal. If Di Maggio yelled loud enough for $80,000, the Yankees could produce figures proving that the Babe drew more than his annual income in pre-season exhibition games. The New York club had his salary in the till before the American League schedule opened. Considering this fact, it would not be out of order to say that the Bambino was underpaid. In fact, the Yankees will now tell you he was.

The crowd went to see Ruth hit home runs, but they cheered him even though he struck out. If there were some way of finding out, a big percentage of the customers would probably admit that they would rather see Babe swing at a third one, than watch Di Maggio drive one out of the park. Ruth had just the right style, the right build and temperament to go with his tremendous power at the plate. And, one other thing they will never forget: he was a pal of the youngsters. He always had time to speak to the kids.

They Remember

There were many instances and numerous ways in which the Bambino solidified his popularity, but none was more typical than the incident which took place far from Yankee Stadium and the rest of the big league circuit.

It was an open date and Babe and some friends had motored upstate for a little golf. Unlike many of his other activities, Ruth took his golf seriously. And on this particular day he was not doing so well.

At about the sixth green the big fellow missed a 10-inch putt and put on a show unbecoming a gentleman of his position. It lasted for a couple of minutes, or until he looked down and saw a couple of youngsters standing near the edge of the green. Babe dropped his putter, walked over and picked up the shabbily dressed kids, carried them all the way to the clubhouse and bought them ice cream cones. Did the little fellows remember that exhibition on the green? Probably not, but they will never forget the ice cream.

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Frank Craven in a New Play in New York—Art in New Hampshire

'Village Green' Presents Small New Hampshire Town

By John Beaufort

New York

As geography goes in the theater, it cannot be more than a stone's throw from Grover's Corners to North Oxford, N. H., this being the case, the commentator of "Our Town" and Judge Homer W. Peabody of "Village Green" are neighbors. What could be more natural than to find Frank Craven, that memorable commentator, now stanchly representing both the rural judiciary and the Democratic Party in a new stronghold of granite Republicanism?

But the enjoyment of the new play at Henry Miller's Theater is strictly non-partisan. In writing "Village Green," Carl Allensworth has taken civil liberties with light comedy drama and produced a pleasant, rambling, easy play of good humors and modest pretensions.

Before pursuing the play's progress, there can be no harm in welcoming Mr. Allensworth as a new playwright with a positive way of writing, a journeyman's knowledge of the tools of the trade, a practical perception of character and comedy—all solid foundations.

In his first play to arrive on Broadway, he has not reached giddily for the moon. He has been content with New Hampshire. Having set several recognizable citizens on the stage, he has indicated his skill and his good sense in a comedy with which he, his producers, and New Hampshire can be pleased.

* * *

There is deviousness and there is overwriting, but these can be remedied if Mr. Allensworth will persist in cutting through them, shortening his stroke, and driving his points home with more force and terseness. The faculty for knowing how many phases of itself a joke will stand, for instance, is something which comes from perception and practice.

Presently, Mr. Allensworth is raising a little hue and cry about freedom of speech and artistic expression, blowing up a storm on the North Oxford village green. Young Jeremiah Bentham has painted some murals in the town hall. Among the symbolic figures is a semi-nude which arouses the ire of the town's busybodies. In a state of aberration produced by the sudden knowledge that the judge's daughter, Harriet, is going to marry a callow rival, Jeremiah paints Harriet's face above the shoulders of the disputed figure.

This act reduces from likely to well-nigh impossible Judge Peabody's chances of being elected State Senator, an office for which he has run nine times without success. At the instigation of a liberal clergyman and a visiting magazine photographer, the Judge is aroused to turn the campaign of personal abuse which his opponents have opened into a fight for freedom of expression.

When a member of the opposition inadvertently instigates the setting afire of the Town Hall, Judge Peabody's cause burns bright, even when the Town Hall fire is quenched. He not only wins the election but disposes of several minor plot predicaments which Mr. Allenworth has added for good measure. Mainwhile, Jeremiah's work has been compared by the magazine with that of Grant Wood, Thomas Hart Benton, and John Steuart Curry — a good enough send-off for any young man.

* * *

The level of performance is high. Mr. Craven makes the judge his own man, wry without being grotesque, dry without being dusty, and tart in a manner that is by no means unsweet. The quizzicalities of Mr. Craven's expressions, especially his smile, are something of art and even more of good nature. His voice is light but he will not let you miss anything. His playing is supple and delicate. Mr. Craven's build is slight. When Judge Peabody confronts and overcomes heftier opponents, the method is one of penetration and sharpness, rather than of violence.

The other characters are cut from a more familiar pattern, and Mr. Allensworth is fortunate in those who play them. Perry Wilson sets out with her own charm and mettle to inspirit a heroine frequently in a tearful state. Both she and John Craven, who gives Jeremiah a manly gentleness, deliver an affecting touch to the reconciliation scene. Matt Briggs and Calvin Thomas stir up strife volubly. John Ravold acts a meek man with patience and quiet valor. As the motherly Mrs. Peabody, Laura Pierpont behaves like a lady who can darn a sock and make a bowl of hot soup. For sheer reliance on their own resources, Joseph Allen as the town drunkard and Henry Jones as the spurned suitor are particularly able.

Apart from certain lapses, Felix Jacoves has gaited his direction nicely to the progress of the play. Raymond Sovey's livingroom set accommodates the kind of furniture which gives the impression of being old-fashioned rather than antique. The Olneys and Mr. Jacoves should feel happy about their production. If the world still has room for a decent comedy about homely folk, then let it be hoped that there will be Maypole dancing every night on Mr. Allensworth's "Village Green."

'Village Green'

New comedy by Carl Allensworth. Staged by Felix Jacoves. Setting by Raymond Sovey. Produced by the Olneys and Mr. Jacoves. Beginning on Sept. 3 at Henry Miller's Theater, with the following cast:

Judge Homer W. Peabody ..... Frank Craven
Zeke Bentham ..... Joseph Allen
Margaret Peabody ..... Laura Pierpont
Harriet Peabody ..... Perry Wilson
Jeremiah Bentham ..... John Craven
Henry Ames ..... Matt Briggs
Hubert Carter ..... Henry Jones
The Reverend Horace Shurtleff ..... Calvin Thomas
Walter Godkin ..... John Ravold
Harmony Godkin ..... Maida Reade
George Martin ..... Joseph R. Garry
A Boy Scout ..... Julian Olney, Jr.
The Reverend Arthur McKnight ..... Frank Wilcox
Dawson ..... Norman Lloyd

Vandamm

Ready to Rehearse for "Candle in the Wind"

The company of Maxwell Anderson's new play is seen on the stage of the Guild Theater in New York. Alfred Lunt, the director, and Mr. Anderson are standing. Helen Hayes and Stiano Braggiotti, who have the leading roles, are seated at the extreme left. The play opens at the Colonial Theater in Boston on Sept. 15. It is a Theater Guild-Playwrights' Company production.

Work of New Group on View At State Library in Concord

By Dorothy Adlow

At the State Library, Concord, N. H., there will be on view the first weeks of September small oils, water colors, prints, and sculptures by members of the New Hampshire Art Association. This group began its career last June at Hanover with a good sized display.

It is no surprise to find the natural beauty of New Hampshire, life on the farm, and town scenes the favored subject matter. For this group seems to be shaping up as a regional nucleus bound together by environment as well as the common pursuit of painting. In some respects, it resembles the art society of southern Vermont although the latter shows broader latitude and more flexibility. The New Hampshire group has not yet ferreted out all possibilities, nor is it experienced enough to take the bolder steps hazarded in Vermont to give zest and amusement to the annual show.

Love of the mountains, the streams, the birch and pine is manifest in many pictures; in others there are portrayed the weathered farmhouses, the great practical barns, the tubular silos, sawmills, and the small white churches. Something of the Barbizon spirit has gripped the painters, who find the eventful countryside a delight and a challenge. Maybe they are expressing a desire widely felt today, to get into the country, to enjoy quiet and exhilaration, to avoid the tension of city life. But country life off in the hills has its strain, too; and some painters allude to that.

Spring and summer foliage prevail although at this moment the artists of New Hampshire are anticipating the autumn change with its refulgent palette. The greens are fresh, though few can really come to terms with the variety of tonalities imparted by any scene. The New Hampshire greens run from deep emerald to yellowish hues. They are evasive and no brush can do more than achieve an approximation. The painters elect a personal choice, permitting temperament and taste to prevail when technical resource slackens.

Among the small pictures at Concord are many which hold our interest: the water colors of Arthur Schmalz which are tidily and thoughtfully executed; the still-life of Arthur Esner in which color is a motivating factor in design; "Old Fish House," by Carl Tait in which color promotes feeling rather than form: "Clown," by Edward Devlin for its pathos; "Farm Building," by Wayne Groves for its discerning treatment of greens; "Herrick Court," by Ruth Farrington for its broad brushwork; "Lonely Lake," by Helen Stotesbury for its consistency; "Epping Forest, England," by John Pratt Whitman for tenderness of sentiment; "Rain off Florida Coast," by Theodore Tilton for atmosphere; "Auction," by Lois B. Tracy for vitality and wit; and "The Pool," by Nathaniel Burwash for evocative quality. Other exhibitors are Omer Lassonde, Nils Larson, John Chandler, Ethel R. Foster, Helena Putnam, Katherine Merrill, Carola Goldsmith, Dexter Dawes, Grace Bliss Stewart, Omer Luneau and Adelaide Dodge.

There are shown also delicately wrought miniatures by J. Trueworthy and sculptures by Sidney M. Williams, Jr. The latter are carefully carved from black marble and basalt and show able workmanship.

Music and Musicians

Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin will give their only Boston concert, one of the events in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series, in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, Nov. 25. Their program will include the Beethoven A major (Kreutzer) Sonata, Mozart Sonata in B flat and the Schubert Fantasy.

* * *

Don Cossacks

One of the first appearances in the 1941-42 transcontinental tour of the world-famous Don Cossacks takes place in Symphony Hall, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 19. The noted chorus, directed by Serge Jaroff, will make its thirteenth tour of the United States, presenting a varied program of songs and dances. The current season will mark their twenty-second anniversary.

* * *

Trapp Family Singers

The Trapp Family Singers whose three Boston concerts take place in Jordan Hall, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 30, Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, and Saturday afternoon, Dec. 6, have a record tour this season of 71 dates. This group of eight, with their musical director, Dr. Wasner, will make the entire tour in two automobiles. The Trapp Family took out their "first papers" for American citizenship this month.

* * *

Chamber Music Contest

The Society for the Publication of American Music, Oscar Wagner, president, announces that it will again examine chamber music manuscripts with a view to publication. Works for any combination not exceeding six instruments are eligible, although the society is particularly interested this year in the following: sonata for string and piano; piano trio; combination of strings and woodwinds. Compositions must be by American citizens or by composers who have applied for citizenship. They should be sent, up to Oct. 15, to the society's secretary, Miss Marion Bauer, 40 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.

On the Stage

Alan Gray Holmes will end his 12-week season at the Town Hall Playhouse, Westboro, next week with "Her Cardboard Lover" in which Tallulah Bankhead will star. The engagement begins Monday evening. Featured in the cast are Harry Ellerbe, Viola Frayne, Fred Keating, Ralph Kellard, and Stephen Eugene Cole.

* * *

At the Red Barn Theater in Westboro the play next week will be George S. Kaufman's and Moss Hart's "You Can't Take It With You." The season at this theater will continue through Sept. 20.

* * *

At Skowhegan, Maine, the Lakewood Players will present Philip Barry's "Paris Bound" next week. The final production of the season, beginning Sept. 15, will be "Gas Light," by Patrick Hamilton.

* * *

Francis Lederer in "Autumn Crocus" will be the bill for next week at the Maplewood (N. J.) Theater. Last week, according to the management, hundreds of persons were turned away, unable to secure seats or standing room for performances of Ingrid Bergman in "Anna Christie."

* * *

Brock Pemberton is postponing the Manhattan premiere of "Two Story House" at least for a week. More pruning seemed advisable after the first try-out performances in Washington.

* * *

The Savoy Opera Guild offers "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Trial by Jury," at the Cherry Lane Theater, 38 Commerce Street, New York, on Thursday and Saturday evenings of this week. On Sept. 11, the Guild opens its fall Gilbert and Sullivan season with "Ruddigore."

Dwight Godwin

Figures in Jacob's Pillow Festival

Anton Dolin, Ruth St. Denis, Alicia Markova, and Ted Shawn, all of whom will dance in the final program of the season at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass., Friday and Saturday afternoons.

At the Telepix

A screen version of the radio quiz, "So You Think You Know Music," featuring H. V. Kaltenborn, Faith Baldwin, and Peggy Wood will be shown at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other films will be: Lowell Thomas' report on "American Naval Strength"; the story of TVA and its power-for-defense program; a Mack Sennett comedy with Ben Turpin, Billy Beran, and Louise Fazenda; two travelogues; a Disney cartoon; and 30 minutes of news.

The Lake Whalom Theater at Fitchburg will conclude its season next week with the comedy, "Laugh That Off." The engagement begins Monday evening.

Plays in Prospect

Mr. Big—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, for two weeks. Comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane, produced and staged by George S. Kaufman. The play is announced to provide "mystery, comedy, thrills, and laughs." The cast includes Hume Cronyn, Fay Wray, Betty Furness, Harry Gribbon, Judson Laire, Barry Sullivan, Florenz Ames, E. J. Ballantine, Mitzi Hajos, Sidney Stone and others. Settings by Donald Oenslager. Production in preparation for New York.

Candle in the Wind—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Sept. 15, for two weeks. Play by Maxwell Anderson, starring Helen Hayes, and presented jointly by the Theater Guild and the Playwrights' Company as the first offering in the series of six subscription plays. Alfred Lunt is staging the production; settings are by Jo Mielziner. The play, which is in prose, has a setting in Occupied France. Cast includes Stiano Braggiotti, Evelyn Varden, Leona Roberts, Minnie Dupree, Justina Wayne, Robert Harrison, Lotte Lenya, Kund Kruger, and others. Production in preparation for New York.

Native Son—At the Opera House or the Majestic, beginning Monday, Sept. 15, for two weeks. Drama by Paul Green and Richard Wright, adapted from Mr. Wright's novel of the same name, beginning a long tour under auspices of the Mercury Theater in association with Bern Bernard. The play had a run in New York last spring.

Viva O'Brien—At the Shubert, beginning Sept. 22 or 25. Latin American musical with a book by Billy K. and Elinor Wells, score by Marie Grevor, Mexican composer, lyrics by Raymond Leveen, and sets by Clark Robinson. Chester Hale, director of the dancing, is associated in the production with John Hickey and Mr. Robinson. Featured players are Russ Brown, Marie Nash, and Mildred Watson. One scene is described as an indoor aquacade, with diving from a 30-foot tower into a nine-feet tank. Production in preparation for New York.

Arsenic and Old Lace—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Sept. 29, for two weeks. Comedy-mystery by Joseph Kesselring, produced by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, offered as the second in the series of subscription plays. The play is still running in New York, with a second company in Chicago. The Boston company will include Laura Hope Crews, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr.

The Doctor's Dilemma—At the Shubert, beginning Oct. 6, for two weeks. Katharine Cornell in her own production of the play by Shaw, directed by Guthrie McClintic, and provided with settings by Donald Oenslager. With two exceptions, the cast will be the same as it was when the New York run ended. Gina Malo succeeds Margaret Curtis and Gregory Peck replaces David Orrick. Raymond Massey, who was in the company during much of the New York engagement, had departed before the end of the run.

Blithe Spirit—At the Wilbur, beginning Oct. 13, for two weeks. Farce by Noel Coward, presented by John Wilson. Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonore Corbett, and Mildred Natwick head the cast. In preparation for New York.

News of the Screen

Thomas Mitchell has been signed by RKO Radio for one of the important roles in the production of "Joan of Paris" in which Michele Morgan will make her Hollywood screen debut.

* * *

Bob Hope has asked Samuel Goldwyn to have Teresa Wright play opposite him in the forthcoming production, tentatively called "Treasure Chest." Miss Wright plays the role of the daughter in the Goldwyn production of "The Little Foxes."

* * *

Loretta Young and Fredric March will be starred in Columbia's romantic comedy, "Bedtime Story," with Robert Benchley in an important part. Miss Young has just completed for Columbia the Gregory Ratoff production, "The Men in Her Life." Mr. Benchley has recently finished a role in "You'll Never Get Rich," co-starring Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth, and is now working in "Three Girls About Town."

* * *

William Hawks' first big feature film for RKO Radio Pictures will be a picturization of John Steinbeck's "Red Pony." This will mark the reunion of this author with Lewis Milestone, who has been signed to produce and direct. Milestone, who recently directed the Ronald Colman-starring "My Life With Caroline," was responsible for the brilliant direction of Steinbeck's best seller "Of Mice and Men."

* * *

A bulletin from Radio City Music Hall in New York says that during the first 12 days of its engagement at that theater "The Little Foxes" has been seen by 297,889 persons. The film, in which Bette Davis is starred, begins its third week there today.

* * *

Emma Dunn and Fred Burton have been assigned roles in "Babes on Broadway," the MGM musical in which Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland are starred.

* * *

Bruce Cabot has been borrowed by Warners from Walter Wanger for three films, the first of which will be a role opposite Constance Bennett in "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," adapted from the play by William Vaughn Moody, "The Great Divide." Warren William will have one of the prominent roles.

* * *

Robert Florey will direct "Remember Tomorrow," starring vehicle for Priscilla Lane and Richard Whorf, which will be produced by Warners.

Stamp Proposed For Philharmonic

There is every evidence that the approaching centennial season of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society is going to be a gala anniversary, nationally celebrated. When the Post Office Department's stamp program for 1942 is announced it may include a special issue to mark the one-hundredth anniversary of America's oldest orchestra. Albert Goldman, New York Postmaster, has recommended such an issue to Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General.

In recommending the issue Postmaster Goldman called his chief's attention to the fact that the United States, now the greatest center of musical activity in the world, has only once honored the musical profession in an issue of stamps. This was as part of the Famous Americans Series, which included heads of Nevin, MacDowell, Foster, Sousa, and Herbert.

Other countries, Mr. Goldman pointed out, have long made a custom of commemorating musical events. Italy printed stamps for the Stradivarius and Bellini centenaries. In like manner Germany celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Wagner's passing and Czechoslovakia the fiftieth anniversary of Smetana's. Austria has issued stamps to honor many musicians, including Bach and Handel. France honored Debussy this way; Poland, Paderewski; Hungary, Liszt and Brazil, Gomes.

The Philharmonic's centennial is an event of national importance. The history of America's oldest orchestra is synonymous with the rise of the United States from a culturally barren outpost to the acknowledged center of music that it is today.

The contrast between the United States in 1842, the year the Philharmonic was founded, and today, is emphasized by the following facts: In 1842 New York City had a population of 300,000. The telephone, radio, and automobile were unknown. New Yorkers of the day were so little inclined to good music that they refused to listen to more than one movement of a symphony at a sitting. During its first season the Philharmonic gave only three concerts. Today it gives more than 100 concerts a year in New York and on tour and reaches an audience of 9,000,000 people through its Sunday broadcasts.

Concerning the proposed issue of stamps Postmaster-General Walker had the following to say in a letter to Dr. Walter Damrosch:

"The important service rendered by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society in the advancement of music, with all its cultural values, is universally recognized, which justifies the extensive celebrations that are being looked forward to in connection with the centenary anniversary. It is the policy of the department to co-operate as far as possible in the celebration of events of national significance by means of postage stamps of distinctive and appropriate designs. . . .

"It is impossible at this early date to render a final decision, but you may be assured that the matter will receive our very careful and sympathetic consideration when the schedule of commemorative stamps for 1942 is being formulated."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT MAT. SAT. — TONIGHT 8:30 — Eve. $1.10 to $3.30 — Wed. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75 — Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75 inc. tax.
WORLD'S GREATEST ENTERTAINER
AL JOLSON IN HIS NEW MUSICAL
"HOLD ON TO YOUR HATS"

PLYMOUTH • OPENS SEPT. 8
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS NOW
A GEORGE S. KAUFMAN production
"MR. BIG"
A New Comedy
by ARTHUR SHEEKMAN & MARGARET SHANE
Produced and Staged by MR. KAUFMAN
MYSTERY! COMEDY! THRILLS and LAUGHS!
Eve. $2.75-55c. Mats. Thurs.-Sat. $2.20-55c.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway, PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Moves to Royale Thea., W. 45 St.—Sept. 9

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with PERCY WARAM
MARGALO GILLMORE
EMPIRE THEA., B'way and 40 Street, Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40—Air Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON, PAUL LUKAS, MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs., 8:40 M'n'ees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned • Mail Orders Filled

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Scienc Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
NOW AT OUR Popular Prices
ORSON WELLES' CITIZEN KANE
DOROTHY COMINGORE
RUTH WARRICK
CO-FEATURE
SCATTERGOOD MEETS BROADWAY
with GUY KIBBEE
ALWAYS A BETTER SHOW

LOEW'S STATE
KEN. 3666
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
LIB. 3491
and ORPHEUM

EXETER
ELMBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
Evgs., Sat., Sun., 44c, 55c, 22c; Aft. 30c, Tax Inc.
Mary Martin • Don Ameche
"KISS THE BOYS GOOD BYE"
PLUS "HIRED WIFE"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Henry FONDA • Joan BENNETT • Warren WILLIAM
"WILD GEESE CALLING"
Plus "Ice-Capades"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE SUMMER THEATRE
Brattle Hall—TRO 1468
★ NANCY CARROLL
in
"MR. & MRS. NORTH"
Evgs. at 8:40—55c to $1.65—Mat. Wed.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Hold On To Your Hats," by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks, and Eddie Davis. Starring Al Jolson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. 2, 5, 8:10. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45.

Fenway—"Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Keith-Memorial—"Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 9:45 a. m., 1:17, 4:46, 8:15. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:03, 9:32.

Kenmore—"Argentine Nights," Andrews Sisters and Ritz Bros. 1:20, 4:45, 8:05. "Druma Along the Mohawk," Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 2:45, 6:18, 9:30.

Metropolitan—"Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Ice Capades," 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Modern—"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Berry. 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

Orpheum—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 9:55. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8.

Paramount—"Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 9:20, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:20, 10. "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

R. K. O. Boston—"Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce and Jane Darwell. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:45, 7:40, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Berry. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Travels—Canadian South West Victoria and a State Reception in India." "Roller Skating." "Skinnay Ennis and Orchestra." "Hubby Cooks for the Boys," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:15 a. m., 2:48, 6:20, 9:50. "Whistling in the dark," Red Skelton. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.

Telepix—"The Red Army." "Raymond Gram Swing." "Information Please?" "The Bowery." "Diving Thrills." "Comedy." Cartoon and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—"Hurricane Smith." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "The Lion Has Wings." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Tremont—"Blondie Goes Latin." 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 9, 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:25.

Uptown—"Underground," Philip Doran, Jeffrey Lynn. 1:25, 4:45, 8:20. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:15, 6:35, 10:05.

Films in Boston

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Bette Grable. "The Round Up." Richard Dix. 2 and 8. **Regent**: "Las Vegas Nights. Phil Regan." "Dead Men Tell." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Reluctant Dragon." "I'll Wait for You." Marsha Hunt and R. Sterling. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Broadway Limited." Victor McLaglan. 2:08, 5:10, 8:10. "Charlie Chaplin Festival." 3:45, 6:50, 9:46. **Brookline Village**: "I'll Wait for You." Marsha Hunt and Robert Sterling. 3:54, 6:58, 9:44. **Cleveland Circle**: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn and Philip Dorn. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "Under Fiesta Stars." Gene Autry. 2 and 8. **Harvard Square**: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. "Million Dollar Baby." Baby Sandy. 2 and 8. **University**: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Under Age." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Penthouse Mystery." Ralph Bellamy and M. Lindsay. "Hello Sucker." Hugh Herbert. 2. Evenings 7-11. **Strand**: "Shining Victory." James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:34, 7:34. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:20, 9:20.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Reluctant Dragon." "Night Train." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 2:50, 7, 9:44. "Too Many Blondes." 1:50, 8:35. **Park**: "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and H. Heidt. "Trial of Mary Dugan." Laraine Day and Robert Young. 2 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. "March of Time." "West Point Widow." 1:30 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Dance Hall." Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 2:10, 6:13. "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart. 3:50, 9:35.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "I'll Sell My Life." "Great Guy." James Cagney. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Three Sons o' Guns." Wayne Morris. 1:30, 5, 8:10. "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. **Mystic**: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. 1:55, 6:25. "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 8:05. **Maplewood**: "Caught in the Draft." Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Scattergood Baines." Guy Kibbe. 1:45 and 7:45. **Orpheum**: "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Meet Boston Blackie." Chester Morris. 1:45, continuous 7-11. **Strand**: "Lady from Louisiana." John Wayne and Ona Munson. 1:55, 7:30. "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn. 3:25, 9:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Shining Victory." James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30, 4:49, 7:51. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:05, 6:21, 9:23.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Broadway Limited." Marjorie Woodworth. 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford**: "She Knew All the Answers." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:35, 8:25. "West Point Widow." Anne Shirley. 2:20, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Affectionately Yours." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "My Life with Caroline." 3:45, 9:43. "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Singapore Woman." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Great Swindle." Jack Hold and M. Reynolds. "Criminals Within." **Strand**: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Her First Beau." Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper.

REVERE—Boulevard: "They Met In Bombay." Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. "Emergency Landing." Carol Hughes. 2 and 8. **Revere**: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Emergency Landing." Carol Hughes. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Lady in Question," Rita Hayworth and Brian Aherne. "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby and Marie Wilson. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. 2 and 8. **Central**: "That Uncertain Feeling." Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. "Tight Shoes." J. Howard and B. Crawford. 2 and 8. **Davis Square**: "Lady From Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Robert Preston. "Horror Island." 2 and 7:45. **Strand**: 23½ Hours' Leave." James Ellison. "Sweethearts of the Navy." E. Linden and C. Parker. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Million Dollar Baby." Jeffrey Lynn and Priscilla Lane. "King of the Zombies." 2 and 7:30. **Strand**: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "They Dare Not Love." George Brent. 2. Continuous from 5:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Bachelor Daddy," with Baby Sandy. 2:10, 8:10. "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 3:30, 9:28.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Shining Hour." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "One Night in Lisbon." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Cowboy and Blonde." 1:45 and 7:45. **Watertown Square**: "Robin Hood." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Girls Under 21." Paul Kelly. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLY — Strand: "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. "Adventure in Washington." Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Nurse's Secret." Lee Patrick. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby. "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." Warren William and Jean Muir. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Flame of New Orleans." Marlene Dietrich. 3:52, 9:22. "Tight Shoes." John Howard and Binnie Barnes. 2:35, 6:40, 9:51.

Commerce and Finance

Vigorous Debate in Senate Over Low Income Tax Proposals

Business and Industry

Canada to Cut Non-Essential Goods Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Under pressure from Washington, Canada is moving fast toward large-scale regimentation of industry aimed at diversion of materials from civilian to war uses, according to a report from the Ottawa correspondent of Business Week.

Initial purpose, it is stated, is to satisfy Washington that scarce materials secured in part from the United States are not being used in Canada for maintaining production of consumer goods.

Co-ordinate Controls

Last week's reorganization of the Canadian steel control is being followed by co-ordination of other controls by Ottawa preparatory to a crackdown on non-essential output. Expansion of war production in the Dominion is given officially as the reason but insiders in Canada know that Washington has been complaining about lack of formal Canadian rationing.

Immediate effect of Washington's pressure is that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is being placed directly under the control of Finance Minister Ilsley, who will be given large powers over production and prices and will be ordered to work in co-operation with the reorganized War Industries Control Board.

Canadian public opinion is also exerting increasing pressure on Ottawa for a clearer demonstration that the country is organizing a 100 per cent war effort. This demonstration could take three forms: 1) Washing out bookkeeping entries for a large part of Canada's aid to Britain and substituting direct contributions of supplies or assuming a larger share of the cost of joint activities; (2) an all-out shift of non-essential industrial activity into war production; (3) conscription of man power for overseas service.

When Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King reviewed Canadian troops in England last Saturday, boos were mixed with cheers. The ufavorable reception is recognized as an army demand for conscription.

More Aid Urged

Canada is financing British war purchases of about $1,000,000,000 this year, but many Canadians feel this isn't good enough. Because they don't expect the debt ever to be paid, they claim it would be better for Canada to supply at least part of the goods as an outright gift.

Business says that in the 11 months ending Sept. 30, Canada will have supplied 425,000,000 pounds of bacon to Britain. Of the 1,000,000,000 pounds Britain wants from this continent in the next 12 months, Canada expects to supply 600,000,000 pounds. The Bacon Control Board is now working out the price to be paid under the larger British contract; heretofore, the price to Britain has been about 2½ cents less than the domestic price and the Ottawa government has made up the difference in a bonus to packers, who have passed it on to farmers in payment for hogs. Ottawa favors raising the contract price to eliminate the bonus and provide sufficient encouragement to farmers to increase hog production.

Power Production 17.8 P. C. Above 1940

By the Associated Press

New York

Production of electricity by the nation's electric light and power industry in the week ended August 30 totaled 3,223,609,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute announced

This was a more than seasonally expected rise of nine-tenths of one per cent over the 3,193,404,000 kilowatt hours produced in the preceding week, and represented a gain of 17.8 per cent over the 2,736,224,000 for the like week last year.

Power production in the New England area in the latest week showed a gain of 22.5 per cent over a year ago. Mid-Atlantic 16, Central Industrial 19.3, West Central 12.1, Southern States 24.8, Rocky Mountain 8.5, and Pacific Coast more than 10.5.

Steel Needs For Defense Are Charted

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry estimated total steel requirements in 1941 for defense, domestic civilian use and export would be 80,000,000 net tons of ingots, or approximately 95 per cent of the industry's capacity at the beginning of the year.

Estimated requirements for this year exceed by 20 per cent the total tonnage produced in 1940, the previous peak year for steel production, and exceed by 60 per cent the top annual output in the first World War.

Of the major consuming classifications, jobbers, dealers and distributors came first with a total estimated at 11,800,000 tons. Automobiles, trucks and mechanized military equipment, including tanks, was second with 11,000,000. Construction, including highways, cantonments and defense plant work but excluding ships and public utilities, came third with an estimated 9,400,000 tons.

The amount of steel that would be sent abroad was estimated at 8,500,000 tons. Shipbuilding was expected to consume 2,600,000 tons. Aircraft was estimated to need the smallest amount at 300,000 tons.

The expected demand compares with the high record annual output of 66,982,000 net tons of steel in 1940, 61,735,500 net tons produced in 1929 and a World War peak of 49,649,000 net tons in 1917. The survey was based upon statistics of actual shipments of steel to major industries in recent years and in the first quarter of 1941, checked against analysis of expected demand from such sources in the remainder of 1941.

The study was made by the committee on Commercial Research of the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Oil Industry Enters Final Third Of the Year With Many Uncertainties

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—The oil industry enters the final third of the year with numerous uncertainties.

Compounding the problem of transporting oil and products to the eastern seaboard are questions of Government control, gasoline rationing, priorities of equipment and material.

Plan Pipeline

Progress is reported on plans for a 1,530-mile pipeline from Texas and Illinois to the New Jersey and Philadelphia refineries.

An estimated 430,000 tons of steel is needed for the project. A request now is being considered for a priority rating for material.

A contract may be awarded this month. Completion of the line is intended to alleviate the tanker shortage which has made difficult the transportation of crude oil and gasoline from Gulf coast points to the East.

The line would carry 250,000 barrels of crude daily from Longview, Texas, and Wood River, Ill., across half the nation, scaling the Alleghenies Mountains.

Industry representatives are watching closely the hearing before a special Senate Committee appointed to investigate the East Coast oil shortage. The group this week is to hear testimony of the American Association of Railroads on the availability of tank cars.

As a stop-gap, a reduction of fuel oil consumption and a switch to soft coal by those industries which can utilize it is in prospect.

Oil Output Up

The Oil and Gas Journal reported the daily crude flow for the week ended Aug. 30 was 3,990,270 barrels, up 24,620 from the previous week. Only Kansas and California production declined.

Industry interest in Mexico was heightened by President Manuel Avila Camacho's annual message to Congress in which he predicted a general settlement, "both just and equitable," of all questions pending between the United States and Mexico.

Mexico's expropriation of foreign oil properties in 1938 is among those questions.

Price Ceilings to Be Placed on Waste Paper

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Leon Henderson, price administrator, said last evening that all of the more important grades of waste paper would be placed under ceiling prices as of October 1 at the levels which prevailed on June 16.

Mr. Henderson said that the new price schedule would supersede existing voluntary price agreements which his office has obtained in several areas.

The effect of the voluntary agreements, he added, has been "largely nullified by failure of certain members of the trade" to abide by them.

Mr. Henderson asserted that an adequate flow of waste paper to consuming mills was essential both to the defense program and to civilian industry.

OPM Restricts Use Of Synthetic Resins

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management issued an order prohibiting the use of synthetic resins made of three specified kinds of chemicals in manufacturing a long list of common articles.

Included on the list were amateur photographic equipment, hardware, smoker's articles, advertising items, picture frames, toys and games.

Chemicals covered by the order are formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, and hexamethylenetetramine. They are essential to the manufacture of explosives and plastics.

The order gave first preference to defense needs and then assigned a lower priority rating to such uses as radios, household appliances, passenger automobiles, and commercial photographic equipment.

Diamond Match Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — Diamond Match Co. reported for the six months ended June 30 consolidated net profit of $1,002,991, equal to 79 cents a share on common stock against $1,003,236 or 79 cents a share in the first half of last year.

Roosevelt Seen Approving Tax Exemption Cut

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Facing a showdown on a proposal to take more tax money from low-income groups, Senate leaders spread the word today that President Roosevelt was solidly behind their effort to cut income tax exemptions from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single individuals.

As debate on the record-breaking $3,679,800,000 revenue measure entered its second day, both Democratic leader Alben Barkley and Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee said they had ample votes to defeat an effort by Senator Robert La Follette (P) of Wisconsin to retain the exemptions at their present levels.

Broader Tax Base

In informal conferences with their colleagues, the leaders asserted that Mr. Roosevelt was very anxious to see the lower exemptions approved. The Chief Executive recently urged a broader tax base in a letter to Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee. Although the President said that all Americans were willing to bear their share of the tax burden, the House failed to act.

Senator La Follette, former advocate of a lower tax base, said yesterday that there was no justification for "dipping further into the poor man's income" until stiffer excess profits levies were imposed on corporations. Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri voiced similar criticism, and the two Senators were expected to lead a vigorous fight against the projected reduction.

The reduced exemptions would raise about $300,000,000 in revenue and would require almost 5,000,000 persons who now do not have any income tax worries to file returns next March. However, the number of actual new tax payers would increase by only 2,256,000, since less than half of those filing returns under the lower exemptions would have taxable net incomes after deductions had been made.

To make up in part for the revenue which would be lost by retaining existing personal exemptions, Senator La Follette suggested a reduction from $10,000 to $25,000 in the existing exemptions under the estate and gift taxes. The latter proposal, recommended earlier this year by the Treasury, was estimated to yield about $70,000,000.

Although skipping over the more controversial proposals temporarily, the Senate worked at a rapid clip yesterday to dispose of finance committee amendments, raising hopes of final action before the week-end.

Several controversies stood in the way of final action, however. These included a proposal to prohibit husbands and wives in community property states from dividing income in order to lower taxes and an effort by old age pension advocates to write in a $30-a-month pension for all persons over 60.

More Proposals

In yesterday's three-and-a-half-hour session, the chamber approved amendments which made a net addition of more than $120,000,000 in the House-approved bill.

It approved these proposals:

Increases in corporation surtaxes from 5 to 6 per cent on the first $25,000 of net income and from 6 to 7 per cent on income over that amount, estimated to yield $120,500,000 annually.

Incorporation of the House 10 per cent special defense tax in the schedule of personal surtax rates, with no changes in aggregate revenue.

Increase from 5 to 10 per cent in the house levy on local telephone bills, estimated to yield an extra $43,600,000.

Elimination of House taxes on soft drinks, estimated to provide $22,600,000.

Elimination of House levies on radio time sales, estimated at $12,500,000.

Elimination of House billboard taxes, estimated at $1,700,000.

Creation of a 14-man special committee to study methods of cutting non-defense government expenditures.

Provision for taxpayers with incomes of $3,000 and less to make out returns on a simplified form.

Greyhound Places Orders For Passenger Buses

CHICAGO (AP)—Greyhound Corporation announced it had placed orders for 366 passenger buses costing $5,350,000.

Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company received an order for 283 buses, American Car & Foundry Company for 48 and General American Aerocoach Company for 35.

Between 75 and 80 per cent of the cost will be financed by Greyhound through a five year conditional sales agreement with banks, bearing an average interest rate of 2½ per cent.

Cement Output Up 30 P.C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that Portland cement production in July was 16,000,000 barrels, an increase of 30.2 per cent compared with the same month last year. July shipments, the Bureau said, jumped 24.1 per cent over the same period of 1940 to 16,687,000 barrels, while stocks at mills dropped 7.3 per cent to 21,178,000. Mill value of shipments during the first half of 1941—71,644,000 barrels—was estimated at $105,440,000.

Ceiling on Cotton Gray Goods Major Move in Textile Trade

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article 1

NEW YORK—Announcement of the new OPACS ceiling on cotton gray goods next Monday will mark another chapter in the stormy and tortuous course of 1941 price control, and come as the fourth major move of its kind in the cotton textile industry alone in the last five months.

It will also provide a clue to whether OPACS, or the new Office of Price Administration as it is now to be called, intends to adjust its new price control policies to some rather disappointing experiences in recent months—particularly in the cotton textile industry.

All branches of the textile industry—cotton, wool, rayon and silk have been going great guns this year. Phenomenal activity in the cotton industry is expected to result in an output this year of something round 11,000,000,000 yards, against a previous all-time peak (in 1937) of only 9,600,000,000 yards. Last available figures showed that in July the industry operated at 123 per cent of two-shift, 80-hour-week capacity.

Heavy Backlog

Nearly all branches of the industry are booked ahead with orders as far as they are willing to accept such orders and only operating bottlenecks such as lack of skilled labor and of machine-repairs prevent close to full three-shift, 80-hour-week operations which would be by definition "150 per cent of capacity." A year ago in July the industry was running at only 86 per cent of two-shift capacity. The pressure for output may be imagined from the fact that early in the summer an amateurish OPACS price ceiling placed the lower-garde mass consumption lines of gray goods completely stopped Worth Street trading in gray goods for an entire month without causing a single spindle or bobbin to stop turning. And at present, due to the shortage of burlap from Calcutta, the trade is preparing at government request to figure a way to expand production of osnaburgs, which are a sort of cotton burlap, from current output of 250,000,000 yards up to nearly 600,000,000 yards with no way for it to be done except to switch looms from other nearly similar weaves.

Other textile branches are similarly active. Apparel wool consumption is the highest on record, and the consumption of scoured wool for the first six months of this year was 87 per cent of the average full-year consumption for the first five years. The rayon yarn industry has been steadily increasing capacity and output in the last year and has now been required by OPACS to allocate 10 per cent of its output to the silk hosiery and silk throwing industry, but this has been done only by cutting down the shipments of yarn to the rayon industry's regular customers in the rayon weaving industry.

Four Price Ceilings

The tightness in the cotton textile market last Spring caused it to be one of the first industries to attract the price-controlling attentions of OPACS, and four separate groups of ceilings have now been set in the industry, covering probably 80 per cent of the textile products which move through the intermediate markets. Not all these price ceilings have had happy consequences.

The first ceilings were placed on the finer end of the yarn business, i. e., on certain combed yarns, in May. The ceilings were substantially below existing prices, which had been running up as a result of heavy Army buying increasing civilian demand for men's underwear, etc. As a result of the ceilings, trading was slowed and in a few cases paralyzed, and some resentment was engendered in the trade.

In June OPACS moved down the line from the yarn to the gray goods business and fixed ceilings on five key items in the heavier gray goods lines. The ceilings were on print cloths (which go into percales, curtains, and men's shirts); sheeting and carded and combed broadcloths, which go into men's shirts and shorts; tobacco cloths (cheese-cloth, to the layman) and osnaburgs, which compete with burlap and go into such things as sandbags, of which the Army wants 100,000,000 this year.

The disruption in the combed yarn market produced by the May ceilings was as nothing compared with the paralysis produced in the gray goods markets by the June ceilings. These ceilings, to begin with, were substantially below going prices. As a result an estimated 7,000,000,000 yards of gray goods sold for future delivery had to be re-priced downward or otherwise adjusted as a result. Furthermore the ceilings threatened serious distortions in the industry.

These distortions were due to the fact that the ceilings were set on key items on the theory that prices on other items would adjust themselves to the ceilings on the leaders. The purpose was much the same as though it were attempted to put a ceiling on stock exchange prices by putting a ceiling on General Motors, United States Steel, Jersey, and a leading issue in each group. Textile people say this would have had a good chance of working in a normal or peactime market, but it didn't work well at all in the phenomenal market in which it was tried. The ceiling on osnaburgs, for instance, of which the Army is in great need, tempted mills to switch from osnaburg production into production of items and counts which did not get ceilings.

(To be continued)

Yankee Brand of 'Ersatz Silk' (Cotton) Stockings on Market Soon

WASHINGTON (AP)—American hosiery shops soon will place on sale a Yankee brand of "ersatz silk" stockings—made of cotton.

You can hardly tell the substitute from real silk, the Government inspectors claim, adding that it is many times better than the uncomfortable hose Nazi scientists fashioned from wood or glass or coal.

The Government experts promise to give the American women a cotton sock so near to silk they'll never know the difference. That is, unless the girls simply can't bear "fishnet" and "spiderweb" designs. There has to be some design to give the garment a strength equal to silk, if the hose is to be equally light and as nearly invisible as silk."

50 Different Paterns

Cotton specialists at the Agriculture Department's Beltsville, Md., experiment station have provided hosiery manufacturers with 50 different patterns. Many of the producers already have started gearing their machinery for the new output.

Top grades will be made from long, tough, glossy fiber of the fabulous Sea Island cotton, which was common to a free and easy West Indies civilization centuries ago.

Manufacturers also favor sturdy, soft pima cotton and the long staple Missouri Delta types for fancy hosiery, but most of the popular brands selling for $1 and less a pair will be made by a new process from the short lint upland cotton abundant in the deep South.

These new stockings, offered to meet the need created by cessation of Japanese silk imports, constitute one of this country's first major attempts to substitute native goods for imported articles.

First stocks of the sheer cotton hose will appear on the rtail market in about four months. Producers timed them to fill store shelves emptied of the last remaining chiffon stockings. Authorities say retailers have two months' supply of silks on hand and manufacturers have only enough silk for another two months' production—or, in all, a 4 months' total of approximately 14,000,000 dozen pair. When they are all gone it will be cotton, Nylon, rayon, or nothing.

Objection to Nylon

Nylon, a Du Pont product of coal, water and air derivatives, accounts now for 18 per cent of the women's needs. American women wear 43,000,000 dozen pairs of stockings a year.

But many women do not like Nylon even if it does take an expert to tell it from silk. They praise its long-wearing, no-run qualities, but add that they still can't shake off a fancy for the appearance of hose made of 95 per cent pure silk.

Officials of the experimental station which has been working out the new cotton hosiery invited scores of representative women to inspect their work and make suggestions. The delegations approved almost all the patterns 100 per cent. At least that is the way Beltsville craftsmen interpreted such feminine expressions as "startling" and "surprising."

Most groups said they liked particularly the wide mesh patterns and saw no insurmountable objection to them as a substitute for chiffon.

The originators simply say of their new art that they are making cotton stockings as strong and sheer as silk, that they are harder to snag or run, and that they overcome the standard objections to old-style cotton hose.

Shortage of Autos Seen Not Imminent

DETROIT (AP)—Automobile manufacturers and car merchandisers are agreed that the era of curtailed production will produce a shortage of passenger vehicles, but most trade authorities believe it will not become serious until well after the deeper slashes into factory output are effected.

There is little doubt that the nation's motorcar assembly plants will turn out the authorized maximum of 817,000 passenger vehicles between Aug. 1 and Nov. 30. To supplement this output as a source of supply is a stock of used cars that in most centers is reported to be of liberal proportions and to include a large percentage of comparatively recent models.

Republic Aviation Corp. Plane Deliveries High

NEW YORK, (AP)—Ralph S. Damon, President of Republic Aviation Corp., army pursuit plane manufacturer, reported deliveries in July and August were the highest of any two-month period in the company's history.

He said a $3,082,160 air corps contract was completed in the 104 days from May 6 to Aug. 28. He did not disclose the number of planes involved, but said they were P-43 models with a wing span of 36 feet, weighing 5,738 pounds, powered with 1,200 horsepower Pratt & Whitney engines, supercharged and armed with light and heavy calibre machine guns.

Ball Is Held Liable in Big Stock Action

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Federal Judge Baltzell held George A. Ball, financier, of Muncie, Ind., and his co-defendants liable in a $6,000,000 damage suit entered by Rodney P. Lien, Ohio's Bank Superintendent and liquidating agent of the Union Trust Company of Cleveland.

The court found that Mr. Ball and the others named as defendants must assume liability for 8,250 shares of common stock of the Midamerica Corporation held by the bank's creditors. The judgment was given as of April 1, 1937, and will bear interest from that date, according to the bench. The judgment will not be invoked, however, until two similar pending suits are settled.

The Ohio suit arose from the purchase of securities controlled by the late M. J. and O. P. Van Sweringen, Cleveland capitalists. The suit alleged that Mr. Ball repudiated an agreement whereby Midamerica shares could be repurchased by the Van Sweringen estate after they had been sold at auction in New York City.

"Securities' Graveyard"

The suit in which the Federal court's judgment was returned depended on a famous auction sale held in the "securities' graveyard" on Vesey Street a few years ago. At this sale O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, who acquired control over a $2,000,000,000 "empire" of railroads, real estate and steamship companies on a $500,000 "shoestring," turned this control over to Mr. Ball and some associates in the expectation that a subsequent rise in security prices would return this control to them.

Instead, security prices continued to decline and the decease of both O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen came soon afterward.

The situation when the Van Sweringen brothers passed on was one of the most complicated to have been provided by procedures common in Wall Street at that period. In effect, it was that the brothers had "pyramided" a small investment to the point where, despite their ignorance of railroading, they controlled a system of more than 50,000 miles. In the process they had involved some well-known Wall Street firms.

The crash of 1929 caused their Wall Street bankers to take legal action. At the same time, however, they were permitted to rebuy the control of their "empire" in the auction room on Vesey Street. Had they bought this control with their own money, obviously their creditors would have entered judgment against them on the grounds that if they had the money to regain control of their interests on the auction block they had sufficient to pay at least a modicum on their debts.

Counted on Rise

Representatives of the banks which had advanced money to the Cleveland brothers to buy their "empire" smilingly acquiesced their approval at this transfer in the auction rooms in the thought that a subsequent rise in security prices would recoup the value of their loan. Instead, prices continued to decline and it became apparent that the New York banks would have to write off their losses.

Wall Street gave but little credence to the idea that the Van Sweringens had bought back their "empire." Instead, it was thought that the interests represented by Mr. Ball merely had acted as a friendly factor toward aiding the Van Sweringens to regain their position.

However, the control of the "empire" was left in the unwilling hands of Mr. Ball and his associates. Almost immediately they sold it to Robert R. Young and his associates.

Wall Street thought at that time that the liabilities for the debts of the Van Sweringen "empire," therefore, had devolved upon the heads of Mr. Young and his associates, but the decision of the Federal court in Indianapolis would seem to indicate that Mr. Ball, instead of being a "dummy" in respect to law, must be considered a principal in the transaction and in consequence liable for effects it may have in law.

Gold Imports Lowest In Several Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports dropped to $3,270,579 last week, the lowest weekly receipts in several years.

The figure, announced by the Commerce Department, showed a drop of $9,887,795 from the previous week, and indicated total gold imports of around $35,000,000 for August.

The chief seller of gold was Canada, which sent in $1,623,089. Other shippers included Mexico with $498,013; Philippine Islands, $402,506; Venezuela, $194,473; Nicaragua, $134,502; and Chile, $123,211.

Silver imports totaled $678,752, a drop of $195,522 from the previous week. The bulk of the silver imports was accounted for by $408,675 from Mexico, and $104,447 from Canada.

Gold exports amounted to $3,160, and silver exports totaled $43,821. Gold deposited under earmark increased by $10,244,975 to $1,976,841,297.

Canadian Pig Iron Output

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported Canadian production of pig iron advanced to 102,005 tons in July from 95,924 in July, 1940.

Record Great Lakes Iron Ore Shipments

By the Associated Press

Washington

Ralph Budd, Defense Transportation Commissioner, announced that iron ore movement on the Great Lakes during August amounted to 11,429,570 long tons, an all-time monthly record. It exceeded the July total by 39,000 tons.

Total movement of iron ore during the present shipping season amounted to 51,418,000 long tons to September 1, an increase of 13,182,000 long tons or 34.7 per cent over the corresponding period of 1940.

Big Utility To Reacquire Stock On Curb

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission granted permission to Electric Bond and Share Company to spend $5,000,000 for the purchase of its preferred stocks on the New York Curb Exchange

Bond and Share, top unit in a giant utility holding company system, proposes to buy up shares of its $5 and $6 cumulative preferred stocks on the exchange.

The SEC commented that the principal question presented was "the appropriateness of the proposed method of acquiring the preferred shares by market purchases, particularly in view of the current market prices of the stock and the recent market history."

Both stocks have liquidating values of $100 and redemption prices of $110 a share, but have sold on the market at prices ranging from around $50 to around $70 during the first seven months of this year.

The commission said that it would refrain from fixing any tender price for the purchases "in the light of the extreme difficulty of attempting to estimate the value of Bond and Share's assets at the present time."

However, it ordered Bond and Share to inform stockholders in advance of its plans and to furnish each stockholder with a copy of the commission opinion; limited purchases to the exchange floor, and called for semi-monthly reports of the acquisitions.

U. S. Taxpayers Buy $1,037,000,000 Of Anticipation Notes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Taxpayers bought $1,037,000,000 of anticipation notes during August, the first month of operation of the Treasury's "lay-away" plan for meeting next year's income levies.

Announcing this after a telegraphic check of collection centers, an official said that as a result of the heavy sales the Treasury's working balance was higher than was believed necessary and that it had taken advantage of the situation to reduce by $100,000,000 the amount of 91-day bills outstanding.

The Treasury's working balance stood at more than $2,100,000,000 on Aug. 29. Secretary Henry Morgenthau prefers not to let the working cash fall below $1,000,000,000.

The "lay-away" plan was devised to help both big and little taxpayers save up for the bills which come due March 15. It provides for the sale of warrants in denominations of from $25 to $1,000,000.

Airline to Control Middle East Lines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has authorized Pan American Airways, Inc., to acquire control of two companies organized to deliver planes to the British in the Middle East.

The companies are Pan American Airways-Africa, Ltd., and Pan American Air Ferries, Inc.

Pan American will own all the stock of the two companies and its officers also will serve as officers of the subsidiaries.

Pan American-Africa, Ltd., will operate entirely in Africa. This company will ferry passengers, mail and property, including spare parts for planes, and assist in the returning of ferry personnel.

Pan American Air Ferries, Inc., will act only in the ferrying of planes from the United States to the Middle East.

An application for a certificate to operate over the United States-African route is pending before the board. A hearing will be held Sept. 4.

'Gas' Supplies On East Coast Show Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—The East Coast's supply of gasoline increased 167,000 barrels during the week ended Aug. 30 to a total of 20,261,000 barrels on Aug. 30, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Supplies in the Appalachian region, included with the seaboard in the area where gasoline sale is banned 12 hours a day and rationing has been threatened, also increased during the week to 2,070,000 barrels, a gain of 120,000 barrels.

The upward trend of eastern supplies contrasted with declines in most other areas of the nation, interpreted by some trade circles to mean the major companies were shipping gasoline east at the expense of other sections.

For the U. S. as a whole, total supplies of finished and unfinished gasoline declined 894,000 barrels to a total of 81,672,000 barrels on Aug. 30, including 7,268,000 barrels of aviation gasoline.

Eastern stocks of fuel oil also were increased during the week, east coast supplies rising 336,000 barrels to 9,127,000 barrels and Appalachian stocks climbing 73,000 barrels to 634,000. East Coast stores of gas, oil and distillates were up 370,000 barrels to 15,266,000.

An increase in the East Coast's aviation gasoline accounted for 40,000 barrels of the added supplies. How much of the increase was moved east to take care of Labor Day travel was not noted.

The nation's daily average crude oil production for the week was 4,004,700 barrels, a new high mark, compared with 3,501,350 barrels a year earlier. The increase of the previous week was 29,250 barrels.

U. S. refineries operated at 94.7 per cent of capacity, indicating the industry ran to stills 4,070,000 barrels of crude oil daily. This compared with 92.6 per cent of capacity a week earlier and a crude run of 3,975,000 barrels. The year ago total was 3,508,000 barrels.

Gasoline production rose to 13,292,000 barrels from 13,220,000 barrels the previous week.

Imports of crude and refined oils totaled 1,450,000 barrels, a daily average of 207,143, compared with 1,713,000 barrels or an average of 244,714 the previous week. Receipts in bond, for re-export and for ships' bunkers, for the six months ended June 30 totaled 40,800 barrels.

Treasury Spends $1,563,711,772 Month of August

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury spending was at an annual rate of around $19,000,000,000 during August, with nearly four-fifths of the total going for national defense.

The Treasury's final statement for the month showed expenditures of $1,563,711,772, with net receipts of $396,509,952, leaving an excess of expenditures of $1,167,201,820.

Defense spending amounted to $1,124,095,468 during August compared with $939,611,574 during July. This made the total of defense spending since July 1, the start of the fiscal year, $2,083,975,712, which was more than five times greater than was spent for defense during the first two months of the last fiscal year.

As a result of heavy spending and the sale of $1,047,000,000 of tax anticipation notes during the month, the national debt climbed to $50,920,960,233.

Standard Oil, Pa., Increases Wages

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — E. H. Collins, Vice-President and General Manager of the Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania, announced that a 5 per cent increase has been given to all employees to meet increased living costs.

Effective Sept. 1, about 1,000 employees working in Pennsylvania will receive the increase, Mr. Collins said, and about half that many in New Jersey.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	464,290
1941 volume to date	93,398,699
1940 volume to date	142,430,995

Stock Market Is Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Mild selling in steels and rails acted as a barrier to recovery efforts in today's stock market.

After a fairly steady opening and a period of indecisive and narrow swings, the general list settled into moderately lower territory. Coppers and an assortment of specialties were resistant at times but some of these yielded their small gains near the final hour. In other cases early declines were reduced. Transfers were at the rate of around 500,000 shares.

Extension of the Wednesday decline had a little connection with the day's news, according to brokers. Mostly it was attributed to selling of stocks purchased last week in expectation of a post-holiday rally. The war bulletins provided no new bullish incentives and many potential bidders still were disposed to remain in neutral territory pending enactment of the tax bill.

Moderately under water a good part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown, Chrysler, Boeing, United Aircraft, Martin, Westinghouse, Southern Railway, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific. Given occasional support were Kennecott, Phelps-Dodge, Union Carbide, Air Reduction, Lockheed and N. Y. Shipbuilding reached new year's highs.

Improved in an uneven curb were Electric Bond & Share issues, Bell Aircraft and Republic Aviation. Senior stocks of Electric Bond & Share were sharply higher on the SEC approval of the company's plan to acquire some of these holdings in the open market.

Bonds Irregular

A few wide swings, both up and down, stood out in a generally narrow and irregular bond market today.

Issues of Laclede Gas, which filed a reorganization plan today, were very active, with some gains ranging to 5 points or so late in the day.

In the foreign division loans of Denmark were briskly traded at advances of several points. Up as much, though in lesser volume, were Belgian Governments. Japanese issues moved down a point or so.

Off about a point were Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s of '58 and of '59. Sharply higher were Public Service Electric & Gas 5s.

Such usual leaders as St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles, Nickel Plate 4½s, Shell Union 2½s and American Telephone 3¼s were unchanged or showed minor swings.

U. S. Governments improved slightly.

Canada's Imports Increase in July

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's imports increased sharply in value during July, totaling $127,707,000 compared with $89,496,000 in July, 1940, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

"A sharp advance was also shown in the total for the first seven months of 1941," the Bureau said, placing the 1941 total for that period at $772,992,000 compared with $585,597,000 in the same period last year.

Imports from the United States were up from $57,592,000 to $87,866,000 and United Kingdom imports totaled $11,579,000 against $15,422,000.

Wheat Prices Move Higher in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Wheat prices moved upward another cent a bushel today, reaching levels equal to Government loan rates for the first tmie this season. Prices were the highest since 1937.

Contracts calling for delivery this month sold up to $1.16, a cent over the basic loan rate for No. 2 grades in this market, and prices in the spot market also were fractionally above loan levels. May, 1942, deliveries were priced as high as $1.25.

All deliveries of oats reached new four-year high prices while rye sold at the best levels since 1938.

Gilt-Edged Issues Firm in London

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Gilt-edged issues developed a firm tone at the close of the market today, giving a steady aspect to the whole trading list.

An improvement in Chilean issues featured foreign bond dealings.

Home rails rallied in the last few minutes and brewery shares moved higher throughout the day. Other industrials received little attention.

Commercial & Financial Chronicle in Larger Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Effective with this week's issues, The Commercial & Financial Chronicle, combined with the Financial Reporter, is appearing in an enlarged and improved edition, supplemented by two statistical or "service" editions each week. The Financial Reporter has been published by Herbert D. Seibert & Company in the interests of security dealers and brokers.

The first issue of this new magazine, to be known as the Commercial & Financial Chronicle, will appear today.

Thereafter, The Commercial & Financial Chronicle will be issued in three editions each week.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55½	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	55½	55½	55½	— ⅜
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49½	49½	49½	A'g 29
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23	23	23	Sep 2
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 2
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	7	43¼	43	43	+ ¼
5	3⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	3⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	½	½	½	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	3	8	8	8	— ⅜
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	20	20	20	—1⅜
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	6	23¾	23½	23¾	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8	8	8	Sep 2
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	*2	163½	163	163	
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	3	13	13	13	Sep 3
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Allied Stores	29	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	6	84½	84	84½	+ ½
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	7	30¾	30½	30½	— ¼
213⅜	141½	Alpha Cem (2½g)	4	19	19	19	+ ¼
1⅜	1⅛	Am Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18	10	Amal Leath pf	4	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	57	57	57	— ½
19	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	34	34	34	— ¾
3	1	Am Cable & R	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 3
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	3	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178	178	178	Sep 3
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	6	31⅜	31½	31⅜	— ⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	74½	74	74	+ ¼
23⅛	16⅜	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	A'g 26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	110	109¾	110	Sep 2
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 3
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	3	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (2½g)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
17	11¼	Am Encaus Til	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 3
7½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
11⅛	1½	Am & For Pow	5	¾	¾	¾	Sep 2
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅝
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	13	23⅛	22⅞	22½	
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 25
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	11	57⅜	57	57⅜	+ ⅜
4⅜	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	6	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	6	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	8	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
27½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	15	27½	27	27½	
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 3
13¾	9¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 2
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	46½	46	46	A'g 27
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	7	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
21½	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	11	21½	21⅛	21½	Sep 3
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	19	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 51¼k	19	35½	34¾	35½	+ ⅝
39	25	AP&L $5pf 43¾k	18	32½	31¾	32⅜	+1¼
7⅛	6	Am Rad&S(.45g)	18	6½	6⅜	6½	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	21	14⅞	14½	14½	— ¼
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	4	5	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
45⅜	34	Am Sm&R 1½g	16	43	42½	43	+ ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	4	154¼	154	154¼	+ ¼
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	2	43	43	43	Sep 2
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	5	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ½
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (1⅜g)	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
12½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
20⅜	13	Am Sug R (1⅜g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	*4	92½	92½	92½	+1½
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	18	17½	18	Sep 3
1633¼	1481½	Am T & T (9)	17	1561¼	156	156	— ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	69¾	69	69¾	+ ½
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	1	71	71	71	— ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	154	154	154	Sep 3
7	4⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
29½	26⅜	Am Viscose ½g	15	26¼	26	26¼	
1163¼	1141⅜	Am Viscos pf (5)	2	1151½	1151½	1151½	Sep 2
7¼		Am Water Wks	15	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	+1½
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	2	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
80⅞	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	6	80¼	80	80¼	+ ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(33¼k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	37	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	4	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	Sep 2
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Sep 2
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 26
32½	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 3
112	109½	Armour Ill	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
5½		Armour Ill pr pf1½g	2	67	67	67	
68¼	47½	Arm Ill pf 1.50	1	72	72	72	Sep 2
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
24⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
8⅜	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	A'g 29
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5	5	5	Sep 2
10⅛	5⅞	Assd Dry Goods	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
87½	69½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 18
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 29
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	23	23	23	A'g 30
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	25	27½	26¾	26⅞	— ¾
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	4	63½	63	63	
28⅜	13½	Atl Coast Line	19	23½	24¾	25	— ⅝
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	9	31¼	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
42½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	8	42½	41¾	42½	+ ½
24½	19½	Atl Refining (1)	6	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	A'g 27
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	49	49	49	
72¾	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	72	72	72	Sep 2
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 29
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	85	4	3⅞	3⅞	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	7	15½	15¼	15⅜	
5⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	10	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	14	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
8½		Bangor & Ar	2	7¼	7	7	— ¼
10½		Barber As (½e)	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¾g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 30
10⅛	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	6	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
27¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27	27	27	
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	101	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
125	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	8	38½	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	4	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54	54	54	A'g 28
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	31	30¾	31	+ ⅜
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	12	69¼	68⅞	69⅛	— ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	Sep 3
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	31	31	31	Sep 3
20⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	4	23	23	23	— ½
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox 30g	4	8¾	8½	8½	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
22	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	103	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	3	30	30	30	— ¼
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	*7	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
20⅜	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	9	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	5	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31	31	31	A'g 25
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B 2½g	2	10¾	10½	10½	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	10	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
41	.0	Briggs⅞StS(2¼g)	1	30	.0	.0	A'g 25
44½	.8	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	<1½	<1	<1½	Sep 2
25⅜	21⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	A'g 27
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
34¼	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	*1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅝
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	7	11	10⅜	10⅞	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Budd Wheel 45g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	6	26½	26	26½	+ ½
33¾	27¼	Bullova Wat (2a)	6	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ½
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	3	19½	19	19	— ⅛
61½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56½	56½	56½	A'g 13
9¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	6	8⅜	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 3
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	6	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22	22	22	A'g 29
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 2
11⅜	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Sep 2
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	6	9⅞	9½	9⅞	Sep 3
		C					
22⅞	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	8	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
16¼	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	6	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	30	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
39⅞	34	Cannon M2(1½g)	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	28	28	28	A'g 27
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 3
82	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	9	80½	79½	80	+ ⅝
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	47½	47½	47½	
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	5	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
13⅛	4¼	Cent Violetta S	49	14¼	13½	13½	+ ⅜
3	2⅛	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	3	33	32½	33	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17	17	17	Sep 2
22½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 3
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	21	38¾	38⅛	38¾	+ ½
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
4	2¼	Ches Corp	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 2
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	5	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Sep 3
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	A'g 28
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Sep 2
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
3	1⅛	Childs Co	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	23	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	
10⅜	8⅜	City I & F (.90g)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
40½	0¼	Clark Equip 1½g	3	38⅛	38½	38½	Sep 3
53⅜	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	2	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	Sep 2
41½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	4	40⅞	40½	40½	
29⅛	28⅛	Cluett Peab (2g)	2	39	39	39	
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	2	96	96	96	Sep 3
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	
15¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	7	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	A'g 26
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	5	15⅜	15	15	A'g 29
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	46	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
82⅛	70	Col G&E pf A(6)	4	70¼	70	70⅛	— ⅛
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	8	7½	7¼	7⅜	Sep 3
28⅛	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28⅛	28	28	A'g 29
8⅛	6⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	13	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 15
57⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	32½	32	32½	+ ⅜
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 2
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
11	⅞	Com'th & South	20	⅞	⅞	⅞	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	61¼	61⅛	61⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	12	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	
4		Conde Nast(¼g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 29
18¾	11	Congoleum (1)	6	18⅝	18	18	— ⅝
46⅜	22½	Cons Aire (2g)	38	44¾	43⅝	44	— ⅞
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	6	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
8½	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	12	7½	7½	7½	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	30	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	100	100	100	+ ½
⅛	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (⅓)	36	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	9	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	6	6	6	
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28½	28½	28½	A'g 28
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜	+ ⅜
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	4	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
5¼	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	20	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
107	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	105	105	105	— ½
40½	31⅜	Cont Can (1½g)	5	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
10	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	*8	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
45⅜	35¼	Cont Ins (1.80a)	7	45	44½	45	— ⅛
41⅛	29⅞	Cont Motors	19	37⅞	37¾	37¾	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	4	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
23⅞	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	20	20	20	A'g 15
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S (.60g)	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	A'g 27
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	52½	52¼	52¼	— ¼
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	41	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 29
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	19	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	18	18	18	Sep 2
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅜	Crown C

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Ship and Plane Building Boom In Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Expansion of shipbuilding facilities led the expansion of other defense and general industries to set a new record for growth of this County during the first six months of 1941, reports the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Contracts for some $297,000,000 have been awarded to County shipyards, with greater business expected. New capital investment of $27,000,000 and added employment for 29,000 persons were involved in 61 new industries and 170 plant expansions recorded in the half year, as the County continued its spectacular growth as the largest industrial area west of Chicago, ranking fifth among all the Nation's counties in value of manufactured products.

Not only did the County share in the State's defense boom, but also continued its trend to gain in proportion to defense and other contracts going to other sections of the State, particularly in comparison with the San Francisco Bay region, the local Chamber showed.

Shipbuilding Expands

In the shipbuilding picture, Bethlehem Steel Corporation is spending $4,250,000 for expanding and rebuilding shipyards and ways, with contracts for $85,000,000 in ships.

California Ship Building Company, a new concern, is spending $9,066,000 for ways and other facilities, and has contracts for 55 cargo ships for $93,850,000.

Consolidated Steel Corporation at its Long Beach yard has been carrying out its four-ship contract for $7,560,000, and recently received awards for four more C-1 freighters for $8,000,000 and two troop ships for $8,750,000.

Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at San Pedro was granted $3,337,000 for additions to yard and was given contracts for three fleet repair ships for $41,000,000, and for three seaplane tenders at $37,500,000.

Two Terminal Island boatbuilding yards, the Harbor Boat Building Co., and the Al Larsen Boat Yard, Inc., took contracts for wooden minesweepers totaling more than $2,000,000.

The Municipal Harbor Department and the U. S. Maritime Commission have under consideration the leasing to Consolidated Steel Corporation of a sizable harbor tract for addition to present facilities.

Aircraft Expansion

In aircraft, all major manufacturers greatly expanded their plant while carrying on a record production program, employing 86,000 workers currently.

Douglas Aircraft's new 1,400,000 square-foot plant at Long Beach is nearing completion and will be in full production this fall. Already more than 2,000 workers are engaged in preliminary work there.

The Hughes Aircraft plant near Culver City is being built on a 380-acre site, with a 250,000 sq. ft. plant designed for experiment, development and production headed by Howard Hughes, noted flyer and experimenter. One of the unusual features of this plant is a 9,200-foot runway.

Aside from shipbuilding and aircraft, the largest single expansion was that of the Standard Oil Company of California, adding a $4,500,000 catalytic cracking and reforming plant at its El Segundo refinery.

Freight Carloadings Generally Higher

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight cars handled during the week ended Aug. 30 by railroads reporting included:

	Aug. 30	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Atlantic Coast Line	17,063	17,576	14,845
B. & O.	66,186	65,237	53,162
Burlington	29,794	29,893	23,816
Chicago Gt. Western	6,638	6,458	5,569
Erie	59,703	59,943	56,991
Illinois Central	42,553	39,713	31,953
Lehigh Valley	20,844	21,020	15,016
Missouri Pacific	29,056	29,740	23,295
New Haven	28,437	28,813	21,894
N. Y. Central	104,167	104,206	85,915
Rock Island	31,925	29,429	26,025
St. Louis-San Fran.	17,089	15,906	13,056
St. Paul	37,486	36,635	30,963
Santa Fe	31,486	31,017	25,406
Seaboard Air Line	15,546	16,331	13,731
Southern Pacific	49,708	49,485	41,591
Southern Railway	43,780	43,585	36,531
Wabash	16,932	16,457	14,102

FTC Orders Strap Firms To Stop 'Tying' Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced that three companies which manufacture machines to bind up packages with steel strap or wire, had been ordered to "cease and desist" from carrying out so-called "tying" contracts.

The commission said that the effect of the contract was to prevent lessees or purchasers of the machines from using any wire or strap binding except that manufactured by the three companies. The respondents were listed as the Garrard Company, Inc., Signode Steel Strapping Company, and Acme Steel Company, all with headquarters in Chicago. In addition, the order named American Steel & Wire Company, Cleveland, which owns most of the capital stock of the Gerrard Company.

The commission said it had found that the purpose of leasing machines for binding boxes, bales or other packages was "to promote the sale of strap or wire," and that "there is no profit and sometimes a net loss in the leasing of the machines."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 47-43	105.27	105.27	105.27
10 3s 55-51	112.15	112.15	112.15
1 2½s 54-52	105.19	105.19	105.19
6 2½s 58-56	104.18	104.15	104.15
5 2¼s 65-60	111.16	111.16	111.16

New York City Bonds

39 3s 60	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb & Straus 3½s 46	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
15 Alleghany cv 5s 44	92¼	92⅛	92¼
20 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78½	78	78½
21 Alleghany 5s 50 st	65¼	64½	64½
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Am & For P5s 2030	62½	62½	62½
41 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Am T&T 4½s 54			
	100 23-32	100 23-32	100 23-32
8 Am T&T 3½s 56	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Am T&T 3½s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
35 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	112¼	111⅞	111⅞
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	59¾	59⅝	59⅝
4 Arm Del 4s 55	106½	105¾	106
4 AT&SF 4s 95	110	110	110
1 AT&SF a1 4s 95	89	89	89
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111	111	111
6 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	101⅜	101¼	101¼
2 Atl & Birm 4s 33	16½	16½	16½
3 AC Line 1st 4s 52	79½	79¼	79¼
1 AC Line cit 4s 52	69	69	69
5 AC Line 4½s 64	62¾	62½	62½
11 AC Line 5s 45	90⅞	90¾	90¾
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	37	37	37
56 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	100	99⅞	100
20 B&O 05 st A	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
4 B&O 95 st C	37¼	37⅛	37¼
3 B&O 2000 st D	33¼	33⅛	33¼
4 B&O 96 st F	33⅝	33½	33½
62 B&O cv 60 st	31½	31⅛	31¼
1 B&O 4s 48	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 B&O 4s 48 reg	58	58	58
18 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	50¼	50	50¼
16 B&O S W 50	43⅞	42⅝	42⅝
1 B&O T C 4s 59	49	49	49
3 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	49	48¾	48¾
6 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	49	49	49
4 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106	106	106
1 Beth Stl 3½s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10 Boston&Me 5s 67	76¼	76⅛	76⅛
9 Boston&Me 4½s 70	34	34	34
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	71¾	71¾	71¾
6 Bky Edis 3½s 66	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B reg	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Buf R&P 57 st	39¼	39¼	39¼
19 Bur C R&No 5s 34	71¾	71¾	71¾
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	61¾	61¾	61¾
15 Bush Term 5s 55	54	53½	54
1 Bush Term 4s 52	79	79	79
17 Chic&NW cv 4½s 49	21¾	21¼	21¾
35 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	19½	19¼	19¼
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2937C	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	19¼	19¼	19¼
15 Chi&NW 4s 87	29¼	29¼	29¼
2 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2	2	2
23 CRI&P 4s 88	22⅛	22¼	22⅛
16 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅞	13	13
1 CStL&NO Mem 4s 51	52	53	53
8 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	68¼	68¼	68¼
16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¾	108⅜	108⅜
6 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
10 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95	94⅞	95
5 Choc Okla & G 5s 52	31¾	21¼	21¾
15 Cin Gas & El 3½s 66	110	110	110
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	84½	84½	84½
8 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	73¼	73	73¼
1 Clev UnTerm 5½s 72	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	66¾	66⅝	66¾
6 Col F&I 5s 70	83	83	83
17 Col & So 4½s 80	23	22½	22½
9 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¾	103½	103½
71 ComlMack Inv 65ww	57½	55½	56
7 ComwithEdcv3½s 58	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	106	105¾	105¾
2 Con Edis 3¼s 58	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 3 3/4s 56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	81	81	81
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110½	110½	110½
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107½	107½	107½
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	106	106	106
2 CanNat 5s 69 Jly	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4¼s 55	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	102¼	192¼	102¼
12 Can Pac 5s 54	84¼	84	84¼
2 Celanese 3s55	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
8 Can Pac 4s perp	65½	65¼	65¼
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59 Ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 Cen of Ga 5s 45 ft	15¼	15½	15½
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	53⅝	53	53
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70¼	70	70
11 Cen RRNJ 4s 87	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87½	87½
1 Cham P&F 4¾s 50	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 C&O 4½s 92	132	132	132
4 C&O 3¼s 96 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
25 Chi & Alton 3s 49†	17	17	17
4 CB&Q 4½s 77	70¾	70⅛	70⅛
30 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78¼	78	78¼
9 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94½	94½	94½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	85¼	85¼	85¼
15 Chi &E Ill inc 97†	30	29½	30
4 Ch Gt W inc 4½s 2038	37	36½	37
1 Chi Gt West 4s 88	65½	65½	65½
85 CMSP & Pac 5s 75†	11¼	11	11
16 CMSP a1 5s 2000†	23¼	23	23¼
17 CM&SP 4½s 89Ct	40¾	40¾	40¾
4 CM&SP 4½s 89E†	41	40¾	40¾
26 CM&SP gen 4s 89†	40½	40¼	40¼
9 Chi & NW 6½s 36††	35	35	35
11 Chi&NWrfg 5s 2037†	18½	18½	18
7 Continent Oil 2¾s 48	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98½	98½	98½
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
33 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54⅞	54½	54½
2 D&RG 4½s 36	16	16	16
23 D&RG 4s 36	15¾	15½	15½
10 D&RG West 5s 78	16⅜	15½	15⅝
10 D Moin & Pt D 4s 35 ct	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
5 Det Ed 3½s 66	110	110	110
2 Dul Mnsabe&I 3½s62	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 E Tenn'V&G cn 5s 56	101	101	101
5 Elec Auto L 2¾s 50	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	63½	63½	63½
3 Erie rfg 5s 67	30¾	30¾	30¾
3 Erie rfg 5s 75	30½	30¼	30¼
21 Erie gen lien 4s 96	58½	58¼	58¼
1 Erie cv 4s 53 A	54½	54½	54½
1 Erie cv 4s 53 B	54½	54½	54½
2 Erie 4½s 57 wi	103	103	103
30 Erie 4s 95 wi	84½	84¼	84½
6 Erie Gene 4s 57	84½	84¼	84½
10 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	118½	118½	118½
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s56	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98½	98½	98½
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9	9	9
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	62¾	62¾	62¾
14 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94	93¾	93¾
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Gt Nor 5s-73	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Gt Nbr 4½s 76	88½	88½	88½
49 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100	100	100
49 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96¼	96¼	96¼
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80¾	80¾	80¾
5 G Gay & W deb A	63	63	63
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	68½	68½	68½
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Gulf St 5s 61 4½s 61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	97½	97½	97½
2 Housatonic 5s 37	62¼	62	62
10 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39¾	39½	39½
1 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	123¼	123¼	123¼
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	44	44
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Ill Bell Tel 3¼s 81	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42⅝	42¼	42⅝
2 Ill Cen 3½s 66	44¾	44½	44¾
2 Ill Cen 5s 53	51¾	51¾	51¾
18 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41¾	41½	41½
3 Inland Stl 3s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Int Cem 5½s 48	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	20	20	20
20 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	90⅞	90½	90⅞
3 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¼	104¼
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104½
8 Int T&T 4½s 52	42¾	42½	42½
7 Int T&T 5s 55	46	45¾	45¾
8 KCFt&Mem 4s 36	46¾	46¾	46¾
8 K C South 5s 50	71	71	71
26 Lac Gas 6s 42A	78½	73½	78½
10 Lac Gas 6s 42B	89¾	87½	89¾
225 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88	83⅞	86
102 Lac Gas 5½s 57A	87½	83⅞	87½
22 Lac Gas 5s 39	100	100	100
1 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	95	95	95
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	66	66	66
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	50¼	50¼	50¼
10 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50½	50	50
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37	37	37
17 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33½	33	33½
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31¾	31½	31¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96	96	96
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	124	124	124
1 Lou&N 4½s 2002	96½	96½	96½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85	85	85
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	81	81	81
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52¾	52¼	52¾
3 Manati Sug 4s 57	44	43	43¾
1 Mead Corp 4½s 55	107½	107½	107½
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅜	106¼	106¼
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1	1	1
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12½	12½	12½
24 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12	12	12
14 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	27	26½	26¾
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	33¾	33½	33½
12 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	22¼	20¾	20¾
13 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
5 MSP&SS M 5s 65 A	27½	27½	27½
36 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27¾	27¼	27¼
15 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	28¾	28¾	28¾
9 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29	28¾	28¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27¾	27½	27¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 ct	26¾	26¾	26¾
51 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5 Monti Pow 3¾s 66	106½	106½	106½
2 Montreal Tr 5s 55 A	49¾	49½	49¾
2 Mor &2Essex 5s 55	42¾	42½	42¾
15 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37¾	37½	37¾
12 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	42	42	42
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s 47	115½	115½	115½
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	105½	105½	105½
1 NEngT&T 4½s 61 B	125¾	125¾	125¾
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 53	76½	76½	76½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	106½	106¼	106½
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	78¾	78¾	78¾
2 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	40¼	40¼	40¼
15 No Tex&M 4½s 56 ct	38¾	38¾	38¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Antwerp 5s 58	20	20	20
18 Australia 5s 55	73	72½	73
5 Australia 4½s 56	66¾	66¾	66¾
5 Belgium 7s 55	78	75½	78
10 Belgium 6½s 49	82	78	82
5 Belgium 6s 55	81	78	81
39 Brazil 8s 41	23¼	23	23¼
1 Canada 4s 60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 Canada 3¼s 61	92¼	92	92
2 Canada 3s 67	89	88¾	89
5 Chile 6s 60 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan	15½	15½	15½
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14¾	14	14¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s 62 asd	14	14	14
1 Chile 6s 63	15½	15½	15½
13 Colombia 3s 70	34	33⅞	34
1 Con El P Jap 7s 44 wd	65	65	65
1 Copenhag 5s 52	30	29	30
3 Copen 5s 52 wd	38	38	38
1 Costa Rica 7s 51	17¼	17¼	17¼
38 Denmark 5s 42	68	65	65½
22 Den 6s 42 wc	69½	65	69½
18 Den 4½s 62 wd	55	54	55
50 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Dom 5½s 42	59	59	59
2 Ger Gov 7s 49	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
5 Japan 6½s 54	56½	56½	56½
4 Japan 6½s 54 wd	56	56	56
5 Medellin Mun 6½ 54	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	75	75	75
13 Mex 4s 04 asd 5/54	7	6¾	6¾
5 Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	11½	11½	11½
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	73½	73½	73½
3 N Sou Wales 5s 58	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 Norway 4½s 56 wd	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Norway 4½s 65 wd	45	45	45
31 Norway 4s 63	40¾	39	40
1 Norway 4s 63 wd	42	42	42
1 Orient Dev 5½s 58	34	34	34
9 Panama 3¼s 54A st	59¾	59¼	59¾
1 Panama 3½s 67B	103½	103½	103½
9 Panama 5s 63A st asd	60	59½	60
35 Peru 2nd 4s 1961	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	11	11	11
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 68	11	11	11
2 San Fe (Prov) 4s 64	62½	62½	62½
25 Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	13¾	13½	13¾
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	68¼	68¼	68¼
5 Sydney 5½s 55	68	68	68
3 Tokyo El Li 6s 53	36½	36½	36½
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53 wd	37	37	37
22 Urug aj 3¾s 4s 4¼s 79	53¾	53	53¼
5 Urug cv 3¾s 4s 4¼s 79	49	49	49

Total Today 4,456,000; previous day 6,388,450; week ago 7,704,700; year ago 9,961,900; two years ago 23,416,000. Jan. 1 to date 1,443,551,725; year ago 1,044,236,375; two years ago 1,261,685,525.

Archer-Daniels-Midland

NEW YORK (AP)—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., makers of linseed oil, soybean oil and other products, reported for the year ended June 30 consolidated net profit of $3,103,166, equal to $5.69 a share on the common stock. This compared with $8,047,014 or $8.41 a share in the preceding year. Provision for taxes was on the basis of the revenue bill passed by the House Aug. 4.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.00; export, fas NY 11.00. Tin steady; spot and nearby 52.00; forward 52.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.85-90; East St. Louis 5.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	127.51	29.93	18.64
Net change	—.40	—.27	—.15
Previous close	127.91	30.20	18.79
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.66
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8	9¼
American Hardware Co	23½	26
American Manufacturing	34½	27½
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	5½	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	23¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	..
Appleton Company	25½	27½
Appleton Company 7 pf	105	109
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	4
Arlington Mills	40½	43½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24	28
Automobile Banking Corp A	2½	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¼	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	27¾	29¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	111	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7½	8¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	66	71
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101½	..
Boston Wharf Company	13¾	16¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28¼	31
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4½	4¾
Brinks Inc	78	..
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¾	5½
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	36¼	39¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13¼	15¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	29
Do 5 pf	105	..
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	29¾
Draper Corporation	70½	75½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13¼	15½
Eastern Corporation	5¾	6¾
Eastern Corporation pf	16¼	18¼
Exolon Co	11½	14
Family Loan Society Inc	14½	16½
Family Loan Society pf A	24	27
Franklin Process	31	34
Fruit of the Loom	9	10½
General Fire Extinguisher	15¼	17¾
General Plywood Corp	112¾	112¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	12½	14½
Goodall Worsted Company	18	22
Graton & Knight Co	6¾	9¼
Do 7 pf	72	77
Do pr pf	25	28
Great Northern Paper Co	28¾	30¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 36 pf	60	65
Do 81.50 cv pf	18	..
Harbison-Walker Refractories	43¾	45¾
Hartford Fire Insurance	81¾	102¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	12¼	14½
Do pf B	19	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	25	27¼
Do pr pf	20¼	22¼
Hooker Electro Chem	2½	3¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	15¾	16¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	46	48
Keither George E Co	9	11
Kendall Company	9¼	11¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	14¾	18¼
King-Seeley Corp	7¾	..
Landers Frary & Clark	21¾	24½
Lawrence Portland Cement	16½	18½
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	24¼
Lincoln Stores 7	101½	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	105	110
Marathon Paper Mills	32¾	34¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	53	56
Merck & Co	33¼	75½
Merrimack Manufacturing	68½	73½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	83	86
Mid West Refineries Co	2.00	3.30
Millers Falls Company	9	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4¼
Nashawena Mills	12¼	14¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	65	70
Nashua Manufacturing Co	9½	11½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	50½	55½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	11¼	13½
aNational Chemical & Mfg	7½	9¼
National Shirt Shops	4¾	5¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	40	43
Newmarket Manufac Co	41	44
Nicholson File Company	33	36
Nonquitt Spinning	28	32
Ohio Finance	14¼	16¼
Parker Appliance	102	107
Plymouth Cordage Company	14	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	50½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W S pf	32	..
Quissett Mill	4¾	5½
Remington Arms Co Inc	1 05⅜	105⅝
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	105	105
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	101¼	101¼
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	106¾	106¾
Sanford Mills	64½	64½
Submarine Signal Co	64½	64½
Tampax Inc	16	16
Triumph Explosive Inc	53¼	56
Union Premier Food Strs pf	111½	111½
United Elastic Corp	106¾	106¾
U S Envelope Company	98½	98½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	77¼	77
Valley Mould &

Vladivostok, Door to Pacific: Will It Be Keypoint in War?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Vladivostok, Russia's doorway to the Pacific which Japan is now telling the United States it really ought not to use, may become a key point in the next phase of the Allied-Axis war.

This Siberian city, despite the fact that most of its approaches by both land and water are dominated by the Japanese, has developed into one of the Soviet's strategic ports and is normally filled with ships handling cargoes to and from the Western Hemisphere as well as for Asiatic coastal trade.

It is, first of all, a vital Soviet air and naval base, with rugged islands and rocky peninsulas offering good positions for defense fortifications.

The city itself, which some 75 years ago was a boisterous outpost of wooden shacks, muddy streets, saloons and gambling houses, is today a busy, modern community of about 206,000 inhabitants, sayes a National Geographic Society news bulletin.

"On the Spot"

"Geographically, Vladivostok has been 'on the spot' ever since its establishment as a link between the outside world and the vast reaches of Siberia," the bulletin explains. "Terrace upon terrace, it sprawls up the mountainous backbone of a peninsula only 35 miles from the border of Japanese-dominated Manchukuo. A little farther south is Chosen, also under Japanese control.

"By water, Japanese domination of the region is even more thorough. The port lies on the west central shore of the Sea of Japan, which can be entered only through several comparatively narrow straits. Japanese islands border all these passages.

"For ships from San Francisco, 5,250 miles across the Pacific, the shortest route is through the Strait of La Perouse. On the south of this 25-mile passage is Hokkaido, Japan's largest island. On the north is the Japanese-owned and occupied portion of Sakhalin Island.

"By going 120 miles farther, ships from San Francisco can enter the Sea of Japan through the Strait of Tsugaru. This is south of Hokkaido, with Honshu, Japan's principal island, on the opposite side. To pass south of Honshu and enter the sea through the chosen passageway would add hundreds of miles to a voyage from the United States.

Shallow Passage

"The only passage directly into the Sea of Japan which Japan does not control is far to the north, between the Russian end of Sakhalin Island and the mouth of the Amur River on the Siberian mainland. But traffic through that Strait must first cross the Sea of Okhotsk and to enter the latter body of water from the Pacific, it must pass between the Kurile Islands, small dots of Japanese territory strewn between Hokkaido and the Soviet-owned Kamchatka Peninsula. Furthermore, the Sakhalin-Siberian passage was only 17 feet deep when its depth was last made public, and it is ice-choked much of the year.

"Vladivostok's harbor freezes over late in December, and the ice lasts until mid-April. Ice-breakers keep a path open for steamers to enter and leave the port during that period. In January the average temperature is 6 degrees Fahrenheit, while in July it is 65 degrees.

"The exact defenses of Vladivostok have not been made public by Soviet officials, but it is known that some 60 submarines and 30 fast motor torpedo boats have been berthed in the harbor. Forts and tank-traps surround the city; some reports say that they exist even within the city limits. The air base is within a 700-mile bombing trip of Tokyo and other big industrial cities of Japan.

War Brought Growth

"Completion of the trans-Siberian railroad from Russia's western border, some 6,350 miles distant, raised Vladivostok from the frontier-town stage early in the 20th Century. Then the port was the line's only outlet to the sea. Now a branch has been extended north through the new city of Komsomlsk on the Amur River to Nikolaevsk a few miles up stream from the river's mouth. Commercial airlines have been operating between Vladivostok and Moscow, making the trip with 11 stops in about 94 hours.

"The World War of 1914-18 brought a marked growth in the port, which was the Eastern depot for war materials shipped from the United States. More than $100,000,000 of supplies were brought into the harbor. In 1918 Allied troops including American soldiers occupied the city, following Russia's exit from the war.

"Vladivostok is extremely cosmopolitan, with large groups of Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans as well as Russians. There is a sprinkling of non-Russian Europeans and Americans. The community supports the University of The Far East.

"Warehouses along the waterfront ordinarily are filled with soy beans and by-products, such as soy bean oil and soy bean cakes. These make up the principal export trade, along with Siberian timber and dried fish."

Tolerance as Factor in Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—National unity requires friendliness and tolerance toward the foreign-born population of the United States, and there's no ground for pointing suspiciously at such folks and suspecting them of designs to blow up the local power plant, says C. C. Van Vechten, chief of the institutional section of the Bureau of the Census, in Northwestern University's current "Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology."

Actually, says Mr. Van Vechten, the foreign-born are more law-abiding than native Americans. While foreign-born law breakers are more likely to be apprehended, the figures today show native Americans are sent to prison at the rate of 11 per 10,000 population; the foreign-born at the rate of only 5 per 10,000.

These figures vary, however, in different age groups, he notes. Up to 30 years, foreign-born youths seem much more criminally inclined than do native young people. But beyond 30, the foreign-born tend to settle down and become more law-abiding than native Americans of like age. This explains, he says, the comparatively low percentage of "foreigners" committed to prison today. Immigration in the past 20 years has fallen off, due to the depression and restrictions. Today's foreign population is, therefore, an old population. It doesn't represent a particular hazard, and is rapidly passing beyond the age periods when crimes seem to occur.

So, concludes Mr. Van Vechten: "The thoughtless American who indulges in epithets derogatory to foreign-born persons is endangering our security by alienating the loyalties of the majority who want nothing more than to be accepted as the good Americans they are. And if we alienate them, it is we even more than they who will pay the price. This does not mean that we should provide easy opportunities for betrayal."

Poles Get Lend-Lease Arms

Continued from Page 1

friendship and co-operation it must show itself ready to respect China's territorial and political integrity.

Finally, conversations with the Russian air experts in Washington and with Soviet and British military, naval, and industrial defense chiefs in Moscow again underline the Allied confidence that the hard-fighting Soviet armies will be able to hold off the Nazis at least through the winter and may be able to keep their forces so thoroughly intact that an indefinite two-front war will be established, to the detriment of the Axis.

In any event, confidence in Russian resistance is such as to make it likely that American and British assistance in strengthening Soviet arms will be effective, despite a considerable delay before their arrival in substantial volume.

On the domestic side of defense, a broad program of assistance to highway construction has been outlined by the Priorities Division, Office of Production Management.

A letter to Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of the Public Roads Administration, made clear that the Priorities Division stands ready to facilitate the acquisition of material and supplies for the development of a strategic network of highways approved by the War Department in conformity with a master plan. Other classes of roads, specified in the letter, also will be given priority preferences.

By distributing copies of the letter to prospective contractors and suppliers, the Public Roads Administration and state highway departments will indicate the preference ratings available for the several types of construction to be expedited.

If priority assistance is required in order to obtain deliveries of materials, supplies, and equipment on schedule, an application should be made by the state highway department concerned, through the Public Roads Administration, to the Project Section, Division of Priorities, Office of Production Management, for the issuance of a preference rating order. If the circumstances set forth in the application warrant the assignment of a preference rating, the Director of Priorities will issue a preference rating order assigning the appropriate rating to deliveries of material.

Indicative of the need of spreading defense contracts and calling further upon the productive capacity of small business is an official survey which disclosed that only about one half or the key plants catalogued in original Army-Navy industrial mobilization plans are working on munitions orders.

The survey covered the status of 11,819 private plants which had been earmarked by the Army and Navy Munitions Board for production of essential items in event of an emergency. Only 6,657 of the factories hold defense contracts after 14 months of big-scale spending.

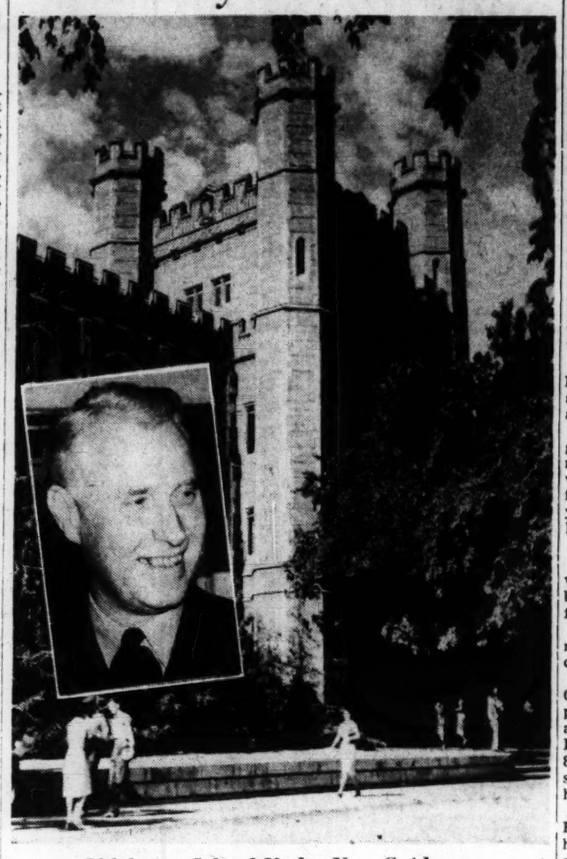
Huge Fortunes Reported Made on Alaska Work

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Sept. 4 (AP)—Ernest Gruening, Governor of Alaska, says contractors from outside Alaska are making tremendous fortunes on Alaska defense projects.

He told a civic gathering last night that he was informed reliably the profits were "not less than 50 per cent."

Millions of dollars have been appropriated for the Territory's rapidly expanding air and naval bases.

University and President



Oklahoma School Under New Guidance

Administration Hall, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. Inset: Dr. Joseph A. Brandt, who became President of the University on Aug. 1.

New President Gets More Aid For University of Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAN, Okla.—Directing affairs of a Western university and managing an Eastern publishing company is a task which few would choose, but Dr. Joseph A. Brandt did it for seven months, prior to taking office as new president of the University of Oklahoma on Aug. 1, 1941. His assumption of double duties typifies his dynamic energy harnessed to faith and courage.

Last November Dr. Brandt was chosen President of the University of Oklahoma, effective Aug. 1, to succeed Dr. W. B. Bizzell, who had reached retirement age and had resigned the Presidency, effective June 1. Dr. Brandt was director of the Princeton University Press and could not leave till the fiscal year was up. He continued to fill his post at Princeton, but made several trips between New Jersey and Oklahoma, meeting with the Legislature, Regents, press, etc., and making plans for the University of Oklahoma's future. He received and answered thousands of letters pertaining to the University of Oklahoma.

His expenditure of extra energy enabled him to assume the Presidency in August with valuable ground work laid. He had already organized the new Research Institute, and through his influence, the State Legislature had appropriated $407,600 for a new building for the Institute. It had added $52,000 to the faculty salary fund, in an effort to stop migration of outstanding Oklahoma men to Eastern institutions, even as Dr. Brandt himself had been lured away in 1938.

Dr. Bizzell, President Emeritus, will head the Sociology Department and direct the University's semi-centennial celebration in the school year, 1941-42.

The Research Institute is sponsored by leading oil operators and business men. Its object is to conduct research in chemistry, physics, petroleum engineering, agriculture, and other industrial and professional fields. It will be operated on a non-profit basis. Its functions will be supported by payments by sponsors, covering cost of fellowships, apparatus, and operating expenses; and by fees, royalties and licenses, which will constitute free funds to be used in research in the public interest.

Faith in the Southwest as a future center of culture explains Dr. Brandt's willingness to return to Oklahoma, the State in which he was reared. He was born in Seymour, Indiana.

Dr. Brandt makes friends fast. He is not at all formal. "Just call me Joe," he said to the budget committee of the Oklahoma Legislature, and they listened sympathetically, and were soon convinced as he outlined needs for a research building, and additional funds for higher education.

Joe Brandt's family moved to Tulsa, Okla., while he was a boy and, after graduating from Tulsa High School as valedictorian, he worked his way through the University of Oklahoma School of Journalism. He washed dishes, stoked furnaces, and edited the student newspaper. He received his B. A. from Oklahoma in 1921. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and was chosen a Rhodes Scholar to Oxford. He was granted a B. A. degree from Oxford in 1923 and the B. Litt. and M. A. degrees from Oxford in 1924.

Returning to Oklahoma, he became city editor of the Tulsa Tribune. In 1928 he married one of his reporters, Miss Sallye Little, a graduate of DePauw University. That same year he became the first director of the University of Oklahoma Press, and he guided it to an enviable position among university presses. In the next ten years half of its volumes were Book-of-the-Month Club recommendations, and two were Book Club selections.

In 1938 he resigned to become director of the Princeton University Press.

Since he was elected President of the University of Oklahoma, Temple University conferred an honorary doctor's degree on him. The Brandts have two children, Brenda and Teddy.

Dr. Brandt has a variety of hobbies. They include flower culture, pure-bred cats and dogs, book collecting, hiking, and bicycling; he plays the piano and attends football games, but says his greatest interest is people.

San Francisco 'Hall' Blooms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Politics took its annual holiday in San Francisco's beautiful City Hall when flower lovers took over and filled the building's vast rotunda and grand staircase with the rarest autumn gems from their gardens.

Noncommercial and free to the public, this once-a-year show is enjoyable and different from the typical flower show because it is spontaneous. It highlights the bloom rather than the display, the specimen rather than the grower. Most of the contributors are experts, yet they got that way through sheer love of flowers.

Prima donnas of the show are the dahlias. They ranged in size this year from one inch in diameter to 16 inches. They were brilliant and pale, shaggy and velvety, collarettes and pom poms. One group of white and red-striped dahlias, carefully guarded by a porcelain bull dog and termed the "Union Jack," received unusual attention.

At least dahlia names are becoming more realistic. There were at the show the old stand-bys named after individuals, such as the Jane Cowl and the Clara Carder, each magnificent and large, and no doubt some new varieties were named after persons. The Angelo Rossi, after San Francisco's florist Mayor, held its sunburst head up as proudly as any.

However, descriptive names such as the Fandango, the Gypsy, the Flamingo, and the Satan left no doubt as to the identity of the dahlia. They fit well. The colors were fiery and flashy. One could hear in imagination the click of heels and castanets. The Rag Carpet was also well named.

But dahlias were not the whole show. The grand staircase was given over to fuchsias and tuberous begonias, and to the rear one found a blanket of many-colored begonias which was five yards long and one wide. It had been prepared by the San Francisco Branch of the American Begonia Society and, as far as this correspondent was concerned, was the most splendid display of all.

A bowl of camellias attracted many persons.

Meanwhile, outside the City Hall in the flower-bedded plaza, the Municipal Band played classical selections, and the loafing public fed the pigeons. Downtown corner flower stands were selling as usual their gardenia, Begonia, and camellia corsages, from 5 cents to 25 cents. Here the man or woman without a fresh flower on his coat is conspicuous.

Nate White

Building Ends Brass Pole

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 4 (AP)—The brass pole faction of the City Council has gone down in defeat. Minority members argued it wouldn't be a fire station without a brass pole—but they were overruled in favor of a one-story building.

Oregon Calls on Soldiers To Help Harvest Farm Crops

By the Associated Press

Soldiers on furlough in Oregon have been called upon to volunteer as harvest hands on a Western farm front beset by a growing shortage of field workers.

The shortage—caused by the draft and by mushrooming national defense industrial pay rolls—now is acute in Oregon's hop, prune, and bean-growing areas and Arizona's cotton and melon districts.

Most other Midwest and Western grain and fruit States are getting through this year's harvest without major difficulty, although the margin is close.

Said Bernard Teets, Colorado Employment Security Director, speaking for Colorado as an example:

"If this national defense emergency keeps on, and industrial jobs multiply at the rate they have, I wouldn't care to predict what the farm labor situation will be next year. It may be a widespread problem."

Iowa Wages Soar

In corn-growing Iowa, farm wages have risen substantially because hands are considerably fewer.

The Oregon situation was made more critical by fast ripening crops.

Possible destruction of a $10,000,000 hop, prune and bean crop prompted Gov. Charles A. Sprague and Gen. George A. White, 41st Division Commander, to appeal to 8,000 soldiers, furloughed after strenuous maneuvers, to take harvest jobs.

Earl Maharg, Arizona Farm Bureau Federation secretary, hastened to Washington seeking authorization to bring in 18,000 laborers from Mexico to help harvest $28,000,000 in cotton, melon and lettuce crops.

In Colorado, Mr. Teets said, migrant workers from Kansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico didn't show up as usual to help pick the Western Slope peach crop. Growers recruited pickers in Denver, promising rail fare to and from Grand Junction, an 800-mile round trip.

Pickle growers near Fort Collins telegraphed Kansas and Nebraska employment offices for help. Kansas promised 120 workers, but quickly reneged, saying the men were needed and couldn't be sent to Colorado.

More migrant workers are crossing into California this year than in the "Grapes of Wrath" era, said L. I. Hewes, Regional Farm Security Administrator. But they were after national defense plant jobs, not harvest work.

Unable to get defense jobs immediately, enough of these workers turned out for harvest jobs so that no serious shortage developed.

Arizona Opens Doors

Arizona, which once frowned on migrants as prospective relief clients, welcomes the California-bound job seekers if they will stop over to pick cotton.

Wives and youngsters are helping out on Illinois farms, said Earl C. Smith, Illinois Agricultural Association President. A worker shortage was apparent during grain cutting and may be acute in the corn harvest.

In Utah, Oregon and California some school openings may be delayed and youths over 16 will be excused from classes until late crops are in.

Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana all reported this year's crops would be handled satisfactorily.

In New York, which has an estimated shortage of at least 22,000 farm hands, city and rural children alike will help in harvesting.

The State Education Department has arranged "harvest vacations" up to 10 days each for pupils 14 years old or over, who will recover later any school work they miss.

Under agreement between Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and legislative leaders, a retroactive bill to be introduced in the Legislature in January will authorize emergency absences this fall.

Potatoes, apples and grapes are ready for gathering in some New York sections and the State Employment Service yesterday called for fruit pickers it said were "urgently needed" in one county.

Argentina Awaits Explanation Of Arrest of Citizens by Nazis

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Sept. 4 (AP)—Argentina awaited today a report from its Berlin Embassy to explain the arrests of 11 Argentine citizens by the Germans in Occupied France.

Roberto Gache, Foreign Affairs Undersecretary, said that until the report was received it could not be determined whether the Argentines were arrested for some relatively unimportant infraction of regulations "or a bigger matter."

[The Argentine Embassy at Vichy had heard rumors for two days that as many as 20 Argentines had been arrested in Paris for various offenses during the campaign against anti-German demonstrations.]

Some sources recalled that the Reich had detained Bolivians and Cubans in Occupied Europe in reprizal for anti-Nazi activity of the Bolivian and Cuban Governments.

The German Ambassador, Baron Edmund von Thermann, who has been under fire of a congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities, also was asked for an explanation.

Raul Damonte Taborda, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, said he hoped the Government would act quickly.

"No reports have come of anti-Nazi activity by Argentines in Germany," he said, "but we all know of anti-Argentine activity by Nazi Germans and even by members of the Third Reich's Embassy staff here."

[In another action against a Latin American country, the German Government requested that Guatemala withdraw all its consuls from the Reich.]

The Argentine Government has ordered the dissolution of all boy's activity organizations not sponsored and directed by Argentine citizens.

The order presumably referred to boy scouting troops affiliated with German and British schools.

The police also were directed to halt the street distribution of propaganda "directly or indirectly inciting a violent change in the nation's political and social institutions, attacking the dignity of public functionaries or injuring the feelings of belligerent nations."

Organized shooting clubs still will be permitted target practice, but it was declared that the police would not allow civilians to participate "in exercises having a military character."

Proposals for support of the Roosevelt-Churchill eight points and for acceptance of the Peruvian plan for a common front of American parliaments in defense of Democracy were sent to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. The proposals were attacked as "unnecessary legislation" by the conservative Deputy Uberto Vignart.

He asserted that Argentina "only needs to be neutral," and was "wasting time with measures which do not concern Argentine problems."

Senor Vignart is a member of the same party as acting President Castillo, who also is supporting a policy of neutrality.

Cuban Farmers Act

HAVANA, Sept. 4 (AP)—Boycott of Japanese and Spanish products and provision for all United States military, naval and air bases required in Cuba are urged by "Asociacion Septembrina Agraria," a semi-political farmers' organization with headquarters in Güira de Melena, Havana Province, and a membership of approximately 4,000.

Organized in 1933, it has been a stanch supporter of President Batista's policies.

Praising the United States for "what they have done in Cuba's behalf since the War of Independence and for their present support of the peoples fighting the barbarian aggressors," the Association in a manifesto announced formation of committees to promote the boycott against Axis nations and Spain and placing on record the following demands:

"That all Americans be allowed to enter Cuba freely; that the passing of American troops through Cuban territory be permitted at all times; that any bases the United States may require for their defense and ours be granted and that all navigation requisites be simplified to give the United States greater facilities in the movement of its merchant ships."

The United States now has a naval base at Guantanamo Bay.

Mexico to Arm in Air

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 4 (AP)—Gen. Roberto Fierro, Chief of Military Aviation, has disclosed that Mexico plans to develop a modern combat air arm with 160 new planes to be purchased in the United States.

The planes, to be acquired with a $6,400,000 American loan, will multiply the strength of Mexico's first line airfleet more than six times. There are only 25 planes now in active service, General Fierro said.

Training of 200 regular army pilots and 300 reserves in the latest tactics already has begun and the General made it clear that Mexico's new air power would be an additional bulwark for defense of the American continent.

He expressed the hope some of the planes would arrive in time for the large-scale maneuvers projected by the Army for this winter.

Woodrum Predicts Lend-Lease Scrutiny

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia predicted today that Congressional committees would subject all future defense and lend-lease appropriation requests from President Roosevelt to a much closer scrutiny than in the past.

He said that with "definite experience to guide us," the committees would be in much better position to determine the actual need for new military facilities, equipment and material.

The President said Sept. 2 that additional funds would be sought to increase the Nation's already huge armament program. In addition, he is reported to be studying a new lend-lease request of more than $5,000,000,000.

"I am confident that Congress will be ready to provide whatever funds are needed to further round out the defense program," Mr. Woodrum said, "but we are going to inquire into the situation minutely, first on what has been done with funds appropriated and authorized; second, the needs for additional funds and third, if such funds or appropriations will be able to secure the required raw materials and manufacturing facilities to produce equipment."

Mr. Woodrum is chairman of the House subcommittees which handle both lend-lease and supplemental defense appropriations.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Also 60 for $1 with name and many exceptional value Box Assortments. Write for Five FREE Sample Portfolios, General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-821, Chicago.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with leading concern. 9 different boxes. Cost 50c up. Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special offer. Good profits. Request approved samples. DOEHLA, S-65, Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name. 100 exclusive designs, now as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. JAMES ART STUDIOS, 160 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS. Everyone uses. Fast sellers. Big profits. Bonus. 18 different box assortments 50 for $1 Personal Cards. Samples on approval. EDWIN FREEMAN CO., 35 High, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED TO BUY

BOY BEANS wanted from shipping points in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and upstate New York State in car-lot quantities or larger; dealers only. BENJAMIN GERKS, Bean Merchant, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP, 112 Boston Post Road, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

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SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT FOR RENT. Living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, two bedrooms, two baths, maid's room and bath. 137 Sewall Avenue, Brookline. See Superintendent on premises or call BRAcon 0853.

SWARTHMORE, PA.—Unfurnished four-room apt.; garage, electricity and gas. Tel SW. 101 after 6 p. m.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 27 W. 11th Street—Pleasant, old Washington Square section, off Fifth Avenue; near express stations, ALL subways; 6-7 rooms, elevator; $105-$120, restricted. You'll be comfortable, quiet and happy here.

Phipps Garden Apartments

Sunnyside, Long Island City, N. Y. (Only 25 minutes from Grand Central)

1½ to 4 Rooms, $37 up

Modern apartments in a setting of beautifully landscaped gardens with tall trees and flowering shrubbery. Nearby public tennis courts and other recreational features. Social room. Free private playground. A camera club which has its own dark room. Development is under ownership management. References required.

5101 39th Avenue, L. I. City (Corner 50th St. and 39th Ave.)

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MARKS BEDDING CO. MATTRESSES, BOX SPRINGS, PILLOWS MADE OVER AND STERILIZED. 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195

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COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

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A. B. C. REGISTRY, (Agency) N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses. DIV. 4-3510.

WERNER AGENCY, 450 7th Ave. (34th). Bkprs. diversified industries—$15-30. Stenos rapid exp.—$15-25. Burrus bkprs. and Elliot Fisher bkpr.—$35. Buyer dresses R. B. exp.—$40-50.

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. SCHNEIDER'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS. FINE QUALITY COATS AS LOW AS $59.50 to $1500.00. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order at VERY SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS. Come in and look around. Large selection to choose from. Deposits accepted. CHARLES E. MORRIS, In the Wholesale Fur Market, 328-330 7th Avenue, Corner 29th. On the 4th Floor, N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Christian Scientists to learn nursing; moderate salary while learning; instructress trained at the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatorium in Boston. Write for details. TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wanted, manager short-order restaurant employing 30 people; excellent opportunity; man with proven experience and ability; state qualifications, references and salary expected. Write Box 56, 1293 National Press Building.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORKER-cook, white; afternoons only; light laundry; 2 adults. Ph. Sat. morning or Sun. St. 9-4573 (N. Y. C.)

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HOMES TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY—Christian Scientist desires to share her home with one or two ladies. Christian Scientist preferred. Box X-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

INFORMATION WANTED

ANYONE possessing information relative to the will of the late Edward Bliss Shoule kindly communicate with Mrs. Maude Cluff Kauffman, 1812 Avenue K, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LINENS

HANAN'S. Linens—Yarns—Infantwear. 51 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

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FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS. Individual rooms for each account. ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC. 67th St. cor Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TRa. 7-6000

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MUSIC composed, arranged, classical or popular; also conscientious PIANO INSTRUCTION. Hollander, 46 W. 83rd St., N. Y. C. TRA. 4-4243.

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APPLE HILL INN. Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake, 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf; riding near by; $21-$35; folder. Season May-Oct. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut.

BLAIR LODGE, Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for resident and transient guests; rest, study, recreation; swimming; adjacent Jones Beach; rates reasonable; board optional. Reservations Wantagh 1570.

CRAIGMONT-in-the-CATSKILLS—For rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Mrs. Charlotte Craigen, Woodstock, N. Y.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

Community Chest Average Up 5.7 Per Cent Over 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Community chest campaigns held since Jan. 1, 1941, have shown an average increase of 5.7 per cent over 1940 campaigns and have raised 0.6 per cent more than their total goals, Robert Cutler, of Boston, President of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., announced. Mr. Cutler predicted success in campaigns which will be conducted this fall for 1942 funds.

Local Classified

(Continued)

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 154 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr. CHelsea 2-6855.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030.

STAMFORD, CONN.—3 to 7 acres, brook, trees; $1500 an acre. Box X-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive home, large, pleasant rooms; excellent food. Asp. 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Desirable for business or professional woman, comfortably furnished rooms, overlooking garden, near subway. Box X-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PLUSHING, N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave.—Nicely furnished double, closet with window; reasonable; oil heat; quiet, near church, bus passes door. Phone FI 9-3433.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable central location, every convenience; all transportation; near Park, church. CI. 7-6322.

ST. ALBANS—Large, beautiful front room, private family, suitable business couple; convenient transit. 115-06 175 St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION—Loving care given by educated gentlewoman. Christian Scientist; plain sewing; can drive car; interview to be arranged. Box L-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith. CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO. Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced. PORTABLE AGENTS. 5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH PRICE for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: 5-7113 daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE COLLEGE SHOPS AT HOWLAND'S

Select your college clothes as carefully as you select your alma mater! Women's College Shop, Second Floor. Men's Campus Shop, Street Floor.

THOMPSON'S. 985 Main. Now as in the past seasons we show only QUALITY FURS.

WALTER R. ROTHE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Specialists in Air-Conditioning. Quiet May Oil Burner. Plumbing and Heating. Established in 1915.

Iced Postum. BEHRENS' MARKET, 192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE.

Visit READ'S COLLEGE SHOP. Headquarters for Co-Eds faced with Wardrobe Problems.

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 o. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

PICKWICK—3760. Mon. to Thurs., 9 1-4. BILLY THE KID, Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy, Ian Hunter; ACCENT ON LOVE, George Montgomery, Osa Massen. Fri. to Mon., 5 5-8. THE BRIDE CAME C. O. D., Bette Davis, James Cagney; NAVAL ACADEMY, F. Bartholomew, J. Lyon, Billy Cook. Tues. to Thurs., 9 9-11. THEY MET IN BOMBAY, Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell, Peter Lorre; HIGHWAY WEST, Brenda Marshall, Arthur Kennedy.

PICNICS. Picnic Jugs $1.00 to $3.00. Picnic Grills $1.00 to $2.50. Picnic Baskets, Picnic Broilers. Charcoal. Greenwich Hardware Co., 325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605.

The Sutton Oil Co. Arthur E. Sutton . . . Joseph S. Hall. FUEL OIL. OIL BURNERS. Tel. 2711.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK in Greenwich, Conn. Member of Federal Reserve System.

PATISSERIE. St. Moritz. 23 E. Putnam Ave. Tel. 2818. CONFISERIE.

Dry Cleaners of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing. New England Carpet Cleaning Co. 169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801.

Craig Electrical Co. Radios and Electrical Appliances. Smith Building, 289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3110.

HARTFORD

HUNTER PRESS. Multigraphing, Printing, Linotyping, Mimeographing. 302 ASYLUM STREET, Phone 2-7016. *Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service.*

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

FRESH BLUEBERRY MUFFINS
30c
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

MERIDEN

TUXIS COAL & OIL CO.
COAL—COKE
Fuel, Furnace and Range Oil
553 N. Colony St. 1960

THE DOMESTIC LAUNDRY COMPANY
Perfection is our aim
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Phone 1503

THE JAMES T. KAY CO.
PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTORS
Gilbarco Oil Burners
125 State Street Phone 1199
Established 1832

CONTINUING OUR AUGUST 1 SALE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15
CHERNIACK
CHIC
Back to School Clothes
for Girls
STYLETEX CO.
19 Colony Street

School Girls
Visit Our Sportswear Department
New York Dress Goods Store
25 Colony Street

See Our Smart New
Fall and Winter
COATS
for Women and Misses
BENSON'S
38-40 Colony Street

New Styles
in FALL FOOTWEAR
are now ready
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 Colony Street

School and College Headquarters
Gabardine Coats
Luggage, Laundry Briefs and Cases, Gym Suits
ALLING RUBBER CO.
At the Tower

MIDDLETOWN

JOIN THE THRIFT RANKS
Select your fall Housefurnishings before further price advances
CAULKINS & POST, Inc.
484 Main Street
"We furnish the home complete"

For all lines of
INSURANCE
See
BUTLER'S
243 Main Street (Blau Building)
Telephone 244 or 245

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-256 William St.
Phone 456

Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank
Middletown Connecticut
A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

Try **PELTON'S**
Tasty Sandwiches, Candy, Salted Nuts
and visit our Soda Bar
Toiletries for Men and Women
108 Main St. 136 E. Main St.

G. U. REED
Radios
Records
58 Hamlin Street Tel. 3540-W

WRUBEL'S
Superb Collections of New
Fall Suits • Winter Coats
ARE NOW AT THEIR PEAK
—We advise your early selection!

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

HART'S WAYSIDE BAKERY
OLD-FASHIONED DOUGHNUTS AND CRULLERS
Raised Loaf and Fruit Cake
Home-Made Bread
Oatmeal Bread
Try Our Home-Baked Beans
Home-Made Pies
Percival Ave. Ph. 1663-W Kensington, Conn.
Just below Kensington Congregational Church

McWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

Hats Made to Order to Match Your Costume or Fur Coat
RAINBOW MILLINERY
242 Main Street New Britain

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

Purpora Posture Shoes
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort
PURPORA POSTURE SHOE
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

WHITTON FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for All Occasions
1102 Chapel St. 7-1846

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
Tydol Gas—Miller Tires
Lubrication—Batteries
Prompt and Courteous Service
223 Whalley Ave. 1545 State St.

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

STORY'S DAIRY INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST 8-4824

Painting and Decorating
Charles L. Fisher
60 COLONIAL BOULEVARD
West Haven, Conn., Phone 9-2738

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

SHARTENBERG'S
Devoted to your better living
Free Parking for Customers,
Chapel St. (on same side as store), just over R. R. Cut

"JOHN"
Your Hairdresser
Permanent Waves of Distinction
39 Center Street 5-4322

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

NORWALK

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1734. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS

Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
Tel. 3-6846

Brown Brothers
Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

GEORGE SARVINAS, Inc.
Furriers Exclusive
FUR STORAGE
CLEANING and GLAZING
RESTYLING and REPAIRING
Telephone 3-5605
30 Park Row, Stamford, Conn.

Buettner's
PARK PLACE AT SUMMER ST.
Everybody can save money in Buettner's August Furniture Sale

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 8-2188

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2118
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-5113

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3408. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sullivan's
Boys' and Men's Wear
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET PHONE 4-4822
We are now fully stocked with a glorious selection of new fall apparel featuring a large assortment of smart wearables for the young man going away to school

$6.45 worth of Parker Quality only $5.00
Now a fine Parker set at a new low price. Pen alone $3.95, Pencil $2.50.
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

Sears carry a complete line of Quality Furniture, Ranges and Heaters
For real values shop at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

"Be Smart About Clothes and Money"

"Zoric" Cleaning is most satisfactory
Let us help you with the fall garment cleaning.
PERRYS Phone 3-3161

THE REDWOOD FURNITURE CO.
"The Honest Store"
324 East Main Street at Mill
Phone 3-4158

Knox Hats
$6.50 up
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Our Girls' or Boys' Departments are now ready with everything they need for school.
Get their complete School Outfit here.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W MAIN STREET 3-0169
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

School time is here again. Prepare for your return to College now.
Cash Woven Name Tapes
3 dozen 1.50 9 dozen 2.50
6 dozen 2.00 12 dozen 3.00

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Family Laundry Service
Think of it! Nine pounds of flat work and wearing apparel washed and ironed "The Killip Way" for only 1.59—
Each additional pound 15c
Try this superlative Ready-to-wear Service.
Get the Killip Quality
PHONE 5-3311

JUVENILE FASHIONS
WE FEATURE
BABY KALI-STEN-IKS
All Seamless Shoe from $3.25 up
Burgess Juvenile Shoe Shop
26 MAIDEN LANE DIAL 4-3911

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

Jacques & Rene
HAIR STYLISTS
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State St. Dial 5-5515

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

WHITNEYS
The only store in Albany that gives charge customers the convenience of the famous
CHARGA-PLATE
Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
178 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-2107

NO ORDER TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET 3-4258 3-4259

Visit
L. J. HOVER'S WAYSIDE FURNITURE STORE
887 Central Ave., opposite Danker
Lower overhead means lower prices on quality furniture
Open Evenings Dial 8-3824

Hoag & Taylor
Maiden Lane and James St.
MEN'S WEAR
New Fall Hats Now Ready

CLOTHES *for*
BACK TO SCHOOL
McManus & Riley
49 State Street

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

BUY NOW! During Our
AUGUST SALE
of Fur Coats and Cloth Coats
MORTON CO'Y, Inc.
37 Court Street

In Our 54th Year
"Largest Home Furnishings Store Between New York City and Cleveland"
THE FAIR STORE

College and Prep School Styles
For years the store has successfully outfitted young men and women for schools and colleges. We are now showing complete lines of clothes for classroom and campus as well as appropriate room furnishings and luggage.
at McLEAN'S

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
Be prepared for your winter's coal. "Same Coal—Same Mine—all the Time"
343-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

PLUMBING and HEATING
Save money! Let Sears estimate your plumbing and heating needs. No obligation.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
134 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Back-to-School Footwear
for younger people of all ages
Quality—Style—Good Value
Correct fitting verified by X-Ray
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
36 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 2-0360—2-3623

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BRONXVILLE INN
Complete Plank Steak Dinner $1.00
Charcoal-Broiled Steak, Fish, Chicken
Luncheon 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper 75c
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed.
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. W., cor. Bronxville Rd.

Tel. 2-1246—2-1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service
Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

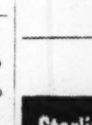
BUFFALO

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600

GRETCHEN BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylists
Newest Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
143 Bidwell Parkway Lincoln 6166
Open Wednesday and Friday Evenings

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW TURBANWAV
and other types of
Permanent Waving

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

SCHOOL CLOTHES
For Girls and Boys
Awaiting Your Selection
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
1403 HERTEL AVENUE
Louise Lenhard—Mabel Lenhard

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 8307, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
Give and Redeem
S. & H. Green Stamps
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times
Telephones WA 3545—WA 4600

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

The New Fall Styles in FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK SHOES are here in a wide variety of patterns and leathers.
Charles Brookins
60 North Main Street

HORNELL

R. H. CARTER
Commercial and Industrial Electrical Construction
76 Seneca St. Phone 848
Hornell N. Y.

ITHACA

Headquarters in Ithaca for
Wallpaper, BPS Paint
Barreled Sunlight, Linoleums, Shades and Venetian Blinds
R. F. SMITH
120-122 West State Street Ph. 2688

HERRON'S
Shoes
for all the family
X-Ray Shoe Fitting
138 East State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

Atwaters Grocers
111 E. State Street Phone 2261

See the New 1942
PHILCO RADIOS
at
Rothschild's

Mel Comfort's Socony Service
SENECA ST. GARAGE
Phone 2365
Gas, Oil, Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
Plus "Friendly Service"
Packard Sales and Service

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

LARCHMONT

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
1921 PALMER AVENUE
1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

Long Island

BAY SHORE

A Full Stock of
FLORENCE
RANGE BURNERS and
OIL BURNERS
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 W. Main Street
Telephone Bay Shore 20

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE—Babylon

Ferraro's Food Market
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Ship Chandler
Prime Meats—Fruit—Vegetables
Dairy Products
Phones Babylon 329-330
8-10 EAST MAIN STREET

BAY SHORE—Islip

Islip Coal & Feed Company
"You'll like our weigh"
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Phones Bay Shore 1130—Islip 1122
ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Quality Groceries—Fruits
Vegetables
We strive to please
244-04 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Bayside 9-1571—1572

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence

"Fix-Up—Paint-Up"
CEDARHURST 5366
C. M. Luther
ARTISTIC FURNITURE PAINTING
CABINET WORK AND POLISHING
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846, Tuesday and Thursday 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday 5-7
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

BACK TO SCHOOL IN STYLE by STERN'S
Exclusive Children's Outfitters
36-53 Main Street Free Parking
OPEN EVENINGS

Whitman's Auction Rooms
137-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

Dane & Murphy
FIREPROOF STORAGE
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street, Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

BACK TO SCHOOL APPAREL
for BOYS and STUDENTS
Miller & Mack
Clothing and Furnishings
36-33 MAIN ST. Free Parking
OPEN EVENINGS for Patrons

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863 Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Rebublic 9-5360

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-39 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

FREEPORT

DANZIGER
70 South Main St., Freeport
Brief Cases
Fountain Pens and Pencil Boxes
Football Equipment

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1916
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Whether It's School or College You'll Find Your Campus Classics at
Carol Green's
SWEATERS—SKIRTS—JACKETS
GLOVES—BAGS—ACCESSORIES
60 So. Main Street Tel. Free. 6163

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
FOUNTAIN PENS
Esterbrook $1.00
Changeable Points
Waterman—Parker—Sheaffer
$2.50 up
10 Church St. Tel. Free. 2458

TOWN SHOP
Going to College?
You'll Find We Have a Fine Selection of
SWEATERS—SKIRTS—JACKETS
86 So. Main Street Freeport, L. I.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Millincourt CHOCOLATES
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy
attractively boxed
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

MURPHY'S Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3605

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

DOROTHY CHADWICK COSMETICS

At the price you want to pay. Free complexion analysis and instructions on make-up.
471 Greenwich Street, Hempstead
Phone Hemp. 4323

-ON-
LONG ISLAND

ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
262 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HAM HAZELTON TYDOL SERVICE STATION
383 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD 6734

RHODA HAT SHOPPE
New Fall Hats

Latest Colors and Styles
13 Main Street, Hempstead (One flight up)
3 Pine Street, Freeport (Bet. Main and Church Sts.)

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327, 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Open Window
Serving Fine Food
LUNCHEON; TEA, DINNER
SUNDAYS, ONLY DINNER
Olive Walsh, President
79-09 Roosevelt Ave. HA. 9-9395

Typewriters
Sales and Rentals—10c a Day
Expert Repairs
Representative Will Call
A. E. DANIELS
NEwtown 9-3066
73-12 37th Rd., Jackson Heights, L. I.
(At 8th Ave. Subway—Opp. Earle Theatre)
We Buy Your Old Typewriter

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS 40-34 82nd Street Opposite Jackson Theatre HA. 4-8310

HAvemeyer 9-9414
THONEBE'S RESTAURANT
Breakfast, Luncheon,
Afternoon Tea, Dinner
SODA—CANDY
37-66 82nd St. Jackson Heights, L. I.

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS, UPHOLSTERING
79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
Ask about our Budget Plan
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7758

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270, Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 84 — Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. S. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho 5-5161

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED — Hempstead and 90th Ave. Hollis 5-9020
Used Cars — Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 6-3220

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 9-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191
Virginia 7-5656

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

BAB-O
JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0032

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners — BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS — Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Harry Hobby — Al Neill
MAYTAG WASHER & IRONER SHOP
Authorized Hoover Dealer
Washers, Ironers, Vacuums
Refrigerators, Oil Burners
148 NORTH PARK AVE. TEL. 6429

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

ST. ALBANS

We sell only such items as we can honestly recommend
HAAS HARDWARE
188-03 LINDEN BOULEVARD
Phone Laurelton 8-1052

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

SCHOOL DAYS
Featuring all the Newest School and Fall Fashions for Young Folks
The
Kiddy Town Shop
All Sales Unconditionally Guaranteed
188-37 Linden Blvd. St. Albans, L. I.

Wellbrock's Confectionery
Homemade Ice Cream and Candy
188-11 Linden Blvd. St. Albans, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Laurelton 8-7462

Crossword Quiz Answers

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK

"Station Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED, STORED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

Lore Anne Hat Shoppe
45 PROSPECT AVE.
A most extensive collection of original and reproductions of French Models
MISS LORE MISS ANNE

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Kayser & Allman Wall Paper and Lowe Brothers Paint
EDWARD J. RICE
79 B'way. Tel. 1630 Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, Jr.
657 North Ave. NEw Rochelle 5456

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
• Stein-Bloch Clothes • Ties • Handkerchiefs
• Arrow Shirts • Underwear
23 MECHANIC ST. (Free parking opp.)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street (Oldest Banking Institution in the City)
Branch Office 268 North Avenue

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

Westchester Gift Shop
"Interior Decorators"
Furniture Novelties
610 Main Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.

LA ROSE SHOPPE
CORSETS FITTED
No Charge for Alteration
• DRESSES • LINGERIE
• SPORTSWEAR • GLOVES
• HOSIERY
825 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE

Marie Stone
A GOWN SHOP OF DISTINCTION
Sportswear
Daytime and Evening Gowns
NEw Rochelle 2-6017
611 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE! FRIGIDAIRE FLOOR MODELS!
REDUCTIONS UP to $80 EACH! Limited quantity new, 8-cu. ft. FRIGIDAIRES, with 5-year factory guarantee. Terms: $5 down; 3 years to pay; first installment due July 1; payments as low as $1.25 weekly.
Also: General Electric; Electrolux; Kelvinator; Westinghouse—$9.50 up

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Road New Rochelle 1000

First to
LIEBMAN'S
then
Back to School!
Quality Apparel for BOYS AND GIRLS
From Kindergarten to High School
510 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Back to School
SHOES
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
at Popular Prices
FREE SCHOOL SUPPLIES
with each pair of shoes
FISHER'S
2991 Third Ave., cor. 154th St.
BRONX, N. Y.

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our Budget Plan
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branches
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965
42 N. 2nd Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8360

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

NIAGARA FALLS
(Continued)

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

ESSO
LARRY QUIGLEY
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING — LUBRICATION
BATTERY — TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called for and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kalk & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673, Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

BACK TO COLLEGE
Suits $25 up Sport Jackets $13.50 up
Trousers $4.95 up Shirts $1.65 up
Shoes $5 up Sweaters $2.95 up
Pajamas $1.65 up Ties $1 up
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 North Main Street

See Grant's School Needs for Smart Boys and Girls
W. T. GRANT CO.
108 NO. MAIN STREET

A complete selection of School Necessities for Your Children at
FINES
Infants' and Children's Outfitters
From one minute to 14 years
30 NO. MAIN STREET

Send them back to school in our Rate "A" Fashions
for Boys and Girls
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
30-40 NO. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

Back To School! Back To College!
Boys' and students' apparel styled on our major campuses.
M. SCHWARTZ and CO.
The Home of Good Clothes

SIRING BROTHERS
277 Main St. Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Vacation Supplies
Sporting Goods—Toys
Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 8108, Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beauty Studio

Machine and Machineless Permanents
$2.95 to $10.00
ANN AUSTIN ADLER
693 Plymouth Ave., So. Gen. 3015

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

pillsbury Florist
Floral Designs
Don C. Pillsbury Raymond A. Cain
103 EAST AVE., Sagamore Hotel Stone 796

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

RYE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of S&W
Self Service
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

G. Schlude's Sons
The FURNITURE STORE
SINCE 1872
Phone 368 150-152 Main Street

Painting Paperhanging
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfully Given

City Auto Body Works, Inc.
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment
745 Main Street Phone 3344

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke
Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Our August Coat and Fur Sale
Now in Progress
THE IMPERIAL
325 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
MEN'S WEAR

O-GAS-CO SALES CORP.
Anthony Street
Esso Oil Burners
Essoheat Fuel Oil
Telephone 4-3194

Suits from $35.00 up
Topcoats from $25.00
Chas. Holtzman & Son, Inc.
259 State Street

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK.
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.

CARL, THE TAILOR
General Tailoring
CLEANER, DYER and FURRIER
136 South Ferry St., near State St.
Phone 6-9713

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women.....$6.95 and up
For Men.....$7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

SCOTIA

Dutch Oven Baking Co.
Quality Baked Goods
Branches in Schenectady, Scotia, Albany and Amsterdam
For Delivery Service
TE. HOME OFFICE, SCOTIA 6-8161

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

TROY

EST. 1822 **Broughton's** ROTH, INC.
FURS—Apparel for Women
NEW LOCATION
Corner Fourth and Fulton Streets
TROY, N. Y.

Tom S. Wotkyns & Co., Inc.
Blue Coal—Lehigh Coal
Smokeless and High Volatile Bituminous
Tel. 573-3626 Office, 47 Third Street
Yard, 4038 Yard, 3130 7th Ave.
Furnace and Range Oils

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street
Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING
AUTOMATIC HOT WATER
Service Master Kraft and All Makes
LUX BROS., Inc.
213 Elizabeth St., Utica Phone 4-8320

Pittsburgh Wallhide
Approved Williamsburg Colors. Authentic colors used in the Restoration of Colonial Williamsburg.
ARTISTS MATERIAL
Gurley-Comstock Corp.
14 Elizabeth Street Tel. 4-5175

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
129 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-6133
Just Back of First Citizens Bank

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Campus Classics
Whether you sit in a classroom or office, it's smart to look smart and you'll want to accomplish it with a minimum amount of time and money. Here, on our Fashion Floor you'll find all the newest, smartest clothes. May we see you soon?
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

De Soto *and* Plymouth
Sales and Service
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Goodrich Motors, Inc.
302 N. Massey St. Phone 87

Women's Reversible Coats
Crosby Sq. Shoes for Men
U. S. Royal Tires
Wilson Sporting Goods
JONES RUBBER CO.

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRAMLEY & CO.
INCORPORATED
Westchester's House of Diamonds
199 Main St., White Plains

PONTIAC
The New Leader for 1941
For a Better Deal See
WHITE PLAINS-PONTIAC
61 Westchester Avenue W. P. 10100
92 Westchester Avenue W. P. 10100

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

Full and Complete Information About the New York AUTOMOBILE Financial
RESPONSIBILITY LAW
Effective January 1st, 1942, can be obtained from
TUCKER & TURNBULL, Inc.
1 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 3500

PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
- Schrafft's Candy
- Revlon
- Arrid . . . a cream deodorant

359 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix"
W. P. 4888

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W. P. 3308

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

YONKERS

Coal, Fuel Oil
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 5-4900

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

FIRST FALL SHOWING
Now Ready
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

De Roberts
(Air-Conditioned)
Experts in Permanent Waving
Done by Male Operators Only
47 Main Street • Tel. YON. 3-6438
Open Until 7 P. M.
Friday and Saturday Until 8 P. M.
FREE PARKING SPACE

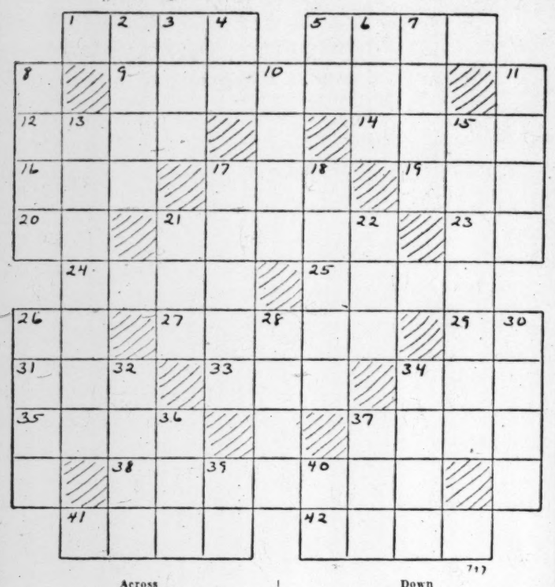
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a popular Russian name for a boy?
5—What is a jerkin?
9—Who wrote "Freedom of the Will"?
12—What river flows from Pittsburgh, Pa., to the Mississippi?
14—What is first name of Deadeye in "H. M. S. Pinafore"?
16—In Norse mythology, who is Loki's daughter?
17—Youth.
19—To ventilate.
20—Where was President Roosevelt born (abbr.)?
21—One who packs articles in a certain container.
23—Ethel Barrymore was born in what State (abbr.)?
24—Mexicans tame, wear, or ride calzoneras—which?
25—What stage of an insect comes between larval and adult states?
26—What is a prefix meaning "with"?
27—What animal formerly ranged over greater part of North America?
29—What is the Turpentine State (abbr.)?
31—To toss slowly.
33—Perched.
34—Past.
35—Who was first man?
37—How might "enough" be written in poetry?
38—The dogs do bark when who come to town?
41—What is an authoritative prohibition or negative?
42—A sea mammal.

Down

2—What is worn by Mokanna in "Lalla Rookh?"
3—Bustle.
4—If you were in Naples, in what direction would you travel to reach Rome (abbr.)?
5—Symbol for chromium is what?
6—Singular.
7—Where is Anatolia?
8—The J in J. Pierpont Morgan stands for what?
10—Who was son of Telamon?
11—What is gumbo?
13—Who was a famous British epigrammatist?
15—What island, described by Marco Polo, has been identified with modern Japan?
17—What is either of two small nocturnal slow-moving lemurs?
18—Supply station is what?
21—Sir William S. Gilbert wrote "——— Ballads."
22—To move swiftly.
26—A talon is what?
28—Claudia Muzio did what to become famous?
30—Which of Little Boy Blue's charges strayed into the corn?
32—What was name of Paul Bunyan's ox?
34—What is projecting part of Saturn's rings?
36—Encountered.
37—Before.
39—Depart.
40—What Roman weight was divided into 12 ounces?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths.
—PROV. 3:6.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Military Medals May Be Worn on Civilian Clothes?

The answer to the question as to whether or not military medals and decorations may be worn on civilian clothes must depend, to some degree, on who intends to do the wearing.

Official Army Regulations are rather explicit as to what, when, and where decorations, medals, and other signs of service and achievement may be worn by persons in active service, whether in uniform or in civilian clothes. But the Regulations also are specifically lenient as regards what civilians, who may have earned military decorations, may do with them.

To illustrate, in the United States Army Regulations, number 600-40, Section 5, we find, among other statements as to what soldiers may do:

"The wearing of decorations, service medals, or miniatures on

MILITARY MEDALS MAY BE WORN ON CIVILIAN CLOTHES ON "APPROPRIATE" OCCASIONS"

civilian clothes shoud be limited to ceremonial occasions, and then only when strictly appropriate to the occasion."

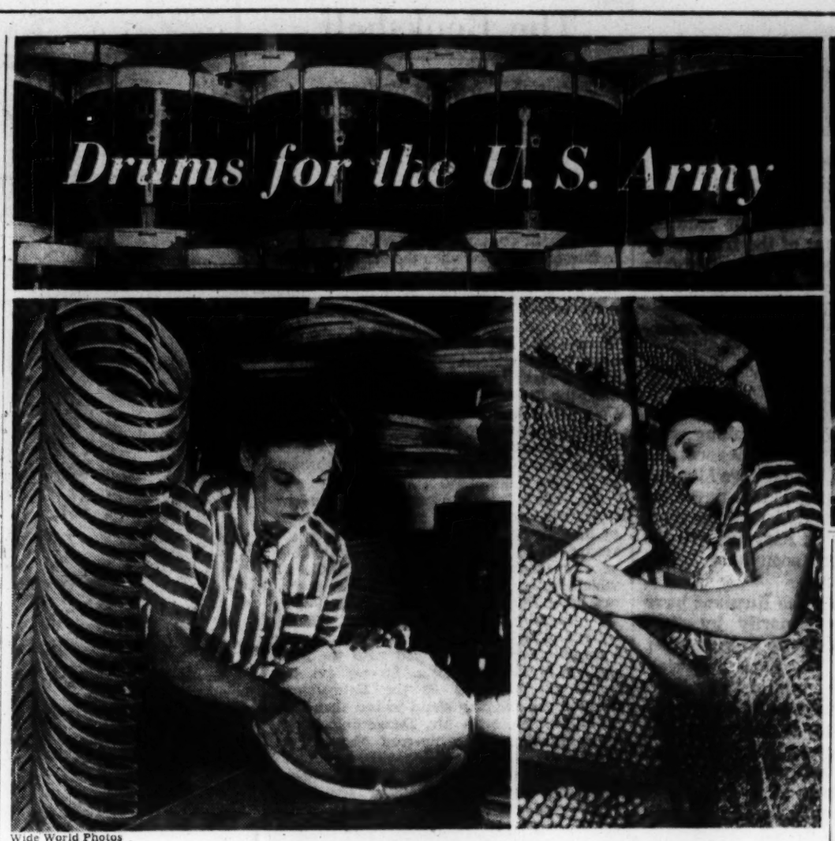
And, also, "Miniatures of the decorations, service medals, and ribbons are worn attached to a bar or chain on the left lapel of evening clothes, military or civilian, only." There are various other paragraphs listing in detal what may and may not be worn by soldiers on mess jackets and other specific uniforms.

But as regards the rights of civilians, the Regulations state without equivocation: "Nothing in these Regulations will be construed as affecting the privilege of civilians who are entitled in their own right to decorations, service medals, and badges, to wear on all appropriate occasions such decorations, service medals, and badges with civilian clothes of any kind, nor to restrict the method of wearing to that prescribed in these Regulations."

The governing thought, then, whether it is a soldier or a civilian that is doing the wearing, is that military medals should be worn on civilian clothes "on appropriate occasions."—**W. P. Keasbey.**

New Map Plant

A new government plant to produce maps for national defense use from air photographs is being established in Virginia, near Washington.



Wide World Photos

Drum Beats for Uncle Sam

Since time immemorial the drum has been principal instrument of martial music, with the beat of the tom-tom the seed out of which the modern drum has grown. With the ever-expanding army of the United States, it is fitting that Uncle Sam should be placing larger orders for drums to meet the needs of the service. A Chicago company has received an order for 1,400 drums from the Government, marking the largest single order ever placed for the instrument. The work is almost entirely done by hand and requires an expert touch. Left: A worker is stretching and tucking the wet calfskin on the hoop. Center: Some of the drum sticks that will eventually reach the army. It's estimated that a pair of drum sticks last no more than a day in the hands of an energetic drummer. Right: Workman placing braces on drum shells to hold the glued wooden hoop in place until dry.

In Lighter Vein

Different Approach

When a well known Chicago attorney started work with a legal firm years ago, his first "cub" job was the routine collection of overdue accounts. Among them was one deemed absolutely dead, and included in the youngster's list as a joke. Two days later a check in full payment of this "dead" account arrived by mail. The head of the firm, astonished and curious, called in his new man.

"Walter, I see you've collected Smith's account. What on earth did you say to him?"

"I didn't know what to say," the other admitted, "so I just mailed him the bill with a letter."

"We've been doing that for years. Let's see a carbon of that letter."

It was laid on his desk. A broad grin spread over the executive's face as he read:

"Dear Mr. Smith:

Unless we receive your check by return mail for the full amount of the enclosed bill, what we will do will amaze you."—Coronet.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Stalin Line?
2. Buckingham Memorial Fountain?
3. Fort Crockett?
4. The famous canyon which is the best known record of ancient geologic history?
5. Lough Foyle?
6. A bonte bok?
7. The mountains crossed by Hannibal?
8. Haverford College?
9. A sotnia?
10. The two cities to be joined by the New England oil line to Canada?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Rays of Sunshine: It's still hard to tell what and when the world is coming to.

Detroit News: In the strange jargon of the stylists, we suppose the dandelion could be called a Gay Accent on our lawn this summer, as usual.

Where Would You Find—Answers

1. The north to south line of fortifications in western Russia; reported 75 miles deep in some places.
2. Located in Grant Park, Chicago, Ill.; this circulating fountain is one of the most beautiful and largest water displays in the world.
3. A United States Army fort at Galveston, Texas.
4. The Grand Canyon in Arizona.
5. A long inlet of the sea on the north coast of Ireland; at its head is the city of Londonderry.
6. A South African antelope.
7. The Alps, in 218 B. C.
8. Haverford, Pennsylvania.
9. A squadron of a Cossack regiment, from the Russian sotniya meaning hundred.
10. Montreal and Portland; the 236-mile pipe line is expected to be ready by Dec. 1.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Former 'Enemies'

New York Herald-Tribune

The dog's name was Tippy. The goose was Honker. They never did get along. Tippy continually tried to choke Honker. Honker eternally attempted to remove Tippy's tail and ears from the rest of him.

Then a car hit Tippy. They said: "He'll live but be blind."

He could walk again, finally. Terrified, he shivered his way out to the lawn. He stood there, lost. Honker saw him and whirled, ready to attack. But then she saw his vacant brown eyes. She stared, poised in bewilderment. She came back, gently this time, and honked. Honked persistently until Tippy followed her over to the water. From that day on, the goose became the dog's eyes—guiding him over holes and obstacles, chasing away belligerent stray dogs.

We think there's a whole sermon here.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Current events and historical occasions of past years are often pictured on postage stamps. Governments throughout the world frequently use such scenes in choosing designs for new stamp issues, and it is often possible to follow the significant events of a nation's history by watching its postage stamps.

When a stamp pictures events that have happened during the past, it is usually issued on an anniversary date of the occasion it commemorates. The stamp collector calls these issues commemoratives.

Sometimes a stamp is issued in commemoration of an event that took place in the past, but it pictures a current happening of importance. The 10-kopecks Russian stamp shown in the illustration is an issue of this kind. It was issued in 1932, to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the Revolution of 1917, but its design is a view of the great Dnieper River Dam and Hydroelectric Power Station, completed in the same year the stamp appeared.

Dnieperstroy Dam pictured on Russian stamp.

This stamp is particularly interesting just now, because the Dnieper River Dam was reported recently to have been destroyed by the Russians as they retreated before the Nazi advance in the Ukrainian sector. The dam cost $110,000,000; it was built under the supervision of an American engineer, the late Col. H. L. Cooper.

Stamps of Other Lands

Bolivia—A new series of postage stamps is reported to be in process of printing to replace the present poorly printed ones. The current series has been printed by the lithograph process and the new stamps are being printed by the engraving process.

China—Two changes have been noted in the Postage Due stamps. The 10-cent and 20c. values of the 1932 type have appeared in orange color, printed by The Commercial Press, Ltd.

India-Cochin—A new official stamp has been released, the 6-pies value of the 1939 series, picturing Sir Rama Varma III, has been overprinted "On C G S" in black.

Paraguay—The 6-pesos value of the 1939 series, commemorating the settlement of the Chaco dispute and bearing the portrait of President Vargas of Brazil, one of the arbitrators in the settlement, has been overprinted with the legend, "Visita al Paraguay Augusto de 1941." This was done to honor the arrival of President Getulio Vargas of Brazil at the nation's Capitol.

Poland—A 4-zloty stamp of pictorial design has been released, adding to the new "Generalgouvernement" series.

Spain—A series of new airmail provisionals have appeared. These are the 25-centimos, 50c., 60c., 1-peseta and 4p. values issued in 1936 by the Franco Nationalistic Government, and overprinted "Correo Aero" in black type.

Spanish Morocco—Several values of the postal and airmail stamps have been overprinted to raise funds for charity organizations.

United States

The Postmaster General has announced that 45,176 first trip covers were carried on the initial trip of the San Francisco and Pacific Grove Highway Post Office on August 4th, 1941. Of this number 23,761 covers were postmarked "Trip 1" at San Francisco and 21,415 were postmarked "Trip 2" at Pacific Grove.

The first day sales of the new 10-cent airmail stamp at Atlantic City, N. J., on August 15, 1941, amounted to 97,712 covers cancelled and 103,684 stamps sold.

Philatelic Truck Itinerary

The announced itinerary of the Post Office Department's Philatelic Truck for the month of September will start at Owatonna, Minnesota,

Paraguay's new issue

on the 2nd, thence to Albert Lea on the 3rd and to Northwood, Iowa, on the 4th. It will travel in the state of Iowa until the 22nd stopping at Mason City on the 5th and 6th; at Sheffield and Hampton on the 8th; Iowa Falls on the 9th; Webster City on the 10th; Ft. Dodge on the 11th and 12th; Ogden on the 13th; Boone on the 15th; Ames on the 16th; Des Moines on the 17th and 18th; Indianola on the 19th; Osceola on the 20th, and Leon on the 22nd. On the 23rd the truck will cross over the border into Bethany, Missouri, thence to Cameron on the 24th and to Kansas City, Missouri, to exhibit from the 25th to the 27th inclusive. From there it will go to Kansas City for the 29th and 30th.

Signs of the Times

When Bill Nye, the American humorist, opened an office over a livery stable in Laramie, Wyoming, he put this sign at the bottom of the stairs: "Twist the mule's tail and take the elevator."

"Hamman-Ecks" reads the sign over the entrance to a cafe in Ruidoso, New Mexico.

STAMPS

NEW UNITED STATES PRICE LIST FREE
Approvals by countries. Want lists filled. Stamp collections wanted. Highest prices paid.
TREMONT STAMP
33 Tremont Street, Boston

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Look Out, World*

By LE PELLEY

WANT TO HELP FLY MY KITE ?
OH — THAT'S KID STUFF
NO SIR ... LOTS OF GREAT MEN FLEW KITES — BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DISCOVERED ELECTRICITY WITH ONE
THE WRIGHT BROTHERS FLEW A KITE BEFORE THEY MADE THEIR AIRPLANE ———..
..AND — ER — HERE I AM FLYING ONE ...
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Let's Come Home More Often*

By RODGERS

The Boss started school today and as usual we had a grand race getting there on time-
After which I attended the first fall meeting of the Gloom Chasers —
Romped with Betty Anne and Buzzy a while -
Paid my friend the butcher a visit-
And decided to suggest to the Boss that we go away more often-
It's so much fun coming home again!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Thanks for the Whistle*

By THE HAGERS

"RUN, LADS, THE FERRY'S PULLING OUT!" I QUACKED. "THEY DO NOT HEAR MY SHOUT."
"I'LL GET IT, WADDLES!" SOMEONE SAID. THE WHISTLING MARMOT DASHED AHEAD.
HE STOPPED AND BLEW A SHRILL SALUTE. THE FERRY GAVE A STARTLED TOOT.
I SAID, AS IT CAME CHUGGING BACK, "A WHISTLE SOMETIMES BEATS A QUACK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1941 . *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Flag of Conquest

It must be an odd bit of bunting—that flag Hitler and Mussolini are reported to have designed for a unified Europe. How does it translate the diverse characteristics of millions upon millions of aspiring, freedom-loving people into one harmonious pattern?

If it be truly representative of the so-called "new order," it does this by symbolizing qualities of liberty that were French, of tolerance that were Dutch, of hope, of honor that were all peoples', and jamming them together into a symbolism that mocks their essence. Its design is said to include even the standard of Portugal—in other words, of a country yet to be conquered or terrorized—as well as of many nations which daily and increasingly show their unwillingness to be "unified" under any such a banner.

Flags, from earliest times, were intended to inspire love and devotion; they had a religious and moral appeal that men found irresistible. Thus the Romans were sometimes inspired to almost superhuman military achievements by the casting of their flags into the enemy's ranks from which the Roman soldiers were determined to retrieve them, so dear, so sacred did they feel their emblems to be.

Flags were given to men to love, not to fear. An "army terrible with banners" was an army dedicated to the extreme sacrifice for the honor of its flags. Bearing the flag has been an honor among mankind since time immemorial.

It is hard to think of Europe's many peoples bearing the banner of a master-race as men should carry a flag. It is difficult to imagine them satisfied with the knowledge that in a corner of that alien cloth some self-styled superman has found a niggardly inch or two of available space which he can concede for expediency's sake to the memory of lands he destroyed.

Who will write for this flag the priceless songs, the valiant poems, that touch the colors of beloved flags with timeless lustre? Who will say "That is my flag!" It takes much more to make a flag than to make a design for one—as much more, indeed, as it does to build a world than to tear one down.

Force Is Not Law

Violence is not recognized in Costa Rica as conferring legal title to someone else's country. So this Central American democracy, small in area and population but mighty in its allegiance to legal principles, has defied a Nazi demand to withdraw its consuls from occupied Europe.

Even the United States did less. American consuls were withdrawn from Europe without mention of the Stimson Doctrine. That doctrine insists force does not bestow legal title.

Costa Rica's fidelity is not surprising, since Central America gave birth to the modern doctrine of non-recognition. Henry L. Stimson, as Secretary of State, in 1932, adopted it, and applied it to Japan's conquest of Manchuria.

The Costa Rican defiance of Berlin swells a surge of anti-Nazi measures now sweeping through Latin America.

Argentina has charged the German Ambassador, Edmund von Thermann, with making "non-diplomatic" use of funds collected by so-called German "welfare" organizations. Officials of those organizations have been arrested. The Argentine Supreme Court is to pass on these cases.

A list of names unearthed by a Congressional committee in Argentina is cited as evidence that 60,000 Germans were organized in cells with subversive intent.

The four leading newspapers in Buenos Aires have demanded that Acting President Castillo abandon neutrality in the world struggle, and openly support the free peoples. La Nación, La Prensa, El Mundo, and La Crítica chided the Executive branch for lagging behind public opinion and Congress.

President Avila Camacho of Mexico in his first message to the Mexican Congress placed that country squarely on the side of the democracies. Now it is reported that Mexico will guarantee to supply no strategic materials to Axis powers, this in return for a loan which helps it settle the expropriation claims of American oil companies.

Every day there is some new evidence and frequently multiplied evidence that Latin America no longer fears to rebuff Berlin. Astute in world politics, and with 30 to 60 per cent of their vital exports normally absorbed by Europe, the southern nations have had to move cautiously. They evidently judge that Nazi prospects of keeping Europe in bondage are dwindling.

The Russian Counter-Offensive

Reports from Berlin as well as from Moscow indicate encouraging developments on the long Nazi-Soviet battle-front. The Russians say their counter-attacks at the center of the front, near Gomel and Smolensk, have been highly successful, resulting in recapture of more than a score of towns and villages. Berlin admits "strong counter-attacks" by the Soviet troops.

These counter-attacks, indeed, appear to have assumed the more impressive stature of a Soviet counter-offensive, with fresh Russian troops taking part. The first result of Russian successes near Gomel would be to relieve Marshal Budenhy's army from the threat of Nazi encirclement. Had this occurred, the important city of Kiev and the entire Ukraine might soon have fallen into German control.

It is possible that the Russians have been favored momentarily by Germany's need to bring up new supplies and fresh troops. The Nazis may well have reached the limits of their third offensive, and may require a pause in which to prepare for further advances. Nevertheless it appears the Russians are making good use of whatever opportunities have been offered them. If their successes continue, the Soviets may soon stabilize a front on lines approximating those of the present one, and Hitler's hordes find themselves in direct contact with one more massive enemy—the Russian winter.

More Defense Production

Requests for additional billions of dollars in appropriations by the United States for defense and for lend-lease aid are manifestly necessary. There must be long-range planning in such things, and the tooling-up of a factory today may depend on its being assured orders as far ahead as 1943.

But the most pleasing items to come out of Washington so far this week are those which indicate the Government realizes that mere appropriation of money is not enough but that even appropriations already made must be turned into military matériel as fast as human hands and ingenuity can accomplish the process.

To this end, three announcements are significant. First, President Roosevelt stated that fewer new factories now would be built and more existing factories would be converted to war use. Second, Vice-President Wallace, chairman of the new Supply, Priorities, and Allocations Board, declared the Nation must cease using materials, machines, and man-power in non-essential industries, and that every available man or machine must be put to work on defense requirements or essential civilian needs. Third, both sources faced squarely the facts that this program would cut into civilian consumption of goods.

Taken together, these statements show that the Executive and the SPAB have turned their backs on the supposition that defense can be superimposed on "business as usual," have resolved that the quicker way must be taken of applying all existing resources to the task at hand, and are willing to let it be known that this involves civilian sacrifice.

The sooner Americans recognize that this undertaking demands work, sacrifice, adjustment, and if necessary hardship, the sooner the job will be done.

Do New England Crows Bark?

Relating that he saw two large birds flying above a Boston park barking like small dogs, an inquirer has asked this paper to ascertain what kind of a bird it is that barks. When the query was referred to several authorities, the first said the bird was probably a night heron. This is a satisfying answer, because few have ever seen a night heron.

The majority of the experts pronounced the barking bird a crow. Such a decision will doubtless cause disquietude in the corn belt, where the average native feels that he knows the crow's "caw, caw, caw" too well to mistake it for "bow-wow" or even "woof-woof!" But naturalists who know crows more intimately assert that the crow has also a very musical little trill and some unusual squawks which sound like barks.

Moreover, comment the savants, the crow in the Northeastern United States is different from that of the Middle West. That may be. But none from the Midwest, where the crow population is largest, has yet reported hearing a crow bark, whinny, yodel, or croon. Perhaps it will develop that the crow is the New England mockingbird.

It's better to buy Uncle Sam's bonds than to wear Hitler's.

The Bookshelf

British Portraits Redrawn

IF VICTORIA'S HEIR, by George Dangerfield (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3), were simply a biographical work on King Edward VII, one might have asked whether there were any special need for such an undertaking at the moment. The story of Albert Edward—his long and apparently ill-advised consignment to a negligible role, his place in European politics when the ban was finally raised, and his multifarious activities of a less serious order—has been rather fully dealt with of recent years by biographers, from the properly authenticated Sydney Lee downwards. Mr. Dangerfield's work, however, is not a biography properly speaking. It is a recapitulation of Victorian history, from the beginnings of social progress in the Corn Law Repeal and the Housing Reform Commission to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares and the rise of Wilhelm II's Germany, with Victoria's heir, "Bertie," thrown in for light relief.

Mr. Dangerfield, like many of the modern historians, has a keen sense of the need of making history palatable to the general reader. He has the prevalent modern facility of wide research, the voluminous results of which he handles with remarkable clarity and skill. But his eye is continually upon the general reader, who has been trained by the radio and other devices to have his information highly seasoned with the suggestion of sensationalism. So we get the ponderous statesmen of the Palmerston-Disraeli era skipping about in less than dignified fashion, with Mr. Dangerfield, as it were, flicking the whip-cord about their ankles.

The acrid flavor of the Max Beerbohm caricature of Queen Victoria, sitting in regal grimness, with the Prince of Wales standing in the corner face to the wall, reproduced in this volume, seems to pervade the work. We have Disraeli, "an aging rococo dandy," with "flat contemptuous voice, lizard eye and impassive, contemptuous manner." We have Sir Robert Peel, so deeply concerned to outlive his less-than-aristocratic forbears that he never allows himself to utter the plebeian word "potato." We have Lord John Russell, "a prosaic elf," with a "small and sickly body, a high thin voice . . . many of whose political views were founded on an enthusiastic misunderstanding of the Revolution of 1688." And we have Bertie himself, "a plump bird of passage," who "fled to Paris as the swallow flies south, only more frequently."

One danger of history written in this vein is that the reader may enjoy it for its satire and entertainment and fail to grasp the broader truths that the historian desires to drive home. Another is that the highly-colored language, with its quick, pungent sallies, tends to oversimplify and distort the historical material, so that it becomes in that respect misleading and tends to forfeit the confidence of the serious reader. One cannot, for example, dismiss Gladstone, on his first entering the Cabinet, with "His chief political preoccupation had been with the relative merits of Pedro, Miguel, and Donna Maria in respect to the throne of Portugal. . . . As for domestic affairs, he found them irksome; in fact he paid very little attention to them at all."

This is not to say that Mr. Dangerfield is not a serious historian. He shows himself well-informed on the slow movements for reform, as industrialism began to establish an iron grip on Victorian England. The unusual stress he contrives to throw on the social phase, as well as on the political developments that were already pointing to today's great struggle, adds fresh interest to a well-covered theme. Some first-class material is served in a disjointed, kaleidoscopic form—but it is there. H. J. S.

Homemade

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"The World Must Find a New Unity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was stated in The New Statesman and Nation that President Roosevelt was still the man who could best proclaim to the world the aims of the democratic Powers, and particularly the conditions which would make possible a cessation of hostilities. Although the Americas are no longer isolated and scarcely neutral, they are still less involved in European entanglements than other states. Once the preliminaries are settled, a period of economic recovery must follow—for which preparation should be made. Then it is usually agreed that most outstanding questions can be settled only by a world conference on which neutrals are represented. Though one must not prejudge these problems, it will be very helpful to have ready possible solutions, and to clarify our thoughts about them. There is, of course, a type of mind which cannot rise above the negative ideal of destroying Hitlerism; but thoughtful people will wish to understand and avoid the mistakes of the last settlement.

Is anything being done to get these ideas over to the President, or to anyone who occupies a commanding and fairly detached position? A message from such a quarter might have far-reaching effects on the world, and might reach the progressive elements in Germany. It seems essential to influence these elements, and attempts to do so have not always been wise; sometimes they have served rather to rally people round Hitler. One remembers the promises made in the last war, and what happened to them; but one must convince the world and Germany that we mean to implement them this time.

The period between the preliminary and the final settlement must be in the nature of an armistice. This brings us to the vexed question of guarantees—what sureties would be required to ensure that fighting shall not start again on either side. The solution of the militarists will be a unilateral Army of Occupation; but others regard this with alarm, and it is entirely dependent on the results of the war, and presupposes overwhelming military preponderance. The idea has been broached of a non-violent Army of Occupation of guarantors. The precedent of the Saar represents something of the kind; though in this case the experiment would have to be on a much larger scale, and would be of a different character. People of good-will but of varying views might be willing to co-operate in forming an international body of guarantors, ranging from whole-hearted supporters of the Allied cause to all but the most truculent opponent.

Such an idea is at present exceedingly nebulous, and needs wider discussion in all its bearings. It seems to be a necessary adjunct to the discussion of peace aims.

Everywhere little groups are discussing the New World Order which we hope will replace Hitler's. They will provide the leaven which will shape the future: will your readers help them, or will they be content with negative and obscurantist aims? A return to the status quo, to the nationalism of 1918, is impossible; the world must find a new unity if it is to survive.

Harrow, Eng. F. D. MOTT

"In Open Encounter"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You will no doubt receive numerous letters praising the timeliness of the excerpt from "Locksley Hall" printed under the heading "From Yesterday for Today."

Let me, too, add a word of appreciation for this item. It is most striking.

Though perhaps not bearing as much insight into the future as the "Locksley Hall" excerpt, may I suggest that the following from John Milton's "Areopagitica" is timely in view of some present fears of Nazi doctrine?

"Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do ingloriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple: who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?" K. W.

Boston

Mirror of World Opinion

What U. S. Soldiers Think About the Army

Selectees from twelve States, a cross-section of the nation, told this Index reporter Saturday just what they thought of Camp Wolters, the Army in general, the recent suggestion of Congress that selectees be kept in the army beyond the year for which they were selected—along with many of the peculiarities connected with their service in the Army.

Men interviewed were from the states of Florida, Kentucky, Illinois, North Dakota, New York, Washington, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Arizona, Montana and Virginia. They were picked at random as they walked along the Camp Wolters highway, in front of barracks, in the mess halls, at the recreation club, and hardly without an exception, here are the sentiments expressed:

That Camp Wolters is a fine camp, the officers treat them well, discipline is strict, but as it should be.

That the menus, as a whole, are very good, they get plenty to eat, and while not just like they got at home, this could not be expected.

That recreation is excellent and all connected with this department seem to be trying to furnish more and more entertainment for them.

That they believe that the Government should let them serve a year, if there is not actual war, let them go home, and then if an emergency arises, call them back to the colors, and in the meantime call other selective service men into the army for training.

That if an emergency arises, they would be willing to serve and fight just as long as necessary, but at this time the Government (Congress) doesn't seem to know if there is an emergency or not, as indicated by the close vote in Congress for the lengthening of the service for them beyond a year.

Practically every man interviewed was asked about the statement made generally through the press that many would "go over the hill," meaning desertion, should they be kept in the army over the year's original time, and not one was in sympathy with such an assertion.—W. P. CAMERON in the *Mineral Wells* (Texas) *Index*.

"Three Vital Rights"

It is supremely important now to focus attention on the fact that, although virtually everyone in business recognizes the right of anyone to cease work or to strike, there is a right under our form of government which is, and must continue to be, more fundamental than the right to strike. It is the right to work. . . .

Unless men and women who want to work and earn a living for themselves and their families can do so under peaceable conditions and without molestation, little of our boasted individual freedom is left. . . .

The Government should not, even in a state of declared emergency, take over the control of private property required for national defense until it has exerted every other effort within its power to establish and maintain peace in, and production by, national defense plants. The sole justification for occupation of private property is to insure maximum defense production which inherently requires protection of the citizens' right to work. . . . Further, it should assure the owners that the property will be restored just as soon as peaceable working conditions are again established in plant or locality. . . .

There are three vital rights of our citizens which must have the full protection of government:

1. The right to work in any lawful occupation.
2. The right to refuse to work.
3. The right to the fruit of such labor—security in the ownership of property.

The first duty of government is to preserve these rights through the maintenance of law and order, for they are all so closely interwoven that no one of them can be nullified without destroying the fabric of our form of government.—A. W. HAWKES, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in *Nation's Business*.

"A Salve, but Not a Cure"

There is much talk these days of increasing contributions to old age security and unemployment funds. It is ingenuously argued that the money would provide revenues for defense and a cushion for the post-emergency letdown—as if the politicians at last had found a magic formula for making a dollar do double service.

It is refreshing, therefore, to hear the experts of the International Labor Office on this subject. Yes, they recommend contributory unemployment insurance as a partial safeguard against post-war chaos. But they are very careful to add that it will be "a salve, but not a cure." They also point out that such funds must be "financially autonomous." They do not consider them as taxes which will buy one thing today and something else tomorrow.

That's why they deserve to be called experts.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

The Wide Horizon

Prisoners Can Be Converted

By Dr. Otto Strasser

Among the first letters which I received from listeners to my recent radio broadcast in Canada were many from German war prisoners interned in Canadian concentration camps. One of these said in part:

I have been interned here for thirteen months. Yesterday I heard your speech on the radio, and although I do not agree with you entirely, it gave me great pleasure to listen to you. I knew your brother, Gregor, who was murdered. . . .

Here in prison we have had much time to reflect. Today I am an enemy of Nazi-ism. I realize now that I was taken out of school, put into uniform, without being told the reason why. They never explained the background of events to me. But still, right or wrong, it is my country which is fighting in this war. After the war Germany will suffer horribly, and after all, it is my fatherland.

Your propaganda states that the Free German Movement must ally itself to England, but will England pardon those Germans who are against Hitler? We are treated very fairly here, but no one will believe me when I say that I no longer have faith in Naziism. . . .

If you could give us war prisoners here in Canada a concrete picture of what will come after Hitler, what England's peace terms will be, the Free German Movement and the Hitler Opposition would have a much greater chance of success among us. Please send us literature, and be sure not to give anyone my name. My parents and family are still in Germany and I do not want to expose them to anything.

This letter came as a direct reply to point three of the program of action of the Free German Movement, which calls for "systematic work among German prisoners of war, to win them from Naziism." According to newspaper accounts somewhere between twenty and thirty thousand are prisoners or interned in Canada.

* * *

It is the desire of the Free German Movement to separate the wheat from the chaff of this large group, and to begin, among these young Germans, the important work of re-education which will later have to be extended to the whole German nation if it is ever to return to a real democratic way of life.

Of course there are many obstacles in the path of re-educating and winning over the German war prisoners in Canada. A large number of the prisoners consists of those younger elements, mostly from the air force or submarine crews, who were all taken from the Hitler Youth Movement and are much more fanatical than the average German national.

The writer of only one of these letters was known to me personally from an earlier period, and he was the one who requested propaganda material after my broadcast, and succeeded in distributing it. My friend informed me that the main difficulty in carrying out a successful propaganda campaign lies not in the ideological convictions of the Nazi followers, but rather in the fear on the part of some of them that they will be found out by the loyal Nazis and will be denounced by them on their return to Germany. This fear will persist as long as the prisoners believe that Hitler will win the war.

* * *

The publication of a Concentration Camp Newspaper would be of the greatest value in organizing direct propaganda. Such a newspaper could discuss all the current issues from this point of view. For the same purpose, it would be very useful to organize a camp library with a complete collection of anti-Nazi literature and books about the structure of the democratic system, especially books about the organization of the British Commonwealth, the American, and Canadian way of life, the history of their democratic cultures, etc.

Quite apart from the practical advantages of such work for the authorities of the concentration camps, whose task of control and discipline would be made much simpler, there is the much larger aspect of spreading the democratic ideology.

As necessary as it is today to concentrate all efforts on winning the war, it is none the less necessary to prepare the world for the peaceful co-operation of all nations. Let us demonstrate that the democratic ideal, the ideal of co-operation and Christianity is more powerful than the pseudo-ideal of dictatorship and domination, and that because of its superiority it can lay the foundation for a spiritual regeneration and reconstruction of the world.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year . . . $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months . . . $6.00 — One month . . . $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.